# Baedeker's SWITZERLAND.



# MONEY TABLE.

# (Comp. p. xvii.)

# Approximate Equivalents.

	rican ney		English Money	1		viss ney		man ney		trian ney
Doll	Cts.   1   2   2   2   5   10   12   1   2   2   2   5   5   5   5   5   5   5	L	8. ————————————————————————————————————	D.  1 2 11 4 21 2 5 61 4 93 4	Fr. — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Cent.  5 121 2 25 50 621 2 25 50 75	#. ————————————————————————————————————	Pf. 4 10 20 40 50 80 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	F1	Xr. 2 5 10 20 25 40 50 50

# SWITZERLAND,

AND THE ADJACENT PORTIONS OF

# ITALY, SAVOY, AND THE TYROL.

# HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

 $\mathbf{BY}$ 

### K. BAEDEKER.

WITH 36 Maps, 10 Plans, and 11 Panoramas.

TWELFTH EDITION.

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER.

All Rights Reserved.

'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

CHAUCER.

# PREFACE.

The object of the Handbook for Switzerland is to supply the traveller with all needful information, to point out the most interesting places and the best way of reaching them, to render him comparatively independent of the services of guides and others, and thus to enable him thoroughly to enjoy his tour in this magnificent country.

With improved facilities for travel, the number of visitors to Switzerland has greatly increased of late years, and mountaineering ambition has been proportionally stimulated. Summits once deemed well-nigh inaccessible are now scaled annually by travellers from all parts of the world. The achievements of the modern Alpine clubs have dimmed the memory of De Saussure, Auldjo, and the other pioneers of these icy regions, and even ladies now frequently vie with the stronger sex in their deeds of daring.

The Handbook is based on the Editor's personal acquaintance with the places described, most of which he has carefully and repeatedly explored. This edition, which corresponds with the twentieth German edition, has been thoroughly revised, and furnished with the latest information obtainable. Its contents are divided into Seven SECTIONS (I. N. Switzerland; II. Lake of Lucerne and Environs, and St. Gotthard; III. Bernese Oberland; IV. W. Switzerland, Lake of Geneva, Lower Rhone Valley; V. Savoy, the Valais, and the adjacent Italian Alps; VI. S.E. Switzerland, Grisons; VII. Lakes of N. Italy). each of which may be separately removed from the book by the mountaineer or pedestrian who desires to minimise the bulk of his luggage. To each section is prefixed a list of the routes it contains, so that each forms an approximately complete volume apart from the general table of contents or the general index.

The Editor will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. The in-

formation already received from numerous correspondents, which he gratefully acknowledges, has in many instances proved most serviceable.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, are based on the Topographical Atlas of Switzerland and on Dufour's Map (p. xxiii), and revised with the aid of other recent authorities. To the present edition are added a new map of the Mont Blanc district, and new panoramas of the Pilatus and the Niesen.

TIME TABLES. The best Swiss publications are the 'Kursbücher' (time-tables) of Krüsi of Bâle and Bürkli of Zürich (50 c. each), sold at most of the railway-stations.

HEIGHTS are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0.3048 mètre; 1 mètre = 3.281 Engl. ft., or about 3 ft.  $3^{1}/_{3}$  in.). — DISTANCES on high-roads and railways are given in English miles; while those on bridle-paths and mountain-routes are expressed by the time which they usually take. The number of miles at the beginning of a paragraph denotes the distance from the starting-point, while the distances from place to place are generally stated within brackets; but on railway-routes the mileage is always reckoned from the starting-point.

HOTELS. Besides the first-class hotels, the Handbook mentions a number of the more modest inns also. The usual charges are stated in accordance with the Editor's own experience, or from the bills furnished to him by travellers. Hotel-charges, like carriage-fares and fees to guides, generally have an upward tendency, but an approximate statement of these items will enable the traveller to form an estimate of his probable expenditure.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks.

# CONTENTS.

	Page
I. Plan of Tour, etc	xii
II. Travelling Expenses. Money	xvii
III. Hotels and Pensions	xvii
IV. Passports. Custom House	xix
V. Walking Tours	xix
VI. Maps	xxi
VII. Guides	xxii
VIII. Carriages and Horses	xxiii
IX. Diligences, Post Office, Telegraph	xxiii
X. Railways	XXV
X. Railways	xxvi
I. Northern Switzerland.	
Route	<b>2</b>
1. Bâle	8
2. From Bâle to Bienne and Bern through the Münsterthal	
3. From Bale to Bienne by Olten and Soleure	11
4. From Bale to Bern by Herzogenbuchsee	15
5. From Bale to Zürich	16
6. From Bâle to Lucerne.	19
7. From Olten to Waldshut by Aarau and Brugg	20
8. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance	21
9. The Falls of the Rhine	24
10. From Friedrichshafen to Constance. Lake of Constance.	26
11. From Rorschach to Constance and Winterthur (Zürich).	29
12. From Schaffhausen to Zürich	30
13. Zürich and the Uetliberg	31
14. From Zürich to Coire. Lakes of Zürich and Walenstadt	37
15. From Zürich to Romanshorn and Friedrichshafen	44
16. From Zürich to St. Gallen, Rorschach, and Lindau	46
17. The Canton of Appenzell	50
18. From Wyl through the Toggenburg to Buchs in the Valley	E ()
of the Rhine	56
19. From Zürich to Glarus and Linththal	58
20. From Stachelberg to Altdorf. Klausen	62
21. From Schwyz to Glarus over the Pragel	63
22. From Glarus to Coire through the Sernfthal	65

Rou	ite	Page
	II. Lake of Lucerne and Environs. The St. Gotthard.	
23.	From Zürich to Zug and Lucerne	68
24.	Lucerne	70
25.	Lake of Lucerne	74
<b>2</b> 6.	The Rigi	81
27.	Pilatus	88
28.	From Zug and Lucerne to Arth	90
	From Wädenswyl to Einsiedeln, Schwyz. and Brunnen.	92
	From Lucerne to Bellinzona. St. Gotthard Railway	95
	From Göschenen to Airolo over the St. Gotthard	104
32.	The Maderaner Thal	108
	From Göschenen to the Rhone Glacier. The Furka	110
	From Lucerne to Altorf by Stans and Engelberg. Surenen	112
30.	From Lucerne over the Brünig to Brienz (and Meiringen)	116
	From Meiringen to Engelberg. Joch Pass	$\frac{119}{121}$
01. 90	From Meiringen to Wasen. Susten Pass	$\frac{121}{123}$
20.	From Lucerne to Bern. Entlebuch. Emmenthal From Lucerne to Lenzburg (and Aarau) by Hochdorf.	125
59.	Seethal Railway	125
	Seethal Rahway	120
	III. The Bernese Oberland.	
40.	Bern	129
41.	From Bern to Thun.	135
42.	The Niesen	137
43.	From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun	138
44.	Interlaken and its Environs	141
45.	From Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen. Staubbach	147
<b>4</b> 6.	Upper Valley of Lauterbrunnen. Mürren. Schmadribach	148
47.	From Interlaken to Grindelwald. Wengernalp	153
48.	The Faulhorn	<b>1</b> 58
49.	From Grindelwald to Meiringen. Baths of Rosenlaui.	
<b>-</b> 0	Falls of the Reichenbach	160
50.	From Meiringen to Interlaken. Lake of Brienz	163
51.	The Giessbach	165
02. 59	From Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier. Grimsel	166
00. 5/	From (Thun) Spiez to Leuk over the Gemmi From Gampel to Kandersteg. Lötschen Pass	$\frac{170}{176}$
04. 55	From Thun to Sion over the Rawyl	$\frac{176}{179}$
55. 56	From Thun to Samen through the Simmenthal	180
	-	
	Western Switzerland. Lake of Geneva. Lower Rhone Va	
57.	From Bern to Neuchâtel	184
58.	From Neuchâtel to Chauxdefonds and Locle	187
59.	From Neuchâtel to Pontarlier by the Val de Travers From Neuchâtel to Lausanne	188
60.	From Neuchâtel to Lausanne	190
61.		192

Rou		Page
62.	From Lausanne to Payerne and Lyss	196
63.	From Lausanne to Pontarlier by Vallorbe	197
64.	Geneva and Environs	198
65.	From Geneva to Martigny by Lausanne and Villeneuve.	
	Lake of Geneva (Northern Bank)	208
66	Lake of Geneva (Northern Bank)	224
67	From Bulle to Château d'Oex and Aigle	226
68	From Bex to Sion. Col de Cheville	$\tilde{2}\tilde{2}\tilde{9}$
69	From Geneva to St. Maurice by Bouveret. Lake of Geneva	~~0
00.	(Southern Bank)	231
	(council sunit)	~01
	V. Savoy, the Valais, and the adjacent Italian Alps.	
70.	From Geneva to Chambéry by Culoz and Aix-les-Bains,	
	returning by Annecy	238
71.	returning by Annecy	244
72.	Chamonix and Environs	$\tilde{247}$
73	From Chamonix to Martigny over the Tête-Noire, or to	~1.
10.	Vernayaz by Triquent and Salvan	255
7/1	From Martigny to Chamonix. Col de Balme	258
	From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Col du Bonhomme	200
ω.	and the Col de la Seigne. Tour du Mont Blanc	260
76		$\frac{260}{265}$
	From Courmayeur to Aosta and Ivrea. The Graian Alps	$\frac{205}{275}$
70	From Martigny to Aosta over the Great St. Bernard	200
10.	From Martigny to Aosta over the Col de Fenêtre. Val de	280
70	Bagnes	200
79.	From Martigny to Intra on the Lago Maggiore over the	000
00	Simplon	282
	From the Rhone Glacier to Brieg. Eggishorn	291
81.	From Ulrichen to Domo d'Ossola. Gries Pass. Fall of the	20-
00	Tosa. Val Formazza	295
82.	The S. Valleys of the Valais between Sion and Turtman	
	(Val d'Hérens, Val d'Anniviers, and Turtman Valley)	297
83.	From Visp to Zermatt, and over the Théodule Pass to	
	Châtillon	307
84.	Zermatt and Environs	311
85.	From Vogogna to Macugnaga, and over the Monte Moro	
	to Saas and Visp	316
86.	From Macugnaga round Monte Rosa to Zermatt	322
	VI. S.E. Switzerland. The Grisons.	
87	From Rorschach to Coire	327
88	Ragatz and Pfäfers	329
89	Coire	333
90	From Landquart to Schuls over the Fluela Pass. Prätigau	336
	From Davos to Coire by Lenz (Landwasser Route)	340
	From Coire to Davos through the Schanfiggthal. Arosa.	343

Route	age
00. 1.01. 001.0 to 0.000.01.01.0 to 0.000.01.0 to 0.000.01.01.0 to 0.000.01.01.01.01.01.01.01.01.01.01.01.0	345
94. From Disentis to Biasca. Lukmanier	354
001 1 102- 00 10 F 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	355
	360
	362
or area come to summer or or the lapture rates	365
CO. 1201 Communication Control of	367
	371
	374
	381
	387
104. From Samaden over the Bernina to Tirano and through	30.4
	394
	398
106. From Nauders to Bregenz over the Arlberg	403
VII. The Italian Lakes.	
107. From Bellinzona to Lugano and Como (Milan)	407
	411
109. Lago Maggiore. The Borromean Islands	414
110. From Stresa to Orta and Varallo	421
111. From Luino on Lago Maggiore to Menaggio on the Lake	
	425
112. The Lake of Como	427
113. From Como to Milan,	434
Index	439
talanta kakabata - ana ari	
List of Maps.	
(Comp. Index Map after the General Index.)	
1. DISTRICT BETWEEN SCHAFFHAUSEN AND CONSTANCE: RR. 8, 9, 11, 15, 16; between pp. 22, 23.	
13, 16; between pp. 22, 25.  2. Lake of Constance: RR. 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 105; between pp. 26,  3. Environs of Schaffhausen: RR. 8, 9, 12; p. 26.  4. Lakes of Zürich and Zug: RR. 13, 14, 16, 23, 29; between pp. 36  5. Canton of Appenzell: RR. 14, 16, 17, 18, 87, 105; between pp. 50  6. Canton of Glarus: RR. 14, 19-22; between pp. 58, 59.  7. Tödi District: RR. 19, 20, 32, 92; between pp. 60, 61.  8. Lake of Lucerne: RR. 6, 23-31, 34, 35; between pp. 74, 75.  9. Rig: RR. 34, 35, 37; between pp. 80, 81	27.
3. Environs of Schaffhausen: RR. 8, 9, 12; p. 26.	97
5. CANTON OF APPENZELL: RR. 14, 16, 17, 18, 87, 105; between pp. 50	51.
6. Canton of Glarus: RR. 14, 19-22; between pp. 58, 59.	,
7. Tödi District: RR. 19, 20, 32, 92; between pp. 60, 61.	
9. Rigi: RR. 34, 35, 37; between pp. 80, 81.	
9. Rigi: RR. 34, 35, 37; between pp. 80, 81. 10. Environs of the St. Gotthard: RR. 30-33, 36, 37, 52, 79, 92;	be-
tween pp. 96, 97.  11. LOOP-TUNNELS OF THE ST. GOTTHARD RAILWAY: R. 30; betw	
- 07	ееп
12. TRIFT DISTRICT: RR. 31, 33, 37, 52, 80; between pp. 104, 105.	
15. ENVIRONS OF ENGELBERG: R.R. 50, 54-57; Detween pp. 114, 115.  14. Bernese Oberland: RR. 41-50, 53, 56; between pp. 140, 141	
15. Environs of Interlaken: R. 44; p. 141.	
12. TRIFT DISTRICT: RR. 31, 33, 37, 52, 80; between pp. 104, 105. 13. Environs of Engelberg: RR. 30, 34-37; between pp. 114, 115. 14. Bernese Oberland: RR. 41-50, 53, 56; between pp. 140, 141. 15. Environs of Interlaken: R. 44; p. 141. 16. Environs of Grindelwald: RR. 44-50, 52; between pp. 155, 155. 17. Environs of Kandersteg: RR. 46, 53-55; between pp. 172, 173.	

- 18. LAKE OF GENEVA: RR. 61, 64-67, 69; between pp. 208, 209.
- LOWER VALLEY OF THE RHONE, from the Lake of Geneva to the Lötschen-Thal: RR. 53-55, 65-69, 79, 82; between pp. 224, 225.
   MONT BLANC DISTRICT: RR. 71-75; between pp. 248, 249.
- 21. Environs of Chamonix, Sixt, and Courmayeur: RR. 69, 71-75; between pp. 260, 261.
- 22. Environs of the Great St. Bernard, from Martigny to Aosta: RR. 76-79, 82; between pp. 276, 277.
  23. The Upper Valais: RR. 79-81, 83; between pp. 288, 289.
  24. Aletsch District: RR. 80, 47, 52; between pp. 292, 293.

- Alps of Canton Valais (from Evolena to Vogogna): RR. 79, 83-86;
   between pp. 298, 299.
- 26. Environs of Zermatt: RR. 82-86; between pp. 310, 311.
- Environs of Ragatz, the Pratigau and Montavon: RR. 87, 88, 90, 106; between pp. 332, 333.
   Vorder-Rheinthal: RR. 93-95, 99; between pp. 346, 347.
- 29. DISTRICT FROM THE LUKMANIER TO THE MALOJA: RR. 30, 94, 96, 97, 99, 100; between pp. 360, 361.
- 30. THE UPPER ENGADINE AND BERNINA: RR. 101, 102, 104; between pp. 374, 375.

- St. Environs of Pontresina: RR. 101, 102, 104; between pp. 380, 381.
   Environs of Pontresina: RR. 89-92, 98, 99, 103, 105; between pp. 388, 389.
   Lago Maggiore: RR. 89-92, 98, 99, 103, 105; between pp. 388, 389.
   Lakes of Como and Lugano: RR. 30, 97, 107, 111, 112; between pp. 426,
- 35. GENERAL MAP OF SWITZERLAND after the Index.
- 36. KEY MAP OF SWITZERLAND

#### Panoramas and Views.

- 1. From the Rigi-Kulm, between pp. 84, 85.
- 2. From the Pilatus, between pp. 88, 89.
- 3. From Bern, p. 132.
- 4. From the Niesen, p. 140.
- 5. From the Heimwehrlun, p. 143.
- 6. From Mürren, p. 149.
- 7. From the FAULHORN, between pp. 158, 159. 8. From the Flaggere, between pp. 250, 251.
- 9. From the Eggishorn, between pp. 292, 293.
- 10. From the Gorner Grat, between pp. 312, 313.
- 11. From the Piz Languard, between pp. 384, 385.

#### Plans of Towns.

Bâle, p. 2; Constance, p. 27; Zürich, p. 30; Lucerne, p. 70; Bern, p. 128; GENEVA, p. 198; LAUSANNE, p. 212; RAGATZ, p. 332; COIRE, p. 333; MILAN, p. 434.

#### Abbreviations.

- R. = Room. = East, eastern.
- B. = Breakfast. W. = West, western. D. = Dinner. = Right.
- r. L. = Light. 1. = Left.
- hr. = Hour. A. = Attendance. M. = English mile. min. = Minute.
- ft.(') = Engl. foot.carr. = Carriage.
- N. = North, northern. S.A.C. = Swiss Alpine Club. I.A.C. = Italian Alpine Club. S. = South, southern.

N.B. Everything specially worthy of note is indicated by an asterisk. With regard to distances, see Preface.

I. EIGHT DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Rhone Glacier, St. Gotthard Roule.)

1st. From Bale (or Constance or Romanshorn) to Zürich. Uetliberg. 2nd. To Zug, Arth, the Rigi, and Lucerne.

3rd. Over the Briting to Brienz, the Giessbach, and Interlaken (or by railway to Thun, and thence to Interlaken).

4th. To Lauterbrunnen, and over the Wengernalp to Grindelwald. 5th. Over the Great Scheidegg to Meiringen.

6th. Through the Haslithal (Handegg Fall) to the Grimsel Hospice.

7th. By the Grimsel, the Rhone Glacier, and the Furka to Andermatt or Göschenen.

8th. To Flüelen, Lucerne, and Bâle.

#### II. TWELVE OR FOURTEEN DAYS FROM BÂLE. (Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Zermatt, Gemmi.)

1st-6th. As in Tour I.

7th. Over the Grimsel to the Rhone Glacier. Drive to Fiesch; walk or ride to the *Hôtel Eggishorn*; walk to summit the same evening or next morning. (Two additional days: — Walk by the *Riederalp* to the Belalp. — Ascend the Sparrenhorn, descend to Brieg, and take the train to Visp.)

8th. Drive to Brieg, take train to Visp, walk or ride to St. Niklaus,

and walk, ride, or drive to Zermatt.

9th. Ascend the Riffelberg and Gornergrat, etc.

10th. Return to Visp.

11th. To Bad-Leuk and over the Gemmi to Kanderstea.

12th. To Spiez and Thun (train to Bale, or to Bern and Geneva).

III. SIXTEEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Zermatt, Chamonix, Lake of Geneva.)

1st-9th. As in Tour II.

10th. To Visp, and by train to Martigny.

11th. Over the Tete-Noire or the Col de Balme to Chamonix.

Excursions from Chamonix.

13th. By Salvan to Vernayaz; by train to Montreux.

14th, 15th. To Vevey, Lausanne, and Geneva.

16th. To Freiburg, Bern, and Bale (or from Bern to Neuchâtel).

IV. SEVENTEEN TO TWENTY DAYS FROM BÂLE. (Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Southern Valais, Chamonix.)

1st-8th. As in Tour II.

9th. Ascend the Gornergrat and return to St. Niklaus.

10th. Cross the Augstbord Pass (ascent of Schwarzhorn) to Gruben. 11th. Cross the Meiden Pass (ascent of Bella Tola) to St. Luc, Vis-

soye, or Zinal.

12th. At Zinal (visit the Alp Arpitetta, etc.).
13th. Cross the Col de Torrent to Evolena.
14th, 15th. At Evolena (Avolla and Ferpècle), and return to Sion.
16th, 17th. Cross the Gemmi to Kandersteg and Thun (or by rail to

Lausanne, Freiburg, and Bern).

(Or: 15th. From Evolena to Sion and Martigny, 16th-20th. To Chamonix, Geneva, etc., as in Tour III.)

#### V. SEVEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(Bernese Oberland, Rigi, St. Gotthard Railway, Italian Lakes.)

From Bale to Bern and Interlaken. 1st.

2nd. To Lauterbrunnen, and over the Wengernalp to Grindelwald.

3rd. ()ver the Great Scheidegg to Meiringen.

4th. Over the Brünig to Lucerne; by Vitznau to the Rigi-Kulm.

5th. From Arth by the St. Gotthard Railway to Laveno (Stresa, Borromean Islands).

6th. By Luino and the Lake of Lugano to Bellagio.

7th. Steamer to Como; back by the St. Gotthard Rail. to Lucerne, etc.

#### VI. EIGHT OR TEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(Rigi, Lake of Lucerne, St. Gotthard, Italian Lakes, Splügen.)

1st. From Bale to Lucerne, and by Arth to the Rigi-Kulm.

2nd. Descend to Vitznau; steamer to Brunnen (Axenstein, Rütli, etc.).

(One or two additional days: visit the Maderaner That from Amsteg, and return by the Staffeln. By train or carriage to Göschenen.)

3rd. By the St. Gotthard Line to Locarno.

To the Borromean Islands, Luino, and Lugano.

5th. By Como, or by Porlezza, to Bellagio.

6th. Walks at Bellagio; steamer to Colico; drive to Chiavenna.

7th. Cross the Splügen to Coire.

8th. To Zürich and Neuchâtel (or to the Falls of the Rhine and Bâle).

#### VII. TWELVE TO FOURTEEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(Same as Tour VI., with the addition of the Upper Engadine.)

1st-5th. As in Tour VI.

6th. To Chiavenna and through the Val Bregaglia to Casaccia.

7th. Cross the Maloja to St. Moritz and Pontresina.

8th, 9th. At Pontresina (Piz Languard, etc.).

10th. Cross the Albula to Tiefenkasten.

11th. Through the Schyn Pass to Thusis (Via Mala) and Coire.

12th. To Ragatz (Pfäfers) and Zürich.

#### VIII. SIXTEEN TO EIGHTEEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(Same as Tour VII., with the addition of the Valtellina and Lower Engadine.)

1st-8th. As in Tour VII.

9th. Cross the Bernina to Tirano.

10th. Through the Vallellina to Bormio.
11th. Cross the Wormser Joch (Piz Umbrail) to St. Maria in the Münsterthal (or cross the Stelvio to Trafoi and Spondinig).

12th. Over the Ofen Pass to Zernetz (or drive by Nauders and Martinsbruck to Schuls).

13th. Cross the Fluela-Pass to Davos. 14th. Landwasser Route to Tiefenkasten.

15th, 16th. As 11th and 12th of Tour VII.

#### IX. ONE MONTH FROM GENEVA.

(Chamonix, Courmayeur, Zermatt, Macugnaga, Simplon, Upper Rhone Valley, Tosa Fall, St. Gotthard, Lake of Lucerne, Rigi, Bernese Oberland.)

From Geneva by steamer to Chillon, and by train to Aigle.

2nd. Drive to Champery.

3rd. Cross the Col de Coux and Col de Golèse to Samoëns and Sixt. 4th. Cross the Col d'Anterne to Chamonix.

5th, 6th. At Chamonix; excursions.

7th. Cross the Col de Voza to Contamines. 8th. Cross the Col de Bonhomme and the Col des Fours to Mottels.

9th. Cross the Col de la Seigne to Courmayeur and Aosta.

10th. Rail to Chatillon and walk or ride to Val Tournanche.

11th. Cross the Théodule Pass to Zermatt.

12th, 13th. At Zermatt; excursions.

14th. To Saas and Mattmark.

15th. To Macugnaga by the Monte Moro.

16th. Walk or ride to Vogogna (and thence, if time permit, devote a couple of days or more to the Itlian Lakes).

17th. Cross the Simplon to Brieg.

18th. Drive to Fiesch; ascend Eggishorn.

19th. Drive to Obergestelen (perhaps visit the Rhone Glacier thence) and cross the Gries Pass to the Fall of the Tosa.

20th. Cross the S. Giacomo Pass to Airolo.

21st. By train to Flüelen; steamboat to Vitznau.

22nd. Rigi.

23rd. To Lucerne.

24th. Cross the Brünig to Meiringen.

25th. To Rosenlaui and Grindelwald.

26th. Cross the Wengernalp to Lauterbrunnen; drive to Interlaken.

27th. Visit Giessbach; steamboat from Interlaken to Thun.

28th. To Bern; thence to Bale or back to Geneva.

All the above tours are adapted for moderate walkers, and may of course be varied at pleasure.

Lastly, to travellers who are disinclined for a prolonged tour, the following notes may be acceptable: —

#### Famous Points of View.

1. In the Jura (with the Alps in the distance, the lower Swiss hills in the foreground, and, from the westernmost points, the lakes of Bienne, Neuchâtel, and Geneva): Hôtel Schweizerhof (p. 24) by the Falls of the Rhine; the Weissenstein (p. 14) near Soleure; the Frohburg (p. 12) near Olten; the Chaumont (p. 186) and the Tête de Rang (p. 187), in Canton Neuchâtel; the Signal de Chexbres (p. 195), the Signal de Bougy (p. 211), the Dôte (p. 211), the Mont Tendre (p. 198) and the Dent de Vaulion (p. 198) in the Canton de Vaud.

2. Nearer the Alps, or among the Lower Alps:

(a). On the N. side of the Alps: the Kaien (p. 51), Hohe Kasten (p. 53), and Sentis (p. 54) in Canton Appenzell; the Uetliberg (p. 36) and Bachtel (p. 41) near Zürich; the Speer (p. 42) near Wesen; the Alvier (p. 44) near Sargans; the Rigi (p. 81), Pilatus (p. 88), Mythen (p. 97), Niederbauen (p. 77), and the Frohnalpstock (p. 78) near the Lake of Lucerne; the Napf (p. 123) in the Entlebuch; the Gurten (p. 134) near Bern; the Niesen (p. 137) near the Lake of Thun; the Moléson (p. 227) and Jaman (p. 228) in Canton Freiburg; the Salève (p. 208) and the Voirons (p. 208) in Savoy, near Geneva; the Chamossaire (p. 221) near Villars.

(b). On the S. side of the Alps: Monte Generoso (p. 411), Monte S. Salvatoie (p. 409) and Monte Brè (p. 409) near the Lake of Lugano; Monte Motterone (p. 421) between the lakes of Maggiore and Orta; the Becca di Nona (p. 267) near Aosta; the Cramont (p. 265) near Prè St. Didier.

3. Among the High Alps: Muot Marmorè (p. 367), Muotlas Muraigl (p. 380), Schafberg (p. 383), Piz Languard (p. 384), Piz 0t (p. 380), Schwarzhorn (p. 339), Stätzerhorn (p. 368), Piz Mundaun (p. 347) and Piz Muraun (p. 350) in the Grisons; the Scheinige Platte (p. 145), Faulhorn (p. 158), Wengernalp (p. 153), Männlichen (p. 155), Brienzer Rothhorn (p. 164), Mürren (p. 149), and the Schilthorn (p. 150) in the Bernese Oberland; the Pizzo Centrale (p. 107) on the St. Gotthard; the Furkahorn (p. 112), Kleine Siedelhorn (p. 168), Eggishorn (p. 293), Sparrhorn (p. 286), the Torrenthorn (p. 175), Pierre à voir (p. 221), Gornergrat (p. 312), Schwarzhorn (p. 307), Bella Tola (p. 305) and Pic d'Arzinol (p. 299) in the Valais; the Col de Balme (p. 259), Flégère (p. 251), and Brévent (p. 251) near Chamonix; Piz Umbrail (p. 400) on the Stelvio route.

#### Principal Alpine Passes.

Pre-eminent in point of scenery is the St. Gotthard (R. 30), rendered easily accessible by the railway across it; but it need hardly be said that its attractions are not seen to advantage from the windows of a train. Next to it ranks the Splügen (RR. 95, 96), particularly on the N. side, where it coincides with the Bernardino Route (R. 97). The finest approach to the Engadine is by the Schyn-Strasse (p. 356) and the Albula Pass (R. 98); and the beautiful Maloja Pass (RR. 100, 101) leads thence to the Lake of Como. From the Engadine the interesting Bernina Pass (R. 104) crosses to the somewhat monotonous Valtellina, the journey through which has,

however, been much facilitated by the new railway from Sondrio to Colico. Very grand, though long and circuitous, is the route descending the Engadine and crossing the Reschen-Scheideck (p. 402) and the Stelvio (R. 105) to the Valtellina. In Western Switzerland the Simplon (R. 79) is justly a favourite pass, though inferior to several of the above, while the famous Great St. Bernard (R. 77), apart from its hospice, is undoubtedly the least interesting of the series. Many of the grandest, and 'also easiest passes are comprised in the 9th of the above Tours.

Headquarters for Mountaineering.

The most important are Grindelwald (p. 151), Zermatt (p. 311), Chamonix (p. 247), Courmayeur (p. 264), Macagnaga (p. 317), and Pontresina (p. 380), at all of which experienced guides abound.

#### Health Resorts.

Switzerland can boast of few mineral springs, but 'Luftkurorte' ('air-cure places') and summer pensions abound in every part of the country. A few of the most important only need be mentioned here.

MINERAL BATHS. Tarasp, in the Lower Engadine (p. 391); St. Moritz, in the Upper Engadine (p. 377); Ragatz (p. 329); Stachetberg (p. 60); Weissenburg (p. 181); Lenk (p. 178); Leuk or Loëche (p. 175); the saline baths of Bex and Aigle (pp. 221, 220); St. Gervais (p. 246).

WINTER PROPERS for invalides. Danes (p. 240). Monteseur (p. 217).

WINTER RESORTS for invalids: Davos (p. 240); Montreux (p. 217).

Summer Resorts, see p. xviii.

# II. Travelling Expenses. Money.

Expenses. The cost of a tour in Switzerland depends of course upon the habits and tastes of the traveller. The pedestrian's daily expenditure, exclusive of guides, may be estimated at 12-15s., if he frequents the best hotels, or one-third less if he selects the more modest inns, and avoids the expensive and tedious tables d'hôte. The traveller who prefers driving and riding to walking, who always goes to the best hotels, and never makes an ascent without a guide, must be prepared to spend at least twice the above sum; while the mountaineer's expenses will often amount to several pounds for a single glacier-expedition.

Money. The Swiss monetary system was assimilated to that of France in 1851. In silver there are coins of 5, 2, 1, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. (Those of 1859-63, with the sitting figure of Helvetia, which have been called in, and Italian and Papal 1 fr. and 1/2 fr. pieces should be declined). In plated copper 20, 10, and 5 centimes (or 'Rappen'), and in copper 2 and 1 c. pieces. One franc = 100 c. = (in German money) 80 pfennigs = 93/4d. French gold is the most convenient coin, and English sovereigns (25 fr.) and banknotes are received almost everywhere at the full value; but the circular notes of 101., issued by many of the English banks, are safer for carrying large sums. German gold and banknotes also realize their full value (20 marks = 24 fr. 50-60 c.).

## III. Hotels and Pensions.

Hotels. Switzerland is famous for its hotels. The large modern establishments at Geneva, Vevey, Zürich, Lucerne, Interlaken, etc., are models of organisation; the smaller hotels are often equally well

conducted, and indeed a really bad inn is rarely met with in French or German Switzerland.

The ordinary charges at the first-class hotels are: bed-room from 21/2 fr., table d'hôte 4-6 fr.; breakfast (tea or coffee, bread, butter, and honey) 11/2 fr. in the public room, 2 fr. in the traveller's apartment; candle 1 fr., service 1 fr.; supper generally à la carte. When attendance is charged in the bill, nothing more need be given except to the boots and porter. At the large hotels the best accommodation is generally reserved for families, while the solitary traveller is consigned to the inferior rooms at equally high charges.

At the second-class inns the average charges are: bed-room from 11/2 fr., breakfast 1-11/4 fr., table d'hôte 21/2-3 fr., service discretionary, and no charge for 'bougies'.

Opinions regarding hotels often differ; but travellers will rarely have much cause to complain if they endeavour to comply with the customs of the country, restrict their luggage to a moderate quantity, and learn enough of the language to make themselves intelligible.

If a prolonged stay is made at a hotel, the bill should be asked for every three or four days, in order that errors, whether accidental or designed, may more easily be detected. When an early departure is contemplated, the bill should be obtained over-night. It is not an uncommon practice to withhold the bill till the last moment, when the hurry and confusion of starting render overcharges less liable to discovery.

In the height of the season the hotels at the favourite resorts of travellers are often crowded. To prevent disappointment rooms should be tele-

graphed for (p. xxv).

Pensions. Boarding-houses or 'pensions' abound at Lucerne, Geneva, Interlaken, and in many other parts of Switzerland. charge for board and lodging varies from 4 to 10 or 15 fr., and at some of the most famous health-resorts and watering-places sometimes amounts to 20 fr. per pay. As the word 'pension' is sometimes used to signify board only, the traveller should ascertain whether rooms are included in the charge or not. In the dull season (October to June) many of the hotels also take visitors 'en pension, usually charging 1-31/2 fr. per week extra for attendance.

Among the Swiss Summer Resorts may be mentioned: -In Northern Switzerland: The Weissenstein (4213'; p. 11) near Soleure; Langenbruck (2355'; p. 12) and Frenkendorf (1120'; p. 11) near Lies tal; the Frohburg (2772'; p. 12) near Olten; the Chaumont (3845'; p. 186) near Neuchâtel; Zürich (1345'; p. 31) and the Uetliberg (2864'; p. 36); Wädenswyl (p. 39) and other places on the Lake of Zürich (1342'); Schönfets and Felsenegg (3025'; p. 6') near Zug; Wesen (1410'; p. 42); Stachelberg (2178'; p. 60); Richisau (3592') in the Klönthal (p. 61); Hinter-Wäggithal (3802'; p. 40); the Heinrichsbad (2300', p. 46), near Herisau; Rorschach (1312'; p. 48); Walzenhausen (p. 49); Heiden (2615'; p. 51), Gais (3064'; p. 52), and Weissbad (2680'; p. 53) in Appenzell; Wildhaus (3622'; p. 57) in the Toggenburg.

gendurg.

On the Lake of Lucerne (1434'): Lucerne (p. 70); Meggen (p. 91); Hertenstein (p. 75); Weggis (p. 73); Beckenried (p. 76); Vitnau (p. 75); Gersau (p. 76); Brunnen (p. 78); Axenstein (2330') and Axenfels (2156'; p. 78); Seelisberg (2772'; p. 77); Bürgenstock (2854'; p. 117); Stoos (4242'; p. 78); Rigi-Kibsterli (4262'; p. 81), Kaltbad (4700'), First (4747'), Staffel (5210'), and Scheidegg (5407').

In Unterwalden: Engelberg (3314'; p. 114). In Uri: The Maderaner Thal (4738'; p. 108); Andermatt (3738'; p. 106).

In the BERNESE OBERLAND: Bern (1765'; p. 129); Thun (1844'; p. 135); Oberhofen (p. 139), Gunten (p. 139), and Spiez (p. 139) on the Lake of Thun (1837'); Interlaken (1863'; p. 140); St. Beatenberg (3766'; p. 144); the Giessbach (1857'; p. 165); Mürren (5348'; p. 149); Grindelwald (3468'; p. 155); Engstlenalp (6033'; p. 116).

alp (6033'; p. 116).

On the Lake of Geneva, in the Rhone Valley, etc.: Geneva (1243'; p. 199); Ouchy (p. 212); Lausanne (p. 212); Vevey (p. 214); Montreux (p. 217); Glion (2254'; p. 218); Aigle (1375'; p. 220); Bex (1427'; p. 221); Villars (4166'; p. 221); the Ormonis (3704'; p. 226); Château d'Oex (3498'; p. 229); Belalp (7153'; p. 286); Eggishorn (7195'; p. 293); Zermatt (5315'; p. 311), the Riffelalp (7306'; p. 312) and Riffelberg (8429'; p. 312); Fee (5900'; p. 320); St. Luc (5496'; p. 305); Zinal (5505'; p. 304); Evolena (4520'; p. 299); Chamonix (3445'; p. 240).

In the Grisons: Samaden (5670'; p. 379); Pontresina (5915'; p. 380);

In the Grisons: Samaden (5670'; p. 379); Pontresina (5915'; p. 380); St. Moritz (6090'; p. 378); Sils-Maria (5895'; p. 375); Schuls (3970'; p. 391); Davos (5115'; p. 340); Klosters (3991'; p. 337); Seewis (2986'; p. 336); Waldhäuser (3615'; p. 347), near Flims; Disentis (3773'; p. 350); Wiesen (4770'; p. 342); (hurwalden (3976'; p. 367).

On the South Side of the Alps: Lugano (932'; p. 408); Bellagio (p. 429), Cadenabbia, Menaggio, etc., on the Lake of Como (699'); Pallanza (p. 418) and Stresa (p. 420), on the Lago Maggiore (646'); Monte Generoso (5560'; p. 411) and Lanzo d'Intelvi (3117'; p. 425), near the Lake of Lugano.

# IV. Passports. Custom House.

Passports. In Switzerland passports are unnecessary, but as they must be shown in order to obtain delivery of registered letters, and are sometimes of service in proving the traveller's identity, it is unwise not to be provided with one. The principal passportagents in London are: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand: Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 6 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street.

Custom House. Luggage is rarely examined at the Swiss custom-house, but the formalities of the douane must be undergone by persons leaving Switzerland. At the French, Italian, and Austrian frontiers the examination is sometimes strict, and tobacco and cigars pay a heavy duty, but at the German frontier the visite is usually lenient. As a rule the traveller should restrict his belongings as far as possible to wearing apparel and articles for personal use.

# V. Walking Tours.

In a mountainous country like Switzerland it is to pedestrians alone that many of the finest points are accessible, and even where driving or riding is practicable, walking is often more enjoyable.

Disposition of Time. The first golden rule for the walker is to start early. If strength permits, and a suitable halting-place is to be met with, a walk of one or two hours may be accomplished before breakfast. At noon a moderate luncheon is preferable to the usual table d'hôte dinner. Rest should be taken during the hottest hours (12-3), and the journey then continued till 5 or 6 p.m., when a substantial meal (evening table d'hôte at the principal hotels) may be partaken of. The traveller's own feelings will best dictate the hour for retiring to bed.

Equipment. A superabundance of luggage infallibly increases the delays, annoyances, and expenses of travel. To be provided with enough and no more, may be considered the second golden rule for the traveller. A light 'gibecière' or game-bag, which is far less irksome to carry than a knapsack, suffices to contain all that is necessary for a week's excursion. A change of flannel shirts and worsted stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers, and the 'objets de toilette' may, with a little practice, be carried with hardly a perceptible increase of fatigue. A pocket-knife with a corkscrew, a leather drinking-cup, a spirit-flask, and a piece of green crape or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow, should not be forgotten. Useful, though less indispensable, are an opera-glass or small telescope, sewing materials, a supply of strong cord, sticking plaster, a small compass, a pocket-lantern, a thermometer, and an aneroid barometer. The traveller's reserve of clothing should be contained in a portmanteau of moderate size, which he can easily wield himself when necessary, and which may be forwarded from town to town by post.

The mountaineer should have a well-tried Alpenstock, consisting of a pole of seasoned ash, 5-6' long, shod with a steel point, and strong enough, when placed horizontally, with the ends supported, to bear the whole weight of the body. For the more difficult ascents an Ice-Axe and Rope are also necessary. The best ropes, light and strong, are made of silk or Manilla hemp. In crossing a glacier the precaution of using the rope should never be neglected. It should be securely tied round the waist of each member of the party, leaving a length of about 10' between each one and his follower. Ice-axes are made in various forms, and are usually furnished with a spike at the end of the handle, so that they can in some measure be used like an Alpenstock.

General Hints. The traveller's ambition often exceeds his powers of endurance, and if his strength be once overtaxed he will sometimes be incapacitated altogether for several days. At the outset, therefore, the walker's performances should be moderate: and even when he is in good training, they should rarely exceed 10 hrs. a day. When a mountain has to be breasted, the pedestrian should avoid 'spurts', and pursue the 'even tenor of his way' at a steady and moderate pace ('chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano'). As another golden maxim for his guidance, the traveller should remember that — 'When fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases'.

Mountaineering among the higher Alps should not be attempted before the middle or end of July, nor at any period after a long continuance of rain or snow. Glaciers should, if possible, be traversed before 10 a.m., after which hour the sun softens the crust of ice formed during the night over the crevasses. Experienced guides are indispensable for such excursions.

The traveller is cautioned against sleeping in chalets, unless ab-

solutely necessary. Whatever poetry there may be theoretically in 'a fragrant bed of hay', the cold night-air piercing abundant apertures, the ringing of the cow-bells, the grunting of the pigs, and the undiscarded garments, hardly conduce to refreshing slumber. As a rule, therefore, the night previous to a mountain expedition should be spent either an inn or at one of the club-huts which the Swiss, German, and Italian Alpine Clubs have recently erected for the convenience of travellers.

Mountaineers should provide themselves with fresh meat, bread, and wine or spirits for long expeditions. The chalets usually afford nothing but Alpine fare (milk, cheese, and stale bread). Glacierwater should not be drunk except in small quantities, mixed with wine or cognac. Cold milk is also safer when qualified with spirits. One of the best beverages for quenching the thirst is cold tea.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian the weather holds despotic sway. The barometer and weather-wise natives should be consulted when an opportunity offers. The blowing down of the wind from the mountains into the valleys in the evening, the melting away of the clouds, the fall of fresh snow on the mountains, and the ascent of the cattle to the higher parts of their pasture are all signs of fine weather. On the other hand it is a bad sign if the distant mountains are dark blue in colour and very distinct in outline, if the wind blows up the mountains, and if the dust rises in eddies on the roads. West winds also usually bring rain.

Health. For wounds and bruises zinc ointment is a good remedy. Health. For wounds and bruises zinc ointment is a good remedy. Another is a mixture of 1/2 oz. of white wax, 1/2 oz. tallow, 3/4 oz. olive oil, and 11/2 drachms of vinegar of lead, melted together. For inflammation of the skin, caused by the glare of the sun on the snow, cold cream or glycerine and starch are recommended. Another remedy is an ointment of equal parts of almond oil, white wax, and spermaceti.

For diarrhea 15 drops of tincture of opium and aromatic tincture mixed in according to the contraction of the state of the sta

mixed in equal quantities may be taken every two hours until relief is afforded. The homœopathic tincture of camphor is also useful.

## VI. Maps.

1. Maps of Switzerland in One Sheet: -

\*Ziegler's neue Karte der Schweiz (1:380,000), with explanations and index. Price 12 fr.

Ziegler's Hypsometr. Karte (1:380,000), 4 sheets, 20 fr.

Leuthold's Karte (1:400,000), 10 fr.

Keller's Karte (1:450,000), 6 fr.

\*Leuzinger's neue Karte (1:400.000). 8 fr.

2. Maps on a Larger Scale: -

Generalkarte der Schweiz (1:250,000), published by the government topographic office, reduced from Dufour's Map, 4 sheets.

The Alpine Club Map of Switzerland, published by R. C. Nichols (1:250,000), 4 sheets, 42s.

\*Topographische Karte der Schweiz, from surveys made by order

of the Federal authorities (under the superintendence of General Dufour); scale 1:100,000; 25 sheets, each 1 to  $2^{1}/_{2}$  fr. (not

mounted). Heights are given in mètres.

An admirable work on a still larger scale is the \*Topogra-phische Atlas der Schweiz, on the scale of the original drawings (flat districts 1:25,000, mountains 1:50,000), published by the Federal Staff Office (each sheet 1 fr.).

For Chamonix, Reilly's Map of Mont Blanc, and Mieulet's Massif

du Montblanc (1:40,000).

For the Engadine, Ziegler's Karte des Ober- und Unter-Engadin, in 6 sheets (1:50,000).

#### VII. Guides.

On well-trodden routes like those of the Rigi, Pilatus, Wengern Alp, Faulhorn, Scheideck, Grimsel, Gemmi, etc., the services of a guide are unnecessary; but the traveller may engage the first urchin he meets to carry his pouch or knapsack for a trifling gratuity. Guides are, however, indispensable for glacier-expeditions. As a class, they will be found to be intelligent and respectable men, well versed in their duties, and acquainted with the people and resources of the country.

The great stations for guides are Interlaken, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, Meiringen, Martigny, Chamonix, Courmayeur, Zermatt, and Pontresina, while for the principal passes guides are always to be found at the neighbouring villages. The traveller should select one of the certificated guides, who have passed an examination, and are furnished with legal certificates of character and qualifications. The usual pay of a guide is 6-8 fr. for a day of 8 hrs.; he is bound to carry 15-18 pounds of baggage, and to hold himself at the entire disposition of his employers. If dismissed at a distance from home, he is entitled to 6 fr. a day for the returnjourney; but he is bound to return by the shortest practicable route.

Although a guide adds considerably to the traveller's expenses, the outlay will seldom be regretted. A good guide points out many objects which the best maps fail to indicate; he furnishes interesting information about manners and customs, battle-fields, and historical incidents; and when the traveller reaches his hotel, wearied with the fatigues of the day, his guide often renders him valuable service. It need hardly be said that a certain amount of good fellowship and confidence should subsist between the traveller and the man who is perhaps to be his sole companion for several days, and upon whose skill and experience his very life not unfrequently depends.

Divided among a party, the expense of a guide is of course greatly diminished; but where there is much luggage to carry, it is often better to hire a horse or mule, the attendant of which will serve as a guide on the ordinary routes.

Adult porters are entitled to 75 cent. or 1 fr. an hour, when not engaged by the day, return included. In every case it is advisable to make a distinct bargain beforehand.

# VIII. Carriages and Horses.

Carriages. The ordinary charge for a carriage with one horse is 15-20 fr., with two horses 25-30 fr. per day, and the driver expects 1 fr. per horse as a gratuity. In the height of summer the charges are slightly increased. Like the guides, the 'voiturier' demands the return-fare to the place where he was engaged, and the traveller should therefore endeavour to discharge his carriage as near the home of the driver as possible.

For long journeys it is desirable to have a written agreement, which the driver usually concludes by depositing a sum with his employer as earnest-money, afterwards to be added to the account. The carriage and horses should be inspected before the conclusion of the bargain. Private posting, or the system of changing horses, is forbidden by law.

Return-vehicles may sometimes be obtained for 10 to 15 fr. per day, but the use of them is in some places prohibited.

The average day's journey is 30-40 miles, a halt of 2-3 hrs. being made about noon; and for the return-journey about 36 M.

In mountainous districts 'Bergwägli' or 'chars-a-bancs', for two persons, may be hired for 12-15 fr. per day, fees included.

Horses. A horse or mule costs 10-12 fr. per day, and the attendant expects a gratuity of 1-2 fr. in addition; but in some places, as at Chamonix, as much is charged for the attendant as for the animal. If he cannot return home with his horse on the same day, the following day must be paid for. Walking, however, is preferable. A prolonged ascent on horseback is fatiguing, and the descent of a steep hill is disagreeable. Even ladies may easily ascend some of the finest points of view on foot, but if unequal to the task they may either ride or engage 'chaises-à-porteurs'.

# IX. Diligences, Post Office, Telegraph.

Diligences. The Swiss postal system is well organised. The diligences are generally well fitted up, the drivers and guards are respectable, and the fares moderate. These vehicles consist of the coupé, or first-class compartment in front, with 2-3 seats, the intérieur, or second-class compartment at the back, with 4-6 seats, which affords little or no view, and the banquette (used in summer only) for 2 passengers on the outside. In some cases there is only one outside-seat, which is reserved for the conducteur, or guard, but which will be ceded by him on payment of the difference between the ordinary and the coupé fare.

On important routes the coupé is generally engaged several days

beforehand. This may be done by letter, enclosing the fare, and giving the traveller's name, and the day and hour of departure. When the diligence is full, 'Beiwagen', or supplementary carriages are provided. These are often light, open vehicles, preferable to the lumbering 'Postwagen'. A seat in one of them may generally be procured by arrangement with the conductor. As a rule passengers are consigned to the intérieur or to a supplementary carriage in the order in which they are booked. If therefore the traveller has failed to secure a coupé or banquette seat by early application, he will often avoid the intérieur by delaying to take his ticket till the diligence is about to start.

The coupé or banquette fare is on ordinary routes 20 c. per kilomètre (about 32 c. per Engl. M.), on Alpine passes 30 c. per kilom. (about 48 c. per Engl. M.); fare in the intérieur or cabriolet 15 or 25 c. per kilomètre (24 or 40 per Engl. M.). Children of 2-7 years of age pay half-fare. Each passenger is allowed 33 lbs. of luggage on ordinary routes, but 22 lbs. only on the high Alpine routes. Overweight is charged for at the ordinary postal tariff. Small articles may be taken into the carriage, but heavy luggage should be booked one hour before starting. The average speed of these sedate mail-coaches of Switzerland is about 6 M. per hour on level ground, and 4 M. per hour on mountains-routes.

Extra-Post. This is the term applied to the Swiss system of posting, managed by government, private posting being prohibited. The charge for each horse is  $^{1}/_{2}$ fr. per kilomètre (80 c. per M.); for a carriage with 2-5 seats 20 c. per kilom. (32 c. per M.), for one with 6 seats 25 c. per kilom. (40 c. per M.), for one with 7 or more seats 30 c. per kilom. (48 c. per M.). Besides these charges, which include the driver's fee, an additional payment of 2-4 fr. must be made according to the size of the carriage. If the same vehicle is required for a journey of several stages, double carriagemoney is exacted. Extra-post may be ordered at the principal post-offices on the mountain-routes at one hour's notice. The fare must be paid in advance.

Letters of 15 grammes (about  $^{1}/_{2}$  oz.), prepaid, to any part of Switzerland 10 c.; if within a radius of 10 kilomètres, 5 c.; to all countries in the postal union 25 c., and 25 c. for each 15 gr. more. Registration-fee for Switzerland 10 c., for other countries 25 c.—Post-cards for Switzerland 5 c., for other countries 10 c.—Printed matter under 15 gr. for Switzerland 2 c., for other countries 5 c.

Post Office Orders within Switzerland must not exceed 1000 fr. for the larger, and 500 fr. for the smaller towns. The charge for an order not exceeding 100 fr. is 20 c., for each additional 100 fr. 10 c. more. Money-orders for foreign countries 24 c. for every 100 fr. (with a minimum fee of 50 c.).

The **Telegraph System** of Switzerland is very complete, the aggregate length of the wires being at present greater than in any other country in proportion to the population. There are now

upwards of 1000 offices; those in the large towns are open from 6 or 7 a.m. till 11 or 10 p.m. according to the season. The tariff for a telegram within Switzerland is 30 c., together with  $2^1/2$  c. for each word; to Germany 50 c., and  $12^1/2$  c. for each word; to England 40 c. for each word; to France 7 c. for each word for telegrams to the frontier, or  $12^1/2$  c. for each word for greater distances. The rates for other foreign telegrams may be ascertained at the offices. For telegrams handed in at railway-stations an additional charge of 50 c. is made.

Telegrams may be handed in at any post-office, from which, if not itself a telegraph office, they are transmitted without delay to the nearest. In such cases the fee for the telegram is paid by affixing a stamp of the requisite value (1/2 fr. or upwards, according to the number of words).

# X. Railways.

The Carriages in German Switzerland are constructed on the American plan, generally holding 72 passengers, and furnished at each end with steps of easy access. Through each carriage, and indeed through the whole train, runs a passage, on each side of which the seats are disposed. This arrangement enables the traveller to change his seat at pleasure, and to see the scenery to advantage, unless the carriage is very full. Tickets are examined and collected in the carriages.

The carriages in French Switzerland are of the ordinary construction. Passengers' tickets are checked as they leave the waitingroom before starting, and given up at the 'Sortie' on their arrival.

Luggage must be booked and paid for after the traveller has obtained his own ticket, but small portmanteaus and travelling-bags may generally be taken into the carriage without objection. Travellers with through-tickets from the German to the Swiss railways, or vice versâ, should see that their luggage is safe on reaching the frontier (Bâle, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Rorchach, Romanshorn, etc.). Where a frontier has to be crossed, ordinary luggage should never be sent by goods-train.

Circular Tickets and return-tickets are issued at reduced rates on most of the Swiss lines, and also by the German and French railways to Switzerland. Information regarding them will be found in the time-tables; but they are apt to hamper the traveller's movements and to deprive him of the independence essential to enjoyment.

# XI. History. Statistics.

The limits of this work preclude more than a brief historical sketch of the interesting country the traveller is now visiting, whose inhabitants have ever been noted for their spirit of freedom and independence. It is necessary for a moment to carry the reader back to the conquest of Helvetia by the Roman legions. Under the Roman sway Helvetia enjoyed a flourishing trade, which covered the land with cities and villages. A trace of that period exists in the Romanic dialect, which is still spoken in some

parts of Switzerland.

Switzerland is believed to have been first peopled by the Rhaeti, who were driven from the plains to the mountains by the Helvetii, a Celtic tribe. The latter were conquered by the Romans, B. C. 58, and the Rhæti were subdued in B. C. 15. The Romans made good military roads over the Great St. Bernard (p. 277) to Bâle, and over the Julier (p. 370), Septimer (p. 370), and Splugen (p. 361) to Bregenz (p. 406), and thence to Bâle. The chief settlements were Aventicum (Avenches, p. 196) in the Canton of Vaud, Vindonissa (Windisch, p. 17) at the confluence of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat, Angusta Rauracorum (Augst, p. 16) near Bâle, and Curia Rhaetorum (Coire, p. 333) in the Grisons. E. Switzerland as far as Pfyn (ad fines) in Thurgau, and Pfyn (p. 285) in the Upper Valais, belonged to the province of Rhætia, while W. Switzerland formed part of Gaul. The name Helvetii had become extinct even before the time of Constantine.

About A.D. 400 a great irruption of barbarians swept through the peaceful valleys of the Alps, and Huns, Burgundians, Alemanni, and Ostrogoths in succession settled in different parts of the country. The Alemanni occupied the whole of N. Switzerland, where German is now spoken; the Burgundians the W. part, where French is spoken; and the Ostrogoths S. Switzerland, where Italian and Romansch are now spoken. These races were gradually subdued by the Franks, who, however, did not take possession of the country themselves, but governed it by their officers. During this period Christianity was introduced, the monasteries of Disentis (p. 350), St. Gallen (p. 47), Einsiedeln (p. 92), and Beromünster were founded, and dukes and counts were appointed as vicegerents of the

Franconian kings.

After the dissolution of the great Franconian empire, the eastern half of Switzerland, the boundary of which extended from Eglisau over the Albis to Lucerne and the Grimsel, was united with the duchy of Alemania, or Swabia, and the western part with the kingdom of Burgundy (912). After the downfall of the latter (1032) the German Emperors took possession of the country, and governed it by their vicegerents the dukes of Zæhringen (p. 130), who were perpetually at enmity with the Burgundian nobles and therefore favoured the inhabitants of the towns, and were themselves the founders of several new towns, such as Freiburg, Bern,

and Burgdorf.

As the power of the emperors declined, and the nobles, spiritual and temporal, became more ambitious of independence, and more eager to fill their coffers at the expense of their neighbours, the Swiss towns and the few country-people who had succeeded in preserving their freedom from serfdom were compelled to consult their safety by entering into treaties with the feudal lords of the soil. Thus the inhabitants of Zürich placed themselves under the protection of the then unimportant Counts of Hapsburg, with whom the 'Three Cantons' of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden were also allied. In 1231 and 1240 letters of independence were granted by Emperor Frederick II. to Uri and Schwyz, and after Count Rudolph of Hapsburg had become emperor he confirmed the privileges of the former in 1274, while Schwyz and Unterwalden still continued subject to the Hapsburg supremacy.

After the emperor's death in 1291 the Forest Cantons formed their first league for mutual safety and the protection of their liberty against the growing power of the House of Hapsburg. Rudolph's son Albert in particular endeavoured to rear the limited rights he enjoyed in these districts into absolute sovereignty, and to incorporate them with his empire.

The ancient cantons therefore embraced the cause of the rival monarch Adolph of Nassau, who confirmed their privileges. Victory, however, favoured Albert, who again deprived the cantons of their privileges, but does not appear to have treated them with much severity. To this period belongs the romantic but unfounded tradition of William Tell. +

After the assassination of Albert by John of Swabia in 1308, Emperor Henry VII., who was also an opponent of the Hapsburgers, conferred a charter of independence on the Forest Cantons. The House of Hapsburg regarded this as an infringement of their rights, and sent a powerful army against these cantons, which after the death of Henry had declared their adherence to Lewis the Bavarian, the opponent of Frederick the Handsome. This army was destroyed at the Morgarten (p. 94) in 1315. Subsequent attempts to subject the country to the supremacy of the House of Hapsburg were frustrated by the victories of the Swiss at Sempach (p. 19) in 1386, at Näfels (p. 58) in 1388, and at the Stoss (p. 53) in 1405.

In the Burgundian parts of the country too the nobility were jealous of the increasing importance of the towns, and therefore attempted to conquer Bern, but were defeated by the citizens at Laupen (p. 192) in 1339.

In 1354 a confederacy was formed by eight independent districts and towns, which soon became powerful enough to assume the offensive, and at length actually wrested the hereditary domain of Hapsburg from the

dukes of Austria, who tried in vain to recover it.

Even Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, the mightiest prince of his time, was defeated by the Swiss at the three battles of Grandson (1476, p. 191), Morat (1476, p. 197), and Nancy, while at an earlier period a large body of irregular French and other troops, which had been made over to Austria by the King of France, sustained a severe check from the confederates at St. Jacob on the Birs (1444, p. 8).

In the Swabian war (1499) the bravery and unity of the Swiss achieved another triumph in the victory of Dornach (p. 8). At that period their independence of the emperor was formally recognised, but they continued

nominally attached to the empire down to 1648.

The last-named victory formed a fitting termination to a successful career of two centuries, the most glorious in the history of Switzerland. At the beginning of the 16th century a period of decline set in. The enormous booty captured in the Burgundian war had begotten a taste for wealth and luxury, the demoralising practice of serving as mercenary troops in foreign lands began to prevail, and a foundation was laid for

the reproachful proverb, 'Pas d'argent, pás de Suisses!'
The cause of the Reformation under the auspices of Zwingli was zealously embraced by a large proportion of the population of Switzerland about the beginning of the 16th century; but the bitter jealousies thus sown between the Roman Catholic and the Reformed Cantons were attended with most disastrous consequences, and in the civil wars which ensued bloody battles were fought at Kappel (p. 69) in 1531, at Villmergen

in 1656, and during the Toggenburg war (p. 56) in 1712.

Traces of unflinching bravery and of a noble spirit of self-sacrifice in the cause of conscience are observable in individual instances even at the close of the 18th century, as exampled by the affairs of Rothenthurm (p. 94) and Stans (p. 113), but the national vigour was gone. The resist-

the legend of the national hero of Switzerland, as well as the story of the expulsion of the Austrian bailiffs in 1308, is destitute of historical foundation. No trace of such a person is to be found in the work of John of Winterthur (Vitoduranus, 1349) or that of Conrad Justinger of Bern (1420), the earliest Swiss historians. Mention is made of him for the first time in the Sarner Chronik of 1470, and the myth was subsequently embellished by Ægidius Tschudi of Glarus (d. 1542), and still more by Johann v. Müller (d. 1809), while Schiller's famous play has finally secured to the hero a world-wide celebrity. Similar traditions are met with among various northern nations, such as the Danes and Icelanders.

ance of individuals to the invasion of the French republicans proved fruitless, and the *Helvetian Republic* was founded on the ruins of the ancient liberties of the nation. In 1803 Napoleon restored the cantonal system, and in accordance with resolutions passed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 the constitution was remodelled. The changes introduced in consequence of the revolution of July, 1830, were unhappily the forerunners of the civil war of the Sonderbund, or Separate League, in November, 1847; but this was of short duration, and on 12th September, 1848, a new federal constitution was inaugurated. Since that period the public tranquillity has been undisturbed, and the prosperity and harmony which now prevail throughout the country are not unworthy of the glorious traditions of the past.

Area and Population according to the decennial census of 1st Dec. 1880.

Gantons Sq.		C	on f <b>es</b> si	m-4-1-	Pop.		
Cantons.	Leagues	Rom.Cath.	Prot.	Jews	Sects	Totals.	of sq. league
1. Zürich	74,8	30,298	283,134	806	3,338	317,576	4,234
2. $Bern$	294	<b>65,82</b> 8	463,163		1,857	532,164	1,810
3. Lucerne	54	129,190	5,402	152	62	134,806	2,496
$4. \ Uri \ . \ .$	47	23,149	524	7	14	23,694	630
5. Schwyz	40	50,266	954	7	8	51,235	1,280
6. Unterwald.	33,5	26,979	367	$\frac{2}{7}$	<del>-</del>	27,348	816
7. Glarus	29,8	7,065	27,097		44	34,213	1,140
8. Zug	10,2	1,218	21,734	27	15		2,299
9. Freiburg .	71,1	97,113	18,138	104		115,400	1,625
10. Soleure	34,5	69,008	17,130	139		80,424	2,329
11. Bâle-ville .	1,5	19,286	44,238	830	747	65,101	43,400
Bâle-camp	18,5	12,099	46,679	233	270		3,230
12. Schaffhausen	12,9	4,165	33,890	30	263	38,348	2,949
13. Appenzell .	1 40	1,004	*O 000	40	450	54.050	1 500
(Rhodes ext.)		3,694	48,088	18	158		4,723
(Rhodes int.) 14. St. Gallen .		12,294	545	1	1	12,841	1,835
	87,7	126,177	83,429	380		210,491	2,392
	304,1	41,753	53,139	38	61	94,991	312
	60,4	88,914	108,029	1,236	466		3,275
17. Thurgau .   18. Ticino	42,8	27,122	71,821	120	489		2,315
19. Vaud	121,6	130,093	356	11	317	130,777	1,072
20. Valais	138, <sub>7</sub> 226, <sub>5</sub>	18,169	219,439 854	578	544	238,730	1,717
21. Neuchâtel	34,7	99,327 11,712		-	35	100,216	444
22. Geneva	12,2	51,712	91,040	677	303	103,732	2,965
22. Geneva	12,2	51,620	48,310	671	994	101,595	8,466
Total	1769,3	1,161,055	1,666,984	7,380	10,683	2,846,102	1,608
Census of 1870		1,084,665	1,566,001	7,007	11,430	2,669,095	1,508
Increase	- 1	76,390	100,983	371	737	177,007	100

# I. NORTHERN SWITZERLAND.

1. Bâle	2
2. From Bâle to Bienne and Bern through the Münsterthal	$\tilde{8}$
From Delémont to Porrentruy, 9. — Ascent of the Weissenstein from Münster, 9. — From Bévilard over	
the Montoz to Reuchenette. The Pierre Pertuis, 10. 3. From Bale to Bienne by Olten and Soleure	11
From Liestal to Waldenburg: Langenbruck, 11. — The	
Schafmatt; Eptingen; the Frohburg, 12.— The Neu-Wartburg; Lostorf; Fridau, 13.— From Soleure to the Weissen-	
stein, 14. — From Soleure to Burgdorf; to Lyss, 15.	15
4. From Bâle to Bern by Herzogenbuchsee From Herzogenbuchsee to Soleure, 16 From Burg-	19
dorf to Langnau, 16.	16
5. From Bale to Zürich	10
18. — From Wettingen to Oerlikon, 18.	19
6. From Bale to Lucerne	10
7. From Olten to Aarau, Brugg, and Waldshut	20
From Aarau to Muri and Rothkreuz; Bremgarten, 20. — From Aarau to Baden, 20. — The Habsburg, 21.	
8. From Bale to Schaffhausen and Constance	21
From Singen to Etzweilen, 23. — The Island of Reichenau, 23. — Steamboat from Schaffhausen to Constance, 23.	
9. The Falls of the Rhine.	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 26 \end{array}$
10. From Friedrichshafen to Constance The Mainau, 29.	20
11. From Rorschach to Constance and Winterthur (Zürich)	29
12. From Schaffhausen to Zürich	30 31
13. Zürich and the Uetliberg	37
i. Steamboat on the Lake of Zürich	<b>3</b> 8
The Pfannenstiel, 38. — Hütten. Gottschallenberg, 39. —. ii. Railway on the Left (S.) Bank from Zürich to Zie-	
gelbrücke (Glarus)	40
The Wäggithal, 40.	
iii. Railway from Zürich to Rapperswyl, Wesen, and Sargans	40
The Bachtel, 41 — Excursions from Wesen: the Biberli-	10
kopf; Amden; the Speer, 42. — From Mühlehorn over the Kerenzenberg to Mollis, 43. — The Murgthal; the Roththor; the Widerstein-Furkel and Murgsee-Furkel,	
Roththor; the Widerstein-Furkel and Murgsee-Furkel, Mürtschenstock, 43. — From Walenstadt over the Kaser-	
ruck to Wildhaus in the Toggenburg, 44. — The Alvier. From Mels through the Weisstannen-Thal and Kalfeuser-	
Thal to Vättis, 44.	
15. From Zürich to Romanshorn and Friedrichshafen From Oerlikon to Dielsdorf; Regensberg, 44. — From	44
Winterthur to Waldshut, 45. — From Winterthur to	
Rüti (Tössthal Railway), 45. — From Sulgen to Gossau, 46.	

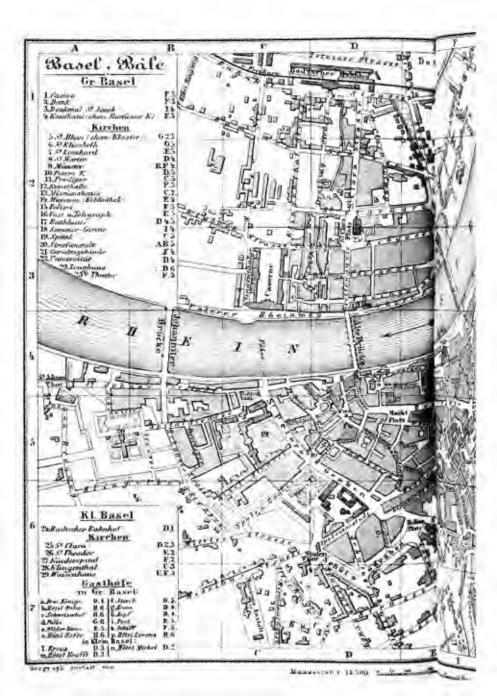
16. From Zürich to St. Gallen, Rorschach, and Lindau.  From Winkeln to Appenzell, 46. — Excursions from St. Gallen; the Freudenterg; Untere and Obere Waid, etc., 47.  — Excursions from Rorschach; the Martinstobel; the Möttelischloss; Walzenhausen; Meldegg; Horn, 48. — Exursions from Lindau, 49.	46
17. The Canton of Appenzell	50
Rhine Valley	56
19. From Zürich to Glarus and Linththal The Rautispitz, Obersee, and Scheye, 58.— The Schild; Fronalpstock, 59.— The Oberblegisee, Saasberg, and Kärpfstock, 60.— Excursions from Stachelberg, 60.— The Pantenbrücke, Uelialp, Upper Sandalp, and Tödi, etc., 61. — From Linththal over the Kistenpass to Ilanz, 61.	58
<ol> <li>From Stachelberg to Altdorf. Klausen</li> <li>From Schwyz to Glarus over the Pragel</li> <li>From the Muotathal to Altdorf over the Kinzig Pass, and to Stachelberg by the Bisithal, 63, 64. — The Glärnisch, 64.</li> </ol>	62 63
22. From Glarus to Coire through the Sernf-Thal  From Elm over the Segnes Pass to Flims; over the Panixer Pass or the Sether Furka to Ilanz, 66. — From Elm over the Ramin Pass to Weisstannen, 66. — From Elm over the Sardona Pass, the Scheibe Pass, or the Muttenthaler Grat to Vättis, 66. — From Elm over the Richetli Pass to Linththal, 66.	65

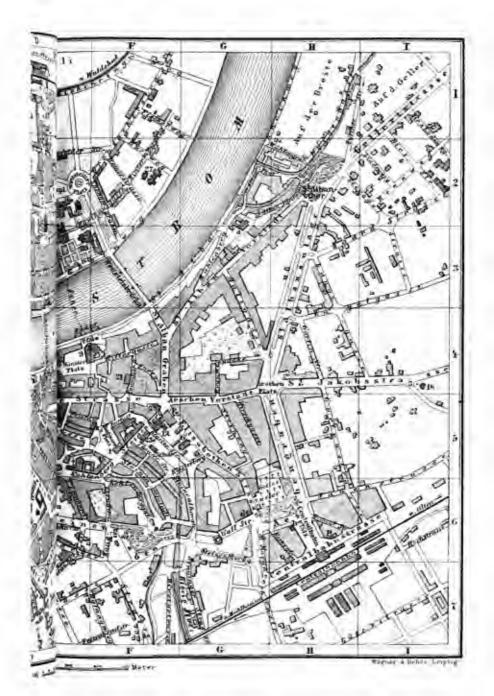
## 1. Bâle.

The BADEN STATION (Pl. D, 1), at Klein-Basel, Railway Stations. is on the right bank of the Rhine. The Baden time is 4 min. in advance of the Swiss. - The Alsace and the Swiss lines both start from the CEN-TRAL STATION (Pl. H, I, 6, 7) in Bâle, on the S. side of the town. These

of 10 min.; fare 1 fr., 70 c., or 50 c.). Omnibus, see p. 3.

Hotels. \*Trois Rois (Plan a; D, 4), on the Rhine, R., L., & A. 41/2-6, B. 11/2, D. 41/2-5 fr. At the Central Station, 'Hotel EULER (Pl. b; H, 6), B. 1½, D. 4½-5 fr. At the Central Station, "Hôtel Équer (Pl. b; H, 6), R., L., & A. 4-4½, D. 4-5, omnibus 1 fr.; opposite to it, "Hôtel Suisse (Pl. c; H, 6), R. & A. 3½-4, D. 4-5 fr.; Hôtel Jura, "Hôtel Victoria (Pl. p; H, 6); Hôtel National (Pl. q; H, 6); Hôtel Hofer (Pl. o; H, 6), R. & A. 3-3½, B. 1¼ fr.; Faucon (Pl. d; G, 6), corner of the Elisabethen-Str.—In the town: "Schiff (Pl. k; F, 5), R. & A. 2½-23, B. 1 fr.; Sauvage (Pl. e; E, 5); Cigogne (Pl. f; D, 5), R. & A. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Hôtel Central, opposite the post-office; "Couronne (Pl. g; D, 4), Bellevue (Pl. h; D, 4), both on the Rhine; "Post (Pl. i; E, 5).—At Klein-Basel: "Hôtel Krafft (Pl. m; D, 3), R. & A. 3, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; Croix Blanche (Pl. 1; D, 3), R. & A. 2½-3 fr., both on the Rhine; Basler Hof (Pl. n; D, 2), R. & A. 3, B. 1¼, fr.; Hôtel Schhieder, near the Baden Station, moderate, R. 2, B. 1 fr. 11/4 fr.; Hôtel Schrieder, near the Baden Station, moderate, R. 2, B. 1 fr.





Cafés. Trois Rois, on the Rhine; Kunsthalle; du Théatre; Stadt-Casino; Kleinbasler Gesellschaftshaus, by the old bridge, with a terrace. — Confectioners (who sell 'Basler Leckerli'). Wirz, near the bridge; Kissling-Kuentzy, Freie-Str. 19; Burckhardt, Steiger, both in the Schneidergasse.

Restaurants. At the Central station. Kibiger, Barfüsser-Platz. Bierhalle zum Parsifal. Freie-Str. 49 (Munich beer). Bühler's Bierhalle, Steinen Suburb (handsome locality; in summer, Bühler's Biergarten, in the Sternengässlein). Wine at the Veillinerhalle, Freie-Str. and at the Schützenhaus (good stained glass). — In Klein-Basel: Burgvogtei, with a 'Bierhalle' and garden; Warteck Brewery, near the Baden station; Oeschger, Riehenthor-Str. 27. — Sommer-Casino (Pl. 18; I, 4), near the St. Jacob Monument (p. 8), with a pleasant garden, music on Mon., Wed., and Frid. at 7, on Sun. 6 p.m. (50 c.); concerts also at the Erlen-Park, 11/4 M. from the town, and in the Zoological Garden (p. 8).

Omnibus (Stadtomnibus) between the Central and Baden Stations, by the Alte Brücke. — Cabs. For 1/4 hr., 1-2 persons, 80 c.; second 1/4 hr. 90, each additional 1/4 hr. 50 c.; 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., the second 1/4 hr. 90, each additional 1/4 hr. 70 c. From one of the stations into the town, 1-2 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 80 c.; from one station to the other 1-2 pers. 1/2, 3-4 pers. 21/2 fr., each box 20 c. extra. At night (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.) 3 fr. for the first 1/2 hr. and 10 c. per 1/4

hr. for lights.

Post and Telegraph Offices in the Freie-Str. (Pl. 16; E 5); at the rail-way-stations; in the Johannes suburb; and at the Schützengraben.

Baths in the Rhine (Pl. E, F, 4), entered from the Pfalz (p. 5); 1 fr. Warm baths: Staufer-Schmid, Martinsgasse; Sigmund, Leonhard-Str.; Zum Brunnen. Fischmarkt.

Zoological Garden (p. 8); admission 1/2 fr.

Picture Gallery (1/2 fr.) in the new Kunsthalle on the Steinenberg (p. 7); another at Lang's, Freie-Str.

English Church Service in a chapel at the Hôtel des Trois Rois.

Bâle, or Basel (870'), the capital of the half-canton Bâle-Ville (pop. about 70,000), is first mentioned in the year 374 under the name of Basilēa, having probably been founded by the Roman armies, when they fell back on the Rhine, near the old Colonia Augusta Rauracorum, which had been established in B. C. 27 by L. Munatius Plancus (now Baselaugst, 5 M. to the E., see p. 16). In the middle ages Bâle was a free town of the Empire, and it has been a member of the Swiss Confederation since 1501.

The principal town lies on the left bank of the Rhine, and is connected with Klein-Basel by three Bridges. The wooden Alte Brücke, 200 yds. in length, is partly supported by stone piers. In the middle of the bridge rise a chapel of the 16th cent. and a modern triangular obelisk, with a thermometer, a barometer, and weathercock. Above the old bridge the river is crossed by the new Wettstein Bridge (Pl. F, 3), which commands a fine view. Below the old bridge is the Johanniter Bridge (Pl. B, 4), completed in 1882.

The \*Münster (Pl. 9; E, F, 4), a picturesque edifice of red sandstone, with its two conspicuous towers, was formerly the Cathedral of the see of Bâle. The bishopric, founded by Charlemagne, was transferred, in consequence of the puritanical outrages, to Porrentruy (p. 9) in 1529, and afterwards to Soleure (p. 13). The Münster was built by the Emp. Henry II. in 1010-1019, and was restored in 1185 after a fire. In 1356 the old build-

4 Route 1. BÂLE. Münster.

ing was almost demolished by an earthquake, but it was afterwards rebuilt in the Gothic style. The Towers, which are 218' in height, were not completed till 1500. Of the original structure the N. portal, or St. Gallus gateway, still exists, and is adorned with statues of the Evangelists, John the Baptist, and other saints; over the church-door is a relief representing the wise and foolish virgins; at the sides in six niches are the works of charity, and at the top Christ on the Judgment-seat and the angels at the last day. The W. Front under the towers, with the principal portal and two side-entrances, belongs to the 14th cent.; on the front are represented the Virgin and Child, and under them the Emp. Henry, the founder and benefactor of the church, with the Empress Kunigunde; on the two side-entrances are two knights, on the left St. George and the Dragon, and on the right St. Martin. The exterior is undergoing thorough restoration.

The Interior is open to the public in summer on Wed., 2-4 p.m.; at other times 50 c. (mediæval collection and council-hall 50 c. extra, see below). The sacristan lives in the Münsterplatz No. 13, but in summer he is generally to be found in the church (knock). The church, which is 71 yds. long and 35½ yds. wide, was skilfully restored in 1852-56, and is embellished with good modern stained glass. The beautiful rood-loft of 1381 serves to support the large new organ. The pulpit dates from 1466. The aisles and choir contain old monuments and tombstones built into the walls. In the N. aisle is a Gothic sacerdotal chair of the 14th cent.; we also observe a curious relief of the 14th cent. (martyrdom of St. Vincent). The font is of 1465; on the pillar opposite is the tombstone of the learned Erasmus of Rotterdam (d. 1536), with a long Latin inscription. In the retro-choir are monuments of the Empress Anna (d. 1281), consort of Rudolph of Hapsburg and mother of Albert I., and of her youngest son Charles. The crypt is now occupied by the stoves used in heating the church. — In 1431 the great Council began to sit in the Münster. It consisted of upwards of 500 clergymen, including many great dignitaries, whose ostensible task was a 'reformation of the Church in head and members'; but after having disputed for years without any result, and having been excommunicated by Pope Eugene IV., it was at last dissolved in 1448.

The "Mediæval Collection, which occupies the three floors of the building adjoining the church, is very interesting (open to the public, Sun., 10.30 to 1; at other times adm. ½ fr.; illustrated catalogue in French and German, ½ fr., recommended to other than hasty visitors, as the attendants cannot give full information). Ground Floor. Vestibule: antiquities of the flint period; architectural fragments chiefly from churches of Bâle; and the 'Lällenkönig', a curious piece of mechanism not older than the end of the 17th cent., formerly on the exterior of the tower (removéd in 1839) of the Rhine bridge. The later story that this head was erected in derision of the Austrians to whom Klein Basel was pledged in 1375-92 is a mere myth. — The Waffenhalle, or armoury, contains the chief curiosities of the arsenal of Bâle; in the middle are interesting cannon of the 15th and 16th cent.; to the right, by the window, a suit of armour supposed to have belonged to Charles the Bold. — A winding staircase ascends to the rooms of the First Floor. In the Conciliums-Saal, or council-hall, the Council of Bâle held their sittings in 1431-48. Along the walls are arranged numerous casts of mouldings from churches of Bâle; also eighteen fragments of the famous "Death Dance of Bâle, a fresco which once adorned the wall of the Dominican burial-ground (taken down in 1805), painted early in the 16th cent. On a long table in the centre are models of buildings in Bâle and of castles in the environs. — We next enter the Saal für Profanarchtectur, which con-

tains panels, tiles, stone slabs, and other fragments from houses in Bâle and other parts of Switzerland. - In the following room, the Saal für Hausalterthümer, is a collection of mediæval furniture, tapestry, porcelain, glass, jewel-caskets, and other articles for domestic use. Beyond these is the Dining-room of the Counsellor Lucas Iselin, of Bâle, with rich panelling in the choicest woods, and dating from 1607. The adjoining Gothic Room of 1460 contains a large bedstead of 1510 and other Gothic furniture. - Two vaulted rooms on this floor are devoted to the illustration of the history of Handicrafts: in the first are fine specimens of iron work, bindings of books, goldsmiths' models, etc.; in the second, the ecclesiastical treasures remaining after the division of the canton in 1833, large guild-vessels, gold ornaments from churches of Bâle, fragments of stoves, and a collection of tiles. — Halfway up to the next floor is a kind of gallery containing a collection of Domestic and Kitchen Utensils, chiefly from mediæval Bale. - Second Floor. The Saal für Musikalische Alterthümer contains interesting specimens of old instruments, showing in particular the development of the piano and wooden windinstruments. — In the Saal fur kirchliche Alterthümer are altars, carved wood, bronzes, and an enamelled "Votive Tablet presented by Puchess Isabella of Burgundy in 1433. — The Saal für Costüme is chiefly devoted to Bâle costumes of the 17th and 18th cent. - Lastly, the Saal für Rechtsund Staatsalterthümer contains the weights and measures of Bâle of the

On the S. side of the choir are extensive \*Cloisters, constructed in the 15th cent., restored in 1869-73, and used until recently as family burial-places. They extend to the Pfalz, a terrace behind the Münster, planted with chestnuts, and affording a pleasing survey of the green river and the distant hills of the Black Forest, the outliers of the Jura, and (in clear weather) of the Vosges. Behind the Münster, on the W. side of the cloisters, is a statue of Ecolampadius; and in the neighbourhood (Bäumleingasse 18) is the house of Froben and Erasmus.

In the Augustinergasse, which descends from the Münsterplatz towards the N.W. to the bridge, is the \*Museum (Pl. 14; F, 4; open on Sun., 10.15 to 12.30, and in summer on Wed., 2-4 o'clock; engravings, Thurs. and Sat., 2-5; at other times fee 1 fr.), containing a natural history collection and (on the upper floor) a picture-gallery and collection of antiquities.

The Picture Gallery is chiefly interesting on account of its collection of paintings and drawings by the younger Holbein (b. at Augsburg 1497, d. in London 1543), who lived at Bâle in 1515-26 and 1528-32 and here produced several of his best works. In the vestibule (left) a cast of the lion-gate at Mycenae. The Staincase is adorned with frescos of Gaa, Flora, and Apollo by Böcklin, cartoons by Cornelius, Schnorr, and Steinle, stained glass, and a statue of Jason with the golden fleece, in marble, by Schlöth. — Ante-Room. 2-14. Old and modern copies of Holbein's obliterated frescos in the Council Chamber; painted organ-shutters from the Münster, by Holbein; pictures by old masters of Bâle (Hans Bock; Hier.Hess) and other places in Switzerland; 142. Thys, Pietà. — Drawings. Among them are 78 by H. Holbein the Younger: 7. Family of Sir Thomas More (presented to Erasmus); 34. Combats of foot-soldiers; \*35. Samuel and Saul; 49-51. Feminine costumes of Bâle. — There are also 100 by Swiss and Upper Rhenish masters: 80-82. Ambr. Holbein; 85-101. H. Holbein the Elder; 127-130. M. Schongauer; 131-134. H. Baldung Grien; 135-137. A. Dürer; 140. H. Sebald Beham; 145. H. Schäufelin; then, 155. Raphael, God commanding Noah to build the ark, the design for a painting on the dome of the Stanza dell' Eliodoro in the Vatican; 156. Titian, Landscape with the flight

to Egypt. In a glass-case the original of \*Holbein's Praise of Folly. - Pictures. 1. Holbein the Elder, Death of the Virgin. H. Holbein the Younger, 5. Last Supper (earlier picture); 7, 8. Schoolmaster's signboard of 1516; \*13. Portrait of Boniface Amerbach; 14. The burgomaster Jacob Meyer and his wife; 16, \*18. Erasmus; 19. The dead body of Christ, of startling realism; \*20. Wife and children of the painter; \*21. Last Supper; \*22. Lais Corinthiaca, the portrait of a lady of the noble family of Offenburg; 23. The same lady as Venus with Cupid; \*26. The Passion in eight separate scenes, formerly in the Rathhaus; 34. Portrait of the printer Froben; \$25. A London methant \*Applicate Rathaias; 37. Christ as the Man of Soveners. 35. A London merchant. Ambrose Holbein, 37. Christ as the Man of Sorrows; 38, 39. Portraits of boys. H. Fries (of Freiburg), 45-51. From the history of Mary; 52-54. Two wings of an altar of St. John from Freiburg. 42-45a. of Mary; 52-54. Two wings of an altar of St. John from Freidurg. 42-40a. N. M. Deutsch; 58. M. Grünewald, Resurrection; 61-72. School of M. Schongauer, including 65. Pius Joachim. H. Baldung Grien, \*75, 76. Pictures with figures of Death; 77. Crucifixion; 78. Nativity. 81, 84. Lucas Cranach the Elder; '97. Old Cologne School, Three angels on a gold ground; 104. Lower German Master, Coronation of the Virgin; \*106-113. French-Burgundian Master, Prototype representations; 126. Honthorst, The flea; 127. Burgunatan Master, Frototype representations; 120. Montmors, 1ne lea; 121. Dirk van Sandvoort, Songstress and flute-player D. Teniers the Founger, 134. Musicians; \*135. Rustic interior; 241. Smoker. 182. Teniers the Elder, Village tavern; 148. H. Aldegrever, The Anabaptist prophet D. Joris of Delft; \*152. Rigaud, Portrait of M. Schaub; 168, 169. Brouwer, Portraitstudies; 183. W. van Mieris, Fishmonger; 185. A. van de Velde, Cows and sheep; 188. K. du Jardin, Trumpeter on horseback; 189. Berghem, Cattle crossing a ford; 190. Wouverman, Horseman at a canal-lock; 191. S. Ruysdael, Landscape with figures; 193. P. Neefs, Church-interior; 194. Rombouts, Forest scene; 195, 196. Rugendas, Battle-pieces; 197. Hobbema, bouts, Forest scene; 195, 196. Rugendas, Battle-pieces; 197. Hobbema, Landscape; 198. Velvet Brueghel, Landscape with numerous figures; Morales, 204. Mary and St. John, 205. Christ bearing the Cross; 217. Nic. Poussin, Bacchus and his train; 231. Ph. de Champaigne, Portrait of an ecclesiastic; 232. Mabuse, Adoration of the Magi; 234. Koning, St. Jerome; 235. J. van de Meer van Haarlem, Horsemen in a forest; 236. Paul Bril, St. Francis; 243. W. van Aelst, Breakfast; 249, 250. Egbert van Heemskerk, Tavern scenes; 254. Dirk van Bergen, Sheep and cattle; Jos. Koch, 274. Macbeth and the witches, 275-277. Roman landscapes. 285. Overbeck, Death of St. Joseph; 286. Schnorr, 'Domine quo vadis?'; 295. Zwengauer, Sunset; 296. Feuerbach, Idyl; 297. Lessing, Forest landscape. — Modern Swiss Masters. 334. Veillon, Venice; Barzaghi-Cattaneo, 335. Tasso, 390. Lady performing music, \*991. Fiesco; Vautier, \*336. Rustic debtor compelled by a rich neighbour and his agent to sell his property; \*336 a. The involuntary confession. 339-344. J. Frey, Italian and Spanish landscapes. by a rich neighbour and his agent to sell his property; 555 a. The involuntary confession. 339-344. J. Frey, Italian and Spanish landscapes. Stückelberg, \*346. Festival of St. Mary in the Sabine Mis.; \*347. Marionettes; \*548. The painter's children. \*349. Aur. Robert, Interior of St. Mark's at Venice; F. Koller, 350. Cows watering, \*351. Horses on a road through a dale; Böcklin, 353. Diana hunting, \*355. Penitent Magdalene, 356. Centaurs, \*356 a. Sacred grove. \*357. Diday, Scene on the Lake of Brienz; Gleyre, \*358. Pentheus pursued by the Maenads, 359. \*Charmeuse', 360.\*389. \*\*Seffen Landscapes, Lean Robert, 267. Vennelative Like Schaffen, 267. 360-362. Slefan, Landscapes, Leop. Robert, 367. Wounded bandit and his wife, 367a. Bandits' wives in flight; Zünd, '371. Harvest, '372. Forest landscape; Calame, '374. The Schreckhorn and Wetterhorn, '375. Forest scene; 376. Bocion, The harbour of Ouchy; 377. Bosshardt, Federal representatives entering Bâle in 1501 to administer the Federal oath to the presentatives entering Bale in 1001 to administer the Federal oath to the town; E. Girardet, 378. Fortune teller; 379. Village barber; 380. Snowballing. 382. A. Corrodi, Boating party; 386. Bosshardt, Hans von Hallwyl at the battle of Morat; 388. Ruedisühli, Marshy landscape; 389. Staebli, River scene; 392. Schwegler, Furrier; Diethelm Meyer, 393, \*393 a. Girls from the Haslithal and from the Valais; 397. Grob, Portrait of Pestalozzi; Anker, \*399. Quack, \*400. Children's breakfast; no number, Stückelberg, Earthquake at Bâle; \*Böcklin, Naiads; Eugène Girardet, Arabs drinking coffee. — Sculptures in the picture-gallery: Antique heads of Arabla and Hargules. Imbof. Rebecca: Kissling. Runner; Schleeth Psyche Apollo and Hercules, Imhof, Rebecca; Kissling, Runner; Schleeth, Psyche (marble statues). — Modern Drawings (fine old inlaid council-lable). 2-23. Hess, Schraudolph, and J. C. Koch, Cartoons for the frescos in St. Boniface

at Munich; cartoons by Overbeck (26-35), Schwind (36-40), Genelli (41, 43), J. C. Koch (59, 50), Cornelius (51, 52; drawings for the Last Judgment), etc. Collection of Antiquities. In the first room are casts; coins and medals; a handsome antique cabinet. In the next room are vases, mosaics, and other antiquities, chiefly found near Augst (p. 3). On the

saics, and other antiquities, chiefly found near Augst (p. 3). On the ground-floor a room containing Mexican, Chinese, and Japanese antiquities; in the following room are various objects from lake-dwellings.

The University Library in the same building (open 2-4) contains about 200,000 vols. and 5000 MSS.; among the latter are the transactions of the Council, writings of Luther, Melanchthon, etc. The University (350 students), founded in 1459 by Pius II., was once famous for its mathematicians Bernouilli, Merian, and Euler. The hall contains upwards of 100 portraits of scholars of Bâle, including the cosmographer Sebastian Münster (d. 1552), the reformers Ecolampadius and Grynaeus, and the theologians, De Wette (d. 1849) and Alex. Vinet (d. 1847). In front of the aula are ten marble busts, by Schlöth, of professors of Bâle of the present century.

The Rathhaus (Pl. 17; D, 4, 5), or Town Hall, in the Marketplace, was erected in 1508 in the Burgundian' (late-Gothic) style, and restored in 1826. The Council Hall in the interior is adorned with carvings and stained glass. The court contains a Statue of Munatius Plancus (p. 3), erected here in 1580.

The old fortifications have been almost entirely removed, and their site converted into promenades; but the handsome **Spalen-Thor** (D, 6), on the W. side of the town, erected about the year 1400, the St. Albansthor on the S., and the St. Johannsthor on the N., have been restored.

Other Medieval Structures deserving mention are the late-Gothic Fishmarket Fountain, of the 15th cent., restored in 1851; the Spalen Fountain with a bagpiper, supposed to have been designed by Holbein; the Rebhaus Fountain, in the Riehenthor-Strasse (the pillars of the last, which had become injured by time, have been replaced by faithful copies); and the Roman archway in the old St. Alban's Monastery (Pl. 5; G, 2, 3). — The Barfüsser-Church (Pl. 4; E, 5), dating from the beginning of the 14th cent., with its very lofty choir, is now used as a store-house. — The Church of St. Martin (Pl. 8; D, 4), was restored in 1851, when the choir was skilfully adapted as a Protestant place of worship. — The large Gothic (Rom. Cath.) Church of St. Clara (Pl. 25; D, 2, 3) at Klein-Basel has been recently restored.

Foremost among the Modern Buildings of Bâle is the Gothic \*St. Elisabethenkirche (Pl. 6; G, 5), erected by Hr. Merian-Burckhardt (d. 1858). The interior is worth seeing; observe the fine stained glass from Munich. — Near it, on the Steinenberg, is the Kunsthalle (built by Stehlin; adm. ½ fr.), containing a collection of modern pictures and sculptures. Connected with it are a large garden and a restaurant, which is adorned with good mural paintings by Brünner. On the staircase are frescos by Stückelberg. Between the St. Elisabethenkirche and the Kunsthalle is the new

Sculpturhalle, containing plaster-casts. Next the Kunsthalle is the Theatre (Pl.23a), opposite which is the Musikinal, both designed by Stehlin. To the N. of the Petersplatz (Pl. C, 6) is the Bernoullianum, belonging to the university, an edifice for the study of physics, chemistry, and astronomy. The Vesalianum, to the N., is the new University institute for anatomy and physiology.

The Zoological Garden, adjoining the 'Nachtigallenwäldchen', outside the site of the Steinenthor, and about <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. from the Central Station (adm. 50c.-1fr.), contains admirable examples of Swiss (mountain goats) and other animals. Concerts are frequently given on Sun. afternoons.

The Monument of St. Jacob (Pl. 3; I, 4), near the Sommer-Casino (p. 3), by F. Schlöth, completed in 1872, commemorates the heroism and death of 1300 Confederates who opposed the Armagnac invaders under the Dauphin (afterwards Louis XI.) in 1444. Above is Helvetia in armour, with a wreath; on the pedestal are four falling warriors in marble. In-

scription: 'Our souls to God, our bodies to the enemy!'.

The Missionary Institutions of Bâle are deservedly in high repute. The Mission House (Pl. 13; C, 7) educates missionaries for the promulgation of Christianity. It contains an interesting ethnographical collection from the E. Indies and W. Africa, and two large models of the Temple area and Great Mosque at Jerusalem. — In the neighbourhood are several charitable institutions: the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Riehen. 3 M. to the N.E., the missionary institution on the Crischona (1722). 4 M. to the E., with splendid view, and the Reformatory at Beuggen, 12 M. to the E. (p. 21). — An excellent Society for the Promotion of the Public Welfare, which has existed at Bâle for more than a century, has a very extensive sphere of operation.

# 2. From Bâle to Bienne and Bern through the Münsterthal.

77 M. RAILWAY (Jura, Bern & Lucerne Line) to Bienne (56 M.) in 3-4 hrs.; fares 11 fr. 30, 9 fr. 90, 5 fr. 65 c.; from Bienne to Bern (21 M.) in 1-11 4 hr.; fares 3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 90 c. [Railway from Bienne to Neuchâtel (20 M.) in 3/4-11/4 hr.; to Geneva (102 M.) in 51/4-71 4 hrs.; from Bâle to Geneva, express in 73/4 hrs. Through carriages to Geneva and St. Maurice.]

The Münsterthal, watered by the Birs, is the grandest and most interesting in the whole Jura range. It consists of a succession of defles and narrow gorges, whose banks are clothed with pines, while the broader basins are enlivened with meadows, villages, mills, and facturies. This valley, which belongs to the ancient bishopric of Bâle, afforded the Romans a route between Archicum (Avenches, see p. 196), the most important town of Helvetia, and Augusta Rauracorum (Augst, see p. 16), one of their advanced posts on the Rhine. The railway through this beautiful valley forms a most interesting approach from Bâle to Western Switzerland.

Bâle (870'), see p. 2 Leaving the Central Station, the train soon diverges from the Central Line (p. 11) to the right, passes the cemetery on the right, and before (3 M.) Mönchenstein crosses the Birs. On the hills to the left are several ruined castles. — 5 M. Dornach-Arlesheim. On a wooded hill, 3/4 M. to the W., near Arlesheim (Ochs; Rösli), rises Schloss Birseck, once a château of the bishops of Bâle, with a pleasant park, interesting grottoes, and a hermitage. (Apply to the gardener at the foot of the hill.)

The train follows the right bank of the Birs. 7 M. Aesch (Sonne), a village on the left bank. The valley contracts. The train passes through a tunnel under the modernised château of Angenstein, and enters the canton of Bern. On a hill to the right is the picturesque ruin of Pfeffingen. On the right, before (9½ M.) Grellingen (\*Bär), are several factories. The train passes through a deep cutting and crosses the Birs twice; the valley then expands. Schloss Zwingen, on the right, was the seat of the episcopal governors of the district, down to the first French revolution.

14 M. Laufen (1155'; Sonne) lies at the confluence of the Lützel and Birs. The train traverses a narrow, wooded valley. Beyond (16 M.) Bürschwyl it passes through two tunnels and crosses the Birs twice. 18½ M. Liesberg. 22½ M. Saugern, Fr. Soyhières (Hôtel de la Gare), where the language changes from German to French. On the right is the ruined castle of that name. At the rocky egress of the valley, before its expansion into a broad plain, lies Bellerive, on the left, now a manufactory. On a hill to the right is the ruin of Vorburg.

24 M. Delémont, Ger. Delsberg (1430'; \*Ours; \*Faucon; Hôtel Cuenat, at the station; \*Rail. Restaurant) is an old town (3007 inhab.) on the Sorne, with a château of the former Bishops of Bâle.

FROM DELEMONT TO PORRENTRUY (18 M.) railway in 3/4-11/4 hr. (fares 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 80 c.). The line traverses the grassy valley of the Sorne. Stations Courteelle, Courfairre, Bassecourt, and (71/2 M.) Glovelier, Ger. Lietingen. Beyond a tunnel, 3200 yds. in length, and two others, we reach (11 M.) St. Ursanne (\*Deux Clefs), a picturesque old town in the romantic valley of the Doubs (p. 188), with a ruined château on a lofty rock. Another tunnel pierces the Mont Terrible. Stat. Courgenay. Then (18 M.) Porrentruy, Ger. Pruntrut (1457'; \*Ours; \*Cheval Blanc), a considerable town (5614 inhab.) with an old château, once the residence of the Bishops of Bâle. — The line leads hence to Delle, the French frontierstation, Belfort and Paris (express from Bâle to Paris in 91/4 hrs.).

The line traverses the valley towards the S.E. and heyond

The line traverses the valley towards the S.E., and beyond  $(26^{1}/_{2} \text{ M.})$  Courrendlin, Ger. Rennendorf, enters the \*Münsterthal, Fr. Val Moutier, a wild, romantic ravine of the Birs, flanked with huge limestone rocks. The line is carried through these 'Gorges de Moutier' by means of a series of tunnels, galleries, and viaducts. (A walk from Roche to Münster and Court is recommended.) In the middle of this defile are the glass-houses and forges of Roche (1570'),  $1^{1}/_{4}$  M. beyond which, on the opposite (left) bank, is the station of the same name (1650'; \*Rössli, moderate). The train crosses the Birs by a lofty bridge and then, at the mouth of the defile, the Rausbach.

32 M. Münster, Fr. Moutier (1752'; 2133 inhab.; Couronne; Cerf; Cheval; \*Hôtel de la Gare, moderate), a thriving village with a new Protestant church, prettily situated in a green dale.

ASCENT OF THE WEISSENSTEIN FROM MÜNSTER (3½ hrs.; comp. p. 14). About 10 min. to the N.E. of Münster, or 5 min. from the station, at the mouth of the gorge of Roche (see above) a road (diligence to St. Joseph daily at 2.55 p.m. in 1 hr.) ascends to the right to (2 M.) Granfelden (Fr. Grandval, 2010') and (3¼ M.) Crémine (2066'; Croix). It passes the watch-

manufactory of M. Perret and ascends the gorge of the Raus, to (2 M.) St. Joseph am Gansbrunnen, at the N. base of the Weissenstein, the top of which (4200) may easily be reached hence by the road in 1½-2 hrs. The footpath diverging near the beginning of the road is shorter. (Carriage from Munster to the Weissenstein 25 fr.; there and back 30 fr.; from St. Joseph, 15 fr.)

The line traverses another wild and very picturesque gorge, the \*Roches de Court, high above the Birs, and beyond a long

tunnel reaches (35½ M.) Court (2201'; Ours).

From Court, or better from Birilard (see below), a steep path crosses the Montoz (4370') to (3 hrs.) Reuchenette (see below; guide advisable). View similar to that from the Weissenstein.

We traverse pleasant grassy dales, pass Sorviller, Malleray-

Bévilard, and Reconvilier, and reach -

421/2 M. Tavannes, Ger. Dachsfelden (2497'; \*Couronne), a large village at the source of the Birs (branch-line in 35 min. to Tramelan). The train ascends slightly, and passes under the Pierre Pertuis by means of a tunnel (1500 yds).

The Fierre Pertuis (petra pertusa; 2598'), through which the high-road passes, is a natural opening in the rock, 30-40' high, and more than once fortified in time of war. It bears a restored Roman inscription on the N. side, which cannot be earlier than A.D. 161. This defile, the highest point between Tavannes and Sonceboz, marked the limit of the Ilelvetian province, and afterwards that of the bishoprics of Avenches, Lausanne, and Bâle.

The train descends the slope to the right, describes a sharp curve between Sombeval and Corgémont, and crosses the Suze (or Scheuss).

47 M. Sonceboz (2152; Couronne; Rail. Restaurant), the junction for Chauxdefonds (see p. 187).

The train crosses the Suze, and passes through a tunnel under the S.W. spur of the Montoz (see above). The stream is crossed several times in its beautiful wooded valley. 50 M. La Heutte; 53 M. Reuchenette (1942'; Truite). The line now suddenly turns towards the S., and enters the narrow passage which the Suze has forced through the last heights of the Jura range. Four tunnels between this point and Bienne. On the right beyond the first tunnel is a fall of the Suze, and on the hill is the ruined château of Rondchâtel. Two more tunnels. Pleasant view of the green valley of Orvin to the right. Beyond another long tunnel the train crosses the deep and wild ravine of the Suze (Tauhenloch) by a lofty bridge, and quits the ravine. We now obtain a striking \*View of the rich plains of Bienne, with the whole of the Alpine chain from the mountains of Unterwalden to Mont Blanc in the distance. We then descend vine-clad slopes to—

56 M. Bienne, Ger. Biel (1444'; \*Bielerhof, at the station, D. 3 fr.; \*Hot. Suisse; Couronne; Croix; \*Rail. Restaurant), an ancient and thriving town (11,623 inhab.). The \*Museum Schwah, founded by Col. Schwab, and presented by him to the town, is an interesting collection of antiquities from the lake-villages, Celtic and Roman weapons, implements, coins, etc. (open on Sundand Thurs., 2-4; at other times on application). The beautiful

avenues enclosing the town stretch to the N. end of the Lake of Bienne, as far as (1 M.) Nidau, with its old château, near the efflux of the Zihl or Thièle (p. 184). Tramway from the station into the town, to Nidau and to the N. to Bözingen (Fr. Boujean).

A Wire-Rope Railway (station 7 min. to the N.W. of the railway station at Bienne) ascends in 20 min. to the Kurhaus of Magglingen, Fr. Macolin (2960; R., L., & A. 4, D. 4, pens. 8-11 fr.), splendidly situated on the slopes of the Jura, 1½ hr. above Bienne, and noted for its fine air. Large wooded grounds, and fine view of the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc. — Ascent of the Chasseral (by road, 4½ hrs.), see p. 184.

From Bienne to Soleure, see p. 15; to Neuchatel and Geneva, see R. 57.

The RAILWAY FROM BIENNE TO BERN crosses the Zihl near (581/2 M.) Brügg, and the Aare before (61 M.) Busswyl.

63 M. Lyss (Hirsch; Restaur. Ritter) is the junction of the lines to Payerne to the S. (p.197) and to Soleure to the N. (p.15). — 64½ M. Suberg; 68 M. Schüpfen; 71 M. München-Buchsee (\*Hôt. Kaech; Krone; Bär), the seat of the cantonal seminary, which was transferred in 1885 to the former institute of E. v. Fellenberg at Hofwyl, situated 12 min. to the E. On the right, the Bernese Alps from the Jungfrau to the Balmhorn become visible, but soon disappear. — 73 M. Zollikofen, a station on the Central Line (Bâle-Herzogen-buchsee-Bern). Thence to (77 M.) Bern, see p. 16.

### 3. From Bâle to Bienne by Olten and Soleure.

63 M. RAILWAY in 3-4 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 90, 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 45 c.).

Bâle, see p. 2. The train crosses the Birs. 3 M. Muttenz. 5 M. Pratteln, the junction for Zürich (p. 16). On the Rhine,  $1^1/2$  M. to the N.W. (branch-railway in 10 min.) are the well-equipped saltbaths of Schweizerhalle.

The line leaves the valley of the Rhine, enters the Jura Mts. and follows the left bank of the Ergolz. Near (7½ M.) Nieder-Schönthal, on a hill to the right, lies Frenkendorf (1120'; Wilder Mann; Löwe), a pretty summer resort. Near Liestal, on the left, is the large prison of Canton Basel-Land, and beyond it the Cantonal Hospital.

9 M. Liestal (1033'; 4679 inh.; \*Falke, with salt-baths and extensive grounds, pens. from 4 fr.; Schlüssel; Engel; Sonne), prettily situated on the Ergolz, is the seat of government of the half-canton of Basel-Land, or Bale-Campagne. In the council-hall is shown the cup of Charles the Bold, found in his tent after the battle of Nancy (1477). The collection of coins contains Roman and Swiss specimens. — Bienenberg (Kurhaus, with salt-baths), 1½M. to the N.W. of Liestal, is a pleasant summer resort, and about 1 M. beyond it is the Schauenburger Bad (1730').

To Waldenburg, 81/2 M, narrow gauge railway in 1 hr., through the pretty Frenkenthal. 21/2 M. Bad Bubendorf, with mineral and salt baths. (The village with its ruined castle lies 1 M. to the right.) 4 M. Lampenberg; 51/2 M. Hölstein, in a narrow part of the valley, with manufactories of

silk ribbon. Passing Niederdorf and Oberdorf, we reach (81/2 M.) Waldenburg (1713'; Lowe), a little town with a ruined castle and a pretty church. A good road leads hence (diligence 4 times daily in 50 min.) to (3 M.) Langenbruck (\*Kurhaus, pens. 6-8 fr., with its dépendance Ochsen; Pens. Bider, etc.), situated on the pass of the Obere Hauenstein (2355'), a quiet and pleasant hill sanatorium. — A high-road leads from Langenbruck to the S.E. to Fridau and (5 M.) Egerkingen (p. 13); another to the S.W. to Holderbank, Balshal, and through the Klus, a deile formerly fortified, to (101/2 M.) Ocusingen (p. 13).

11 M. Lausen. Before (13 M.) Sissach (1233'; Löwe), a thriving village, we pass (r.) the small château and park of Ebenrain.

Fine view from the Sissacher Fluh (2398'), 1 hr. to the N.

FROM SISSACH OVER THE SCHAFMATT TO AARAU (13½ M.). By diligence to Oltingen in 2 hrs., viâ (2½ M.) Gelterkinden (1371'; \*Rössli), a manufacturing village; thence through a picturesque valley to the Hanggiessen waterfall; (1½ M.) Tecknau (1440'); to (1½ M.) Wenstingen (1860') a steep ascent; (1½ M.) Oltingen (1942'; Ochs), with a mineral spring. The path ascending the (½ hr.) \*Schafmatt (2516') diverges close to the 'Ochs', and is easily found, being provided with finger-posts. The summit commands an extensive panorama of the Jura and the Alps, which we enjoy until we reach a point overlooking the deep valley of Rohr. Turning to the left here, we reach the upper part of a meadow, at the foot of which (½ hr. from the top) lies a chalet and whey-cure establishment. From this point we enjoy a view of the environs of the Lake of Lucerne, the Rigi, Pilatus, etc., framed by the mountains between which we stand. From the chalet to Aarau (p. 20) in 1½ hr., past the Laurenzenbad (p. 20), situated in a side valley to the left, and Erlisbach.

chalet to Aarau (p. 20) in 11/4 hr., past the Laurenzenbad (p. 20), situated in a side valley to the left, and Erlisbach.

To the S. of Sissach lies (7 M.; diligence twice daily in 11/4 hr. viâ Zunzgen, Tenniken, and Diegten) Eptingen or Ruch-Eptingen (1873'; Kurhaus, with saline and mineral baths; pens. 4-5 fr.), situated in a narrow valley at the base of the Hauenstein (footpath to Läufelfingen, see

below, 1 hr.; to Langenbruck, see above, 11,4 hr.).

The train quits the Ergolzthal, turns to the S. into the narrow and picturesque *Homburger That*, and beyond (15½ M.) Sommerau passes through two tunnels. 19½ M. Läufelfingen (2008';

Sonne), at the foot of the Hauenstein.

On the summit of the Hauenstein, ascended in  $^{3}/_{4}$  hr. from stat. Läufelfingen viå Reisen and Erlimoos (each of which has a Kurhaus), is situated the "Frohburg (2772'), a Kurhaus, commanding a beautiful view of the Alps, from the Sentis to Mont Blanc; in the foreground the Wartburg (see p. 13) and the Wiggerthal with the railway to Lucerne; on the right rises Pilatus, on the left the Rigi. About 10 min. from the inn are some scanty ruins of a castle destroyed by an earthquake. Descent by Trimbach in 1 hr. to Otten.

The train now enters the Hauenstein Tunnel, 2970 yds. long, during the construction of which in 1857 sixty-three workmen were buried by a fall of earth. Beyond it we observe on a hill to the right the small château of Neu-Wartburg (see p. 13), to the right of which, farther on, the Bernese Alps gradually become visible from the Wetterhorn to the Doldenhorn. The train descends by a long curve to the Aare, crosses it, and ascends on the right bank to the station of —

241.2 M. Olten. — Schweizerhof; Hôtel Wiss, moderate; Halbmond; Roil. Restaurant. Carriages generally changed here. Detention of 1/4-1/2 hour. On leaving the waiting-rooms the trains for Bâle and Zürich are to the left, those to Lucerne and Bern to the right. Pocketpicking not uncommon here.

Olten (1296'; 3979 inh.), the second town in the canton of Soleure, prettily situated on the Aare, is the junction of the lines to Aarau and Brugg (R, 7), to Aarburg and Lucerne (R, 6), to Bern (R, 4), and to Soleure and Neuchâtel (see below). The Parish Church contains an Ascension by Distelli, and the Capuchin Church a Madonna by Deschwanden. Extensive railway work-shops and large shoemanufactories here.

To the S.E. of Olten, on an isolated hill on the right bank of the Aare, rises the Neu-Wartburg or Sälischloss (2237'; \*Restaurant), a small château recently restored. \*View similar to that from the Frohburg (see p. 12). Good

paths from Olten and from Aarburg to the top in 3/4 hr.

About 41/2 M. to the N.E. of Olten (diligence twice daily in summer in 11/4 hr.) are the sulphur-baths of Lostorf ('Kurhaus, moderate, 'pens.' 5 fr.), prettily situated at the foot of the Jura. On a cliff above (1/4 hr.) rises the small château of Wartenfels (2060'), with a fine view.

Beyond Olten the train diverges to the right from the Bern and Lucerne line (p. 15). crosses the Aare, and traverses the plain watered by the Dünnern, at the base of the Jura. To the left the view of the Alps from the Glärnisch to the Altels is gradually unfolded. 26 M. Olten-Hammer; 271/2 M. Wangen; 29 M. Hägendorf; 31 M. Egerkingen (Kreuz).

Diligence twice daily in 40 min. to Fridau (2300'; \*Kurhaus, pens. 51/2-6 fr.), situated on the slope of the Jura, and well fitted up. Beautiful view of the Alps from Sentis to Mont Blanc. Shady grounds and extensive wood-walks. The road also leads to Langenbruck, 3 M. farther (see p. 12;

diligence in summer daily).

32 M. Oberbuchsiten; 36 M. Oensingen (diligence twice daily in 13/4 hr. to Langenbruck, p. 12); 37 M. Niederbipp (to the right of which is Oberbipp, with a handsome modern château). At (41 M.) Wangen the train crosses the Aare. Beyond Deitingen and Luterbach we obtain a view of Soleure with the minster of St. Ursus: to the right are the Röthe and the Kurhaus on the Weissenstein (p. 14). The train crosses the Grosse Emme, not far from its confluence with the Aare. — 47 M. Neu-Solothurn.

Soleure. - Soleure has two Railway Stations: Neu-Solothurn on the right bank of the Aare (1/2 M. from the new Aare bridge), and Alt-Solothurn on the left bank, to the W. of the town. The Ursus-Münster is reached from either in 8 min., but for a visit to the town and the Weissenstein the station of Alt-Solothurn is on the whole more favourably situated.

Hotels. \*KRONE, R., L., & A. 31/2, D. 3 fr.; \*BARGETZI, near the Alt-Solothurn station, also a restaurant; ADLER; HIRSCH; THURM; KREUZ, R.

Restaurant of \*Bargetzi, with a few bedrooms, 1/2 M. to the N.E., near the 'Hermitage' (p. 14), with a garden and pleasant view.

Soleure, or Solothurn (1424'; 7668 inh.), on the Aare, a quiet place, the capital of Canton Soleure, was incorporated with the Confederation in 1481, and claims to be the oldest town on this side of the Alps next to Trèves. ('In Celtis nihil est Solodoro antiquius, unis exceptis Treviris, quarum ego dicta soror', is the inscription on the clock-tower.) It was the Roman Salodurum, once a flourishing settlement. The old ramparts have been almost entirely removed.

The St. Ursus-Münster, or cathedral of the Bishopric of Bale

(p. 3), was built in 1762-73 on the site of an edifice of 1050, in the form of a cross, surmounted with a dome and two half-domes. A flight of 33 steps leads to the façade. One of the adjoining fountains is adorned with a statue of Moses striking the rock, the other with a figure of Gideon wringing the dew from the fleece.

The \*ARSENAL, not far from the cathedral, contains the arms of the cantonal militia, and on the first floor a collection of ancient armour, halberds, pikes, and standards, taken by the Confederates from the Austrians, Burgundians, and others. Among the curiosities is a mitrailleuse of the 15th cent., adjoining which is an automaton. A large plastic group on the upper floor represents the reconciliation of the Confederates effected at the Diet of Stans by Nicholas von der Flüe (p. 118), from a drawing by Distěli (d. 1844).

The oldest building in Soleure is the CLOCK TOWER, recently restored, which is said to have been erected in the 4th century B.C., but perhaps dates from the Merovingian period. The figures and mechanism of the clock are similar to those at Bern (p. 130).

Under the arcades of the Hôtel de Ville, and in the Public Library, are a few Roman antiquities. The Museum at the orphanage, near the bridge, contains a good collection of minerals and fossils. The Kunstverein possesses a \*Virgin and Child, with SS. Ursus and Martin of Tours, by Holbein the Younger (1522).

The "Weissenstein (4220'), 3 hours' walk or drive to the N. of Soleure, is deservedly a very favourite point of view. It is reached either by the carriage-road, viâ Längendorf and Oberdorf (two-horse carr. 20 fr. and fee), or (preferable) by the footpath (guide or porter 4-5 fr.), passing the Einsiedelei (hermitage), and over the Stiegenlos and Resi. Taking the latter, we pass the cathedral of St. Ours, and through the handsome Bâle gate, and then bear to the left towards the Villa Cartier with its two towers, where we turn to the right. Farther on we enter the avenue to the left, at the end of which we turn to the right towards the church of St. Nicholas. Before reaching the church our route passes "Bargetzi's Brewery (with a few bedrooms) and turns to the left into the "St. Verenathal (1 M. from Soleure), a narrow, cool, and shady ravine, \(\frac{1}{2}\) M. in length. The path to the left, at the beginning of the gorge, leads to the Wengistein (see below). At the other end of the valley are quarries of Portland limestone, where interesting fossils are found. The blocks of granite on the neighbouring slopes are believed by geologists to have been deposited by ancient Alpine glaciers. This gorge is now converted into a promenade.

At the N. end of the ravine is the Hermitage of St. Verena. On the right is the hermit's dwelling; on the left is the rock-hewn chapel, reached by a broad flight of steps, and containing a representation of the holy sepulchre with life-size figures. We may now ascend by the chapel to the crosses, pass near the large marble quarrics, and traverse the wood to the Wengistein, the view from which is similar to that from the Weissenstein, though on a smaller scale. A huge granite boulder here bears a Latin inscription recording two memorable events in the history of Soleure.

From the hermitage to the base of the Jura, the footpath is uninter-

From the nermitage to the base of the Jura, the footpath is uninteresting. From the restaurant beyond the hermitage we ascend to the left; we then turn suddenly to the right beyond a house, passing a large cloven erratic block. The path then descends through wood. In 10 min. we reach the road, and follow it in the direction of the Weissenstein, passing a finger-post, as far as (1/4 hr.) Faltern (1827'; Inn), at the foot of the Weissenstein. Above it we enter the wood to the left by a finger-post,

ascend gradually, and then in steep zigzags to the (3/4 hr.) first bench, above which there are several others. The path soon quits the wood and ascends an abrupt rocky gully, partly by means of steps. Farther up, the ascent is through wood, and more gradual. In 3/4 hr. we regain the road above the Nesselboden Alp (3447), and following it, reach in 1/2 hr. more the \*Kurhaus on the Vordere Weissenstein (R. & A. 3-31/2, B. 11/4, D. 31/2, S. 2, pension 8 fr.), a sanatorium surrounded by woods and pastures, and much resorted to in summer. The footpath, diverging to the right at the end of the wide curve, S min. from the Nesselboden Alp, and then ascending to the left, is a short-cut.

The "VIEW is less picturesque, but more extensive than that from the Rigi; and no spot commands a better view of the whole Alpine chain from the Tyrol to Mont Blanc. To the E. are distinguished the Sentis, the Glärnisch, with the Rigi in the foreground, the Tödi between the Rigi and Pilatus, the lofty saddle of Titlis, and the Sustenhorn; beyond Soleure are the Wetterhorn and Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, and Doldenhorn; then the Balmhorn, Altels, Wildstrubel, Wildhorn, Diablerets, and to the S.W. Mont Blanc. To the S.W. glitter the lakes of Bienne, Morat, and Neuchâtel; the Aare winds to the S. through the fertile plains, and the Grosse Emme flows into it at the foot of the mountain.

Pleasant walk through the wood to the (10 min.) Känzli (4093'). — The \*Röthe (4588'), 3/4 hr. to the E. of the hotel, commands an extensive view towards the N. and E. (Black Forest and Vosges), which are hidden from the Weissenstein, and affords a good survey of the picturesque mountains and valleys of the Jura. — Towards the W. the view is concealed by the \*Hasenmatt (4746'), 1½ hr. from the hotel, whence an uninterrupted panorama may be enjoyed. The path to it leads across the pastures to the W. past (2 min.) the \*Hintere Weissenstein\* (4027'; unpretending Inn) and over the ridge to the end of the meadows, turns to the left, ascends for 10 min. through woods, and skirts the crest of the hill for 10 min. more in order to avoid the ravine descending from the Hasenmatt. A little beyond a path diverging to the chalet to the right, a narrow path, also to the right, leads to the top in 25 min. more. (The easier route past the chalet is ½ hr. longer.) — We may now descend from the Hasenmatt on the N. side, walk round its W. and S. slopes, pass \*Lommiswyl\*, and regain Soleure, or the nearer station of Selzach (see below). Münster (p. 9) or \*Court\* (p. 10) in the Munsterthal may be reached in 2 hrs. from the Hasenmatt.

From Soleure to Herzogenbuchsee, see below.

FROM SOLEURE TO BURGDORF (13 M.) by the Emmenthal railway in 1 hour. The principal station is (7 M) Utzensdorf, the largest village in the lower Emmenthal. Burgdorf, see p. 16.

FROM SOLEURE TO LYSS (15 M.) by railway, skirting the right bank of the Aare, in 1-11/2 hour. About halfway is Büren (Krone), a small town

with an old château. Lyss, see p. 11.

The Bienne line crosses the Aare. 48 M. Alt-Solothurn (p. 13); then Selzach, Grenchen, Fr. Granges (Löwe), with watch-manufactories, and Pieterlen.

63 M. Bienne, see p. 10.

# 4. From Bâle to Bern by Herzogenbuchsee.

66 M. RAILWAY in  $3^{1}/_{4}$ 4 $^{3}/_{4}$  hrs. (fares 10 fr. 60, 7 fr. 45, 5 fr. 30 c.). To  $(24^{1}/_{2}$  M.) Olten see pp. 11, 12. The line skirts the right bank of the Aare: to the left, the château of Neu-Wartburg (p. 13). Beyond a short tunnel under the Aarburger Schloss we reach —

27 M. Aarburg (1286'; \*Krone; Bar), a thriving little town, picturesquely situated on the Aare (junction for Lucerne, p. 19).



101/2 M. Rheinfelden (873'; pop. 2243; \*Hot. des Salines, 5 min. above the town, pens. 4-6 fr.; \*Hôt. Dietschy zur Krone, with terrace on the Rhine; Zum Schützen; Schiff; all with salt-baths; \*Bellevue, on the right bank of the Rhine; beer at the Salmen), an old town, once strongly fortified, with walls and towers still partly preserved, was one of the outposts of the Holy Roman Empire. After repeated sieges it was taken and razed to the ground by the French in 1744. Since 1801 it has belonged to Switzerland. The foaming river here dashes over the rocks, forming the Höllenhaken rapids. Near the town are extensive salt-works on the Rhine.

We quit the Rhine, which here describes a bend to the N., pass (13 M.) Möhlin and (17 M.) Mumpf (Soolbad zur Sonne; Guntert), and then return to the river for a short distance. 181/2 M. Stein (990'; Löwe), connected by a covered bridge with Säckingen (p. 21).

We quit the Rhine, and at (201/2 M.) Eiken enter the pleasant and fertile Sisseln-Thal. 23 M. Frick (1120'; Adler; Engel), a considerable village. The train ascends in a long curve to (26 M.) Hornussen (1275'). 281/2 M. Effingen (1427'), the highest point on the line. Then a tunnel, 2697 yds. long (4 min.), under the Bötzberg (1945'), the Mons Vocetius of the Romans. 31 M. Bötzenegg. The train gradually descends; magnificent view of the valley of the Aare to the right, and, in clear weather, of the St. Gall, Glarus, and Schwyz Alps. A short tunnel; then a bridge over the Aare 259 yds. long and 104' high.

36 M. Brugg (1096'; pop. 1435; \*Rössli; \*Rothes Haus; Station Hotel), an antiquated little town, the junction for Aarau and Waldshut (R. 7), is best surveyed from the Aare bridge. The 'Schwarze Thurm' dates from the later Roman Empire; the upper part was restored in the 15th century. A little to the N.E. three of the chief Swiss rivers, the Aare, the Reuss, and the Limmat, unite, falling into the Rhine at Koblenz (p. 21), 8 M. to the N.

The ancient Abbey of Königsfelden (3/4 M. to the S.E. of Brugg), formerly a convent of Minorites, was founded in 1310 by the Empress Elizabeth and her daughter, Queen Agnes of Hungary, on the spot where Albert of Austria, husband of the former, had been murdered two years before (1308) by John of Swabia and his accomplices. It was secularised in 1528; the building was converted into an hospital, and in 1872 into a lunatic asylum. Of the old buildings there now remain the southern part only, the church, and the dwelling of Queen Agnes, which last now contains a collection of antiquities. Part of the church is now a magazine. The stained-glass \*Windows in the choir, of the 14th cent., opposite the door, pourtray the history of Agnes, etc. On the walls are portraits of the chief knights who fell at Sempach (painted soon after the battle, but now much

On the tongue of land formed by the Reuss and the Aare once stood the considerable Helvetian town of VINDONISSA, which in the early centuries of the Christian era was the headquarters of a Roman legion with its Rhætian cohorts, as is proved by inscriptions. The position of the amphitheatre is recognisable; and the well of the Abbey of Königsfelden is fed by a subterranean Roman conduit. The town was destroyed in the 5th cent., and there is now no trace of its extensive edifices; but the name still survives in that of the village of Windisch, 1 M. to the E. of Brugg. FROM BRUGG TO WOILLEN, 11 M., railway in 40 min. — 3 M. Birrfeld; 51/2 M. Othmarsingen (junction for Wettingen and Aarau, p. 20); 71/2 M. Hendschikon (p. 20); 81/2 M. Dottikon-Dintikon (p. 20); 11 M. Wohlen-Villmergen. (To Rothkreuz, see p. 20.)

We cross the Reuss near its union with the Aare, and beyond (38 M.) Turgi (junction for Waldshut, see p. 21), reach the Limmat and follow its left bank. The steep slopes are clad with vines.

42 M. Baden (1257'; pop. 3692; Hôt. Bahnhof; Waage) was much visited even in Roman times for the sake of its mineral springs (Aquae Helvetiae). In the reign of Nero, according to Tacitus (Hist. i. 67), it had all the appearance of a town ('in modum municipii exstructus locus, amoeno salubrium aquarum usu frequens'). In the middle ages Baden was a fortress, and down to the beginning of the 15th cent. was often the residence of the princes of Hapsburg. The extensive ruins of the fortress Stein zu Baden (1506'), destroyed in 1415 and again in 1712, rise above the town; the grounds command a fine view.

The hot mineral springs (98°-126° Fahr.) lie in the narrow valley of the Limmat (1190'), 5 min. to the N. of the station, 1/2 M. of the town. The 'Small Baths' (Adler; Engel; Hirsch; Rebstock; Schwan), on the right bank of the Limmat, are chiefly frequented by the neighbouring peasantry; the 'Great Baths' (\*Kuranstalt Baden, a large hotel, united with the Staadhof & Hinterhof, pension 8-12 fr.; Schiff; \*Verenahof, 8 fr.; Blume; Schweizerhof; Freihof; Limmathof; Ochs; Bär) lie on the left bank. The Bahnhof-Str. leads from the station to the handsome Kursaal, with its pleasant grounds (\*Restaurant; music several times daily) and to the Kuranstalt (see above). Good view from the lower Limmat-bridge.

From Baden to Aurau, see p. 20; station on the S.W. side of the upper town, 1 M. from the baths.

We pass through a short tunnel under the Stein zu Baden (see above), and cross the Limmat to (43 M.) Wettingen. The village lies on the left, at the foot of the vine-clad Lägerngebirge (2828'); and on the right, surrounded by the Limmat, are the extensive buildings and gardens of the former Cistercian Abbey of Wettingen, now a seminary for teachers. The church contains a sarcophagus in which the remains of the Emp. Albert (see p. 17) reposed for 15 months before their removal to Speyer. Stained-glass windows of the 16th and 17th cent., carved stalls of the 17th.

From Wettingen to Oerlikon,  $13^{1}/_{2}$  M., railway in  $1^{1}/_{4}$  hr. —  $2^{1}/_{2}$  M. Withenlos;  $4^{1}/_{2}$  M. Otelfungen-Daenilon (branch line by Buchs and Niederglatt to Bülach, p. 45): 6 M. B. chs-Dallikon;  $8^{1}/_{2}$  M. It gensdorf-Watt, a little to the E. of which is the small Kattensez with an Inn.  $10^{1}/_{2}$  M. Afoltern;  $12^{1}/_{2}$  M. Seebach;  $13^{1}/_{2}$  M. Oerlikon (p. 44).

The train again crosses the deep bed of the Limmat and follows its left bank to Zürich. 46 M. Killwangen, 49 M. Dietikon (1286'; Löwe). It was here that Massona effected his famous passage of the Limmat, 24th Sept., 1799, after which he repulsed the Russians and took Zürich. Schlieren and Altstetten (p. 68) are the last stations

before Zürich. To the right stretches the long ridge of the Uetli with its inn (p. 36). We now cross the Sihl and enter the station of -56 M. Zürich, see p. 31.

### 6. From Bâle to Lucerne.

59 M. RAILWAY (Central) in 21/2-41/2 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 25, 7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 10 c.). To (27 M.) Aarburg, the junction for Bern (R. 4), see p. 15.

The Lucerne line traverses the broad grassy Wiggerthal.

30 M. Zofingen (1430'; pop. 4465; \*Rössli; Ochs), a busy little town. The library in the Rathhaus contains a collection of coins, autographs of Swiss reformers, and the album of the society of Swiss artists, founded in the year 1806, which formerly met at Zofingen annually. On the branches of the fine old lime-trees near the Schützenhaus two 'ball-rooms' have been constructed. In the Bleichegut, near the town, are the remains of a Roman bath.

FROM ZOFINGEN TO SUHR, railway in 36 min. Stations Safenwyl, Kölliken, Entfelden, well-to-do villages, and (101/2 M.) Suhr, the junction for Aarau and Baden (p. 20).

33 M. Reiden, an old lodge of the knights of Malta, now a parsonage. 35 M. Dagmersellen; 37 M. Nebikon (diligence daily in 3 hrs., vià Willisau, to Wohlhausen in the Entlebuch, p. 123). To the right appear the Bernese Alps; in the centre the Jungfrau, with the Mönch and Eiger to the left of it and the Altels to the right. Beyond (391/2 M.) Wauwyl the little Mauensee, with its island and castle, lie on the right.

431/2 M. Sursee (1690'; pop. 1994; Sonne; Hirsch), an old town, over whose gates the double eagle of Hapsburg is still

enthroned. The Town Hall recalls the Burgundian style.

Near (46 M.) Nottwyl we approach the Lake of Sempach (1663'), 5 M. long, 11/2 M. broad, and abounding in fish. On a hill to the right rises Schloss Wartensee. 491/2 M. Sempach. The small town (Kreuz; Adler) lies 11/2 M. to the N., on the S.E. bank of the lake. Near Sempach Duke Leopold of Austria was signally defeated on 9th July, 1386, by the Swiss Confederates, owing, according to the story, to the noble self-sacrifice of Arnold von Winkelried. The duke himself and 263 of his knights were slain. A column surmounted by a lion was erected beside the church in 1886 on the 500th anniversary of the victory.

A CHAPEL (2064), 11/2 M. to the N.E. of Sempach, marks the spot where Leopold fell. His uncle, Duke Leopold, had been defeated by the Swiss 71 years before at Morgarten (p. 94). The anniversary is still kept.

The train intersects plantations of firs. On the right appear the precipitous cliffs and peaks of Pilatus; on the left the long crest of the Rigi; between these tower the snowy Alps (see p. 72); the isolated mountain adjacent to Pilatus, rising above the lake, is the Titlis. 53 M. Rothenburg; 56 M. Emmenbrücke (Hôt. Emmenbrücke; Restaur. Seethal), the junction of the 'Seethal' line to Lenzburg (p. 126). The line crosses the Emme, a little above its junction with the Reuss, and follows the latter, being joined on the right by the Bern and Lucerne line (p. 123), and on the left by the Zürich and Lucerne line (p. 69). Lastly we pass through a tunnel under the 'Gibraltar' (p. 74).

59 M. Lucerne, see p. 70.

# 7. From Olten to Waldshut via Aarau and Brugg.

321/2 M. RAILWAY in 2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 60, 4 fr., 3 fr. 85 c.).

Olten, see p. 12. The train runs near the Aare as far as Brugg. To the left rise the picturesque Jura Mts.

4 M. Dänikon;  $5^{1/2}$  M. Schönenwerth; on the opposite bank of the Aare is Schloss Gösgen with a ruined tower. A tunnel now

carries us under the loftily situated town of -

81/2 M. Aarau (1263'; pop. 5944; \*Wilder Mann; Ochs; \*Löwe; \*Rössli), a manufacturing place, the capital of Canton Aargau, on the Aare (which is crossed by a suspension-bridge, constructed in 1850), and at the foot of the Jura, the slopes of which at places are planted with the vine. The Grossrathsgebäude contains fine stained-glass (from the Abbey of Muri, 16th cent.) and the Cantonal Library (60,000 vols.). A house in the Rathhaus-Platz (No. 882) contains interesting antiquities from Vindonissa. The historian Heinrich Zschokke (d. 1848) once lived here; his house, the 'Blumenhalde', is passed on the pleasant walk across the suspension-bridge to the (1/4 hr.) \*Alpenzeiger on the Hungerberg (Restaurant, with fine view, pens. 4 fr.).

Above the town, to the N., rises the Wasserfuh (2850), and to the N.E. the Giselafuh (2540), over which a path with a view of the lakes of Hallwyl and Baldegg, leads to the Baths of Schinznach. - Pleasant road from Aarau by Erlisbach (p. 12) to the (4 M.) \*Laurenzenbad, prettily situated in the Jura. - About 6 M. to the W. of Aarau are the sulphur-baths of Lostorf (p. 13), the road to which passes Erlisbach and Stilsslingen.

— From Aarau to Sissach over the Schafmatt, see p. 12.

From Aarau to Rothkreuz, 291/2 M., railway in 11/2-2 hrs. - 4 M. Ruppersweil (see p. 21), 6 M. Lenzburg (p. 126), 8 M. Hendschikon, 10 M. Dotti-kon-Dintikon; 121/2 M. Wohlen-Villmergen, two considerable villages (junc-Branch-line hence to the E. to (5 M.) Branch-line hence to the E. to (5 M.) Bremgarten (Drei Könige; Kreuz), a small town on the Reuss with a château. — Then (16 M.) Boswyl-Bünzen and (18 M.) Muri (1630'; \*Löwe, with salt and mineral baths; Adler). with the extensive buildings of a Benedictine Abbey suppressed in 1841, now a school. Near the town is the picturesque wooded Mühltobel with several waterfalls. On a hill, 1½ hr. to the S.E., is \*Schloss Horben (2625'; pension 6-7 fr.), with extensive wood-walks and a beautiful view. — 20½ M. Benzenschwyl; 22½ M. Mühlau, on the Reuss; 25 M. Sins; 27 M. Oberrüti. We then cross the Reuss to (291/2 M.) Rothkreuz, the junction of the St. Gotthard line (pp. 69, 95).

FROM AARAU TO BADEN,  $17^{1/2}$  M, railway in 1 hr. 20 min. — 3 M. Suhr (branch-line to Zofingen, p. 19);  $5^{1/2}$  M. Hunzenschwyl (on a hill to the right the Staufberg).  $7^{1/2}$  M. Lenzburg (p. 126; 'Seethalbahn' to Lucerne see R. 39), where the Aa is crossed.  $10^{1/2}$  M. Olhmarsingen, junction for Brugg and Wohlen (p. 18). Near (11 M.) Mägenwyl, on a spur of the Kestenberg, to the left, rises Schloss Braunegg. The train crosses the Reuss.  $13^{1/2}$  M. Mellingen;  $15^{1/2}$  M. Dättryl;  $17^{1/2}$  M. Baden (p. 18; the station lies to the S.W. of the upper town, see p. 18).

On the left, beyond the Aare, at the foot of the Giselafluh, lies Biberstein, with an old castle, formerly a lodge of the knights of St. John. 13 M. Ruppersweil: to the right the Staufberg and the château of Lenzburg (p. 126). 15 M. Wildegg, with a castle of that name, on the foot of the Wülpelsberg, has mineral springs containing iodine and bromine, the water of which is used for exportation only. On a hill beyond the Aare rises Schloss Wildenstein. 171/2 M. Stat. Schinznach lies halfway between the village, on the left bank of the Aare, and the (3 M.) Schinznacher Bad, or Habsburger Bad (1203'), with sulphur-baths, chiefly frequented by French visitors (\*Kurhaus, with pretty grounds, pens. 4-7 fr.).

The baths lie at the foot of the Wülpelsberg (1686'), on the top of which (1/2 hr.) are the ruins of the "Habsburg, the cradle of the imperial family of Austria, erected by Count Radbod von Altenburg about 1020. The tower, with walls 8' thick, is the only part now standing. The adjoining house is occupied by a farmer. The view embraces the entire dominions of the ancient counts of Hapsburg, and the valleys of the Aare,

Reuss, and Limmat, bounded on the S. by the Alps.

19<sup>1</sup>/<sub>9</sub> M. Brugg, and thence to (22 M.) Turgi, see p. 18.

The Waldshut train crosses the Limmat near its influx into the Aare, passes stat. Siggenthal, and traverses the broad valley of the Agre, which it approaches near  $(28 \,\mathrm{M.})$  Döttingen-Klingnau. It then describes a wide curve, passes through a tunnel, and crosses the Rhine near  $(30^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$  Koblenz, above the mouth of the Aare.

 $32^{1/2}$  M. Waldshut, see p. 22.

### 8. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance.

89 M. BADEN RAILWAY in 5 hrs. (to Schaffhausen 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 30, 4 fr. 5c.; to Constance 14 fr. 50, 9 fr. 65. 6 fr. 20c.). Neuhausen (p. 22) is the station for the Falls of the Rhine (R. 9). Views to the right. — Steamer from Schaffhausen to Constance in 3½-4 hrs. (descending in 3 hrs.), pleasant if time and weather permit (see p. 23; fares 3 fr., 1 fr. 95 c.).

Bâle (Baden station), see p. 2. We traverse a fertile plain

between the S. spurs of the Black Forest and the deep bed of the Stations Grenzach, Wyhlen, Herthen. At (10 M.) Bei Rheinfelden (Bahnhôtel; Bellevue), opposite Rheinfelden (p. 17), the line approaches the Rhine, which here dashes over rocks. The left bank is precipitous and wooded.

12 M. Beuggen; to the right is a large building with many windows, formerly a Teutonic lodge, now a reformatory and a seminary for teachers. 15 M. Niederschwörstadt. To the left of (17 M.) Brennet (\*Zum Wehrathal) opens the \*Wehrathal (see Baedeker's Rhine).

20 M. Säckingen (957'; Soolbad or Löwe; Schütze), a considerable town, has a large abbey-church with two towers. The castle on the Rhine, which figures in Scheffel's poem 'The Trumpeter of Säckingen' (Trompeter von Säckingen), is now the property of Hr. Bally. Pretty grounds.

24 M. Murg (Zum Murgthal), where we cross the Murg. Op-

posite (251,2 M.) Laufenburg (\*Post), is the Swiss town of Laufenburg (Rheinsoolbad), very picturesquely placed on the left bank, with its lofty church, ruined castle, and old watchtowers. The Rhine here forms a roaring cataract called the 'Laufen'.

A long tunnel; then, beyond (29 M.) Albert-Hauenstein, a lofty viaduct. At intervals we approach the river. Near (30 M.) Albbruck the Alb is crossed. 32 M. Dogern.

35 M. Waldshut (1122'; Hôt. Schätzle, at the station; Hôt. Blumer; Rebstock, in the town), the largest of these small towns on the Rhine, lies high above the river. — Railway to Turgi (for Zürich), see above; to Winterthur, see p. 45.

Beyond Waldshut a tunnel; to the right, occasional glimpses of the Alps. Before (38 M.) Thiengen (Krone) we cross the Schlücht, and at (40½ M.) Oberlauchringen the Wutach. To the right, on a wooded height, is the ruin of Küssenberg. Stations Griessen, Erzingen, Wilchingen, Neunkirch, Beringen, and (57½ M.) Neuhausen, the station for the Falls of the Rhine (p. 24).

59 M. Schaffhausen. — \*Krone, in the town, R. 21/2 fr.; Rhein. Hof, Müller, and Riese, at the station; Post; Schwan; \*Tanne and Schiff, unpretending; Restaur. Kronenhalle, at the back of the Krone; Rail. Restaurant. Omnibus from steamer to railway 1/2 fr. Baths in the Rhine, at the upper end of the town, 6-1 and 5-8, for ladies 2-5.

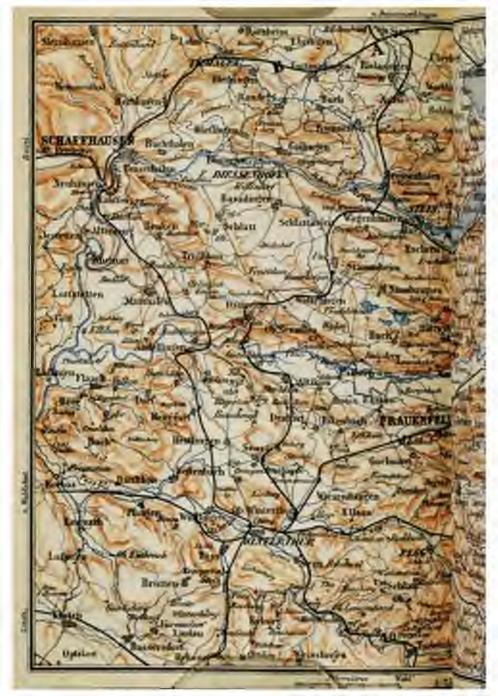
Schaffhausen (1414'; pop. 11,795), the capital of the canton of

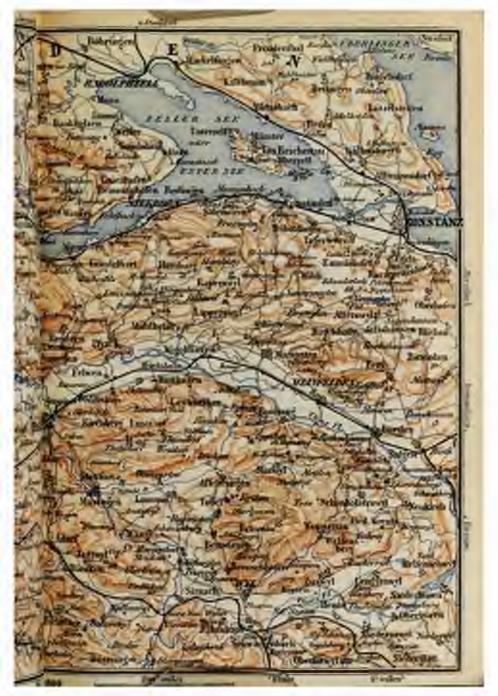
Schaffhausen (1414'; pop. 11,795), the capital of the canton of that name, still retains some of the features of a Swabian town of the empire. It presents a most picturesque appearance when seen from the village of Feuerthalen, on the left bank of the Rhine (two bridges), or from the villa Charlottenfels (1384') on the right bank. Hr. Moser (d. 1871), the late proprietor of the villa, originated the imposing \*Waterworks in the Rhine (outside the Mühlenthor), by means of which the factories of the town are supplied with waterpower.

The CATHEDRAL, once an abbey-church, an early-Romanesque basilica, was erected in 1052-1101. Interior lately restored. The Gothic cloisters are tolerably preserved. The inscription on the great bell cast in 1486: Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango, suggested Schiller's beautiful 'Lied von der Glocke'. The Gothic Church of St. John contains an excellent new organ.

The castle of Munor (properly Unnot), built in 1564-52 on the site of an old Franconian watch-tower and recently restored, commands the town. It consists of a round tower containing a winding inclined plane instead of a staircase, with walls 16' thick (fine view from the top).

The IMTHURNEUM, erected by Hr. Imthurn (d. 1881), a native of Schaffhausen and a London banker, and presented to the town, contains a theatre, a music-school, and exhibition rooms. Opposite, in the Herrenacker, is the Museum, with natural history specimens and antiquities (including those found in the Kesslerloch near Thayingen), and the town-library. In the neighbouring govern-





ment buildings is preserved a large onyx, dating from the Roman imperial epoch, and representing a goddess of peace (adm. 11-12 gratis; at other times 1 fr.).

In the pretty Fäsenstaub Promenade is a bust of the Swiss historian Johannes v. Müller (b. at Schaffhausen 1752; d. at Cassel, 1809). The lofty terrace towards the Rhine affords a fine view of

the rapids and the Alps.

From Schaffhausen to the Falls of the Rhine (2 M.), see p. 25. Cab for one person to Neuhausen 1 fr. 40 c.; Schlösschen Wörth, Hôt. Bellevue, or Schweizerhof 2 fr.; Laufen or Dachsen 4 fr.; drive back, including stay of 1 hr., 1 fr. more. - Pretty walk through the Mühlenthal to the Seckelamtshüsli, with a view of the Alps, and back to Schaffhausen by the Hochfluh (another fine point of view) and the suburb of Steig (1½ hr. in all). Other fine views may be obtained from the Beringer Randen (belvedere), 4 M. to to the W. (to Beringen station in 20 min., see p. 22), and from the Hohe Randen (2955'), 101/2 M. to the N.W., reached via Hemmenstadt or Merishausen.

The line now turns to the N.E. Stations Herblingen, Thayingen, and Gottmadingen. — 71 M. Singen (\*Krone; Höhgauer Hof; Rail. Restaur.), the junction for the Black Forest Railway. 1 hr. to the N.W. rises the Hohentwiel (2244'), with grand ruins and a noble view (see Baedeker's S. Germany).

FROM SINGEN TO ETZWEILEN, railway in 1/2 hr. (1 fr. 30, 90, 65 c.). Stations Rielasingen, Ramsen. We cross the Rhine between Hemishofen and Rheinklingen (p. 24). 9 M. Etzweilen (p. 30).

751/2 M. Rickelshausen; 771/2 M. Radolfzell (\*Schiff; Krone), an old town on the Untersee, with a Gothic church of 1436. Near it, on the lake, is Seehalde, formerly the villa of Victor v. Scheffel,

and containing a monument to the poet (d. 1886).

In the middle of this basin of the Lake of Constance lies the island of Reichenau, in the dominions of Baden, 3 M. long, 1 M. wide, connected with the E. shore by an embankment, 3 4 M. in length. (Boat from Allensbach to the island in 25 min.; from Constance to the island by the embankment 41/2 M.; the Schaffhausen steamers also touch at Reichenau twice daily.) The Benedictine Abbey, once richly endowed, fell to decay owing to mal-administration in the 14th cent., and was secularised in 1799. The church, consecrated as early as 806, contains the remains of Charles the Fat, great-grandson of Charlemagne, who was dethroned in 887. It is now the parish church of the neighbouring village of Mittelzell or Münster (Krone). The tower and nave belong to the original building. There are now few antiquities here, except several reliquaries in the sacristy. The Carolingian churches of Oberzell and Unterzell are architecturally interesting.

The train intersects the tongue of land between the Untersee and the Ueberlinger See on the S.W. side, passes Markelfingen, Allensbach, and Reichenau, and crosses the Rhine to (89 M.) Con-

stance (p. 27), by an iron bridge embellished with statues.

STEAMBOAT FROM SCHAFFHAUSEN TO CONSTANCE. Charts of the journey are issued gratuitously on board the steamboats; the stations are indicated with daggers.) Pier (omnibus, p. 22) above the bridge, near Schloss Munot (p. 22), opposite Feuerthalen. — Right: Paradies, formerly a nunnery. + Left: Büsingen, a Baden village.

R. St. Catharinenthal, formerly a nunnery, now a hospital for incurables; opposite (left) Villa Rauschenberg. + R. Diessenhofen (1325'; Adler; Löwe; Hirsch), the Roman Guno-

durum. The Rhine is crossed here by a covered wooden bridge, below which the steamer lowers its funnel.

R. Rheinklingen; left, Bibern. We now pass under the handsome bridge of the North East line (see p. 23). L. Hemishofen, with the ruin

of Wolkenstein above. R. Wagenhausen.

† L. Stein (\*Sonne; Schwan), a picturesque old town, connected with the village of Burg (Wasserfels) by a new wooden bridge, and a station on the Winterthur railway (p. 30). The suppressed monastery of St. George contains a hall with a vaulted wooden roof, erected in 1515, and embellished with frescos. The Rathhaus contains a collection of stained glass, old weapons, etc. The old château of Hohenklingen (1945'), on a hill to the N. of the town, affords an admirable view.

Above Stein is the island of St. Othmar with the chapel of that name. The Rhine widens, the steamer enters the Untersee. R. Eschenz (p. 30);

on the hill above it the château of Freudenfels.

+ L. Oberstaad, an old mansion with a square tower, now occupied by dyeworks; beyond it the suppressed monastery of Ochningen.

+ R. Mammern (p. 30); in the wood, the ruin of Neuburg; on the

bank, the house of Glarisegg.

+ L. Wangen and the château of Marbach (now a hydropathic estab.).

† R. Steckborn (p. 30). Below it, the former numery of Feldbach. † R. Berlingen (p. 30). The lake expands, and we now see the island of Reichenau (p. 30). On the hill to the right is the château of Eugensberg, erected by Eugène Beauharnais, vice-king of Italy, and now the property of Count Reichenbach-Lessonitz.

+ R. Mannenbach (Pens. Fehr), charmingly situated, above which is the handsome pinnacled château of Salenstein; then, on a heautifully wooded hill, Arenaberg (1052'), once the residence of Queen Hortense (d. 1837) and her son Napoleon III. (d. 1873), now the property of the ex-Empress

Eugénie, and containing many reminiscences of Napoleon I.

† R. Ermatingen (p. 30), prettily situated on a promontory; on the hill above it, Schloss Wolfsberg (now a 'Kurhaus' and pension). The neighbouring Schloss Hard, with its beautiful garden, is not visible. + L. Oberzell, on the island of Reichenau (see above). We now enter

the narrow arm of the Rhine connecting the Untersee with the Lake of Constance.

† R. Gottlieben (Krone), with a château, now restored, in which Huss and Jerome of Prague, and afterwards Pope John XXII. were confined by order of the Council. The château and ruin of Castel, on the hill at the back of the village, command a charming view. Beautiful retrospect of the Untersee, with the Hohenhöfen, Hohenstoffeln, and other peaks of the Höhgau in the distance.

The banks now become flat, and at places marshy. We thread our way through reedy shallows (1. Petershausen, with large barracks), and at length pass under the handsome railway-bridge of Constance (p. 27). Passengers are landed at the pier with a lighthouse at its E. end.

### 9. The Falls of the Rhine.

Comp. Map, p. 26.

Hotels. On the hill on the right bank, near stat. Neuhausen (p. 22), \*Schweizerhof, R., L., & A. 5-6, D. 4-5 fr., well managed (no fees), with extensive grounds and the finest view of the Falls and the Alps; Bellevue, R., L., & A. 3-4, D.  $3^{1/2}$  fr.; omnibuses from both to the station and pier at Schaffhausen ( $1^{1/2}$  fr.). At Neuhausen, "Hôtel Rheinfall, "Rheinhof, with baths, both moderate. — On the left bank, above the Falls, Hôt. Schloss Laufen, R.  $2^{1/2}$  fr.; Witzig, at stat. Dachsen, 3/4 M. from the Falls (omnibus from both hotels in 8 min.). Illumination of the Falls with electric light every evening in summer (1 fr.).

English Church Service at the Schweizerhof.

The station for the Falls on the right bank is Neuhausen (p. 22) on the Baden Railway, that on the left bank Dachsen (p. 30) on the Swiss line. The best way to see the Falls is to start from Neuhausen and follow the route described below (cross the bridge to Schloss Laufen, descend to the Fischetz, cross to the Schlösschen Wörth, and return through the grounds, 1½ hr. in all). This round is often taken in the reverse direction, but as the Fischetz, the most striking point of all is then visited first, the other points lose much of their impressiveness. — Travellers who desire to combine a visit to the falls with the journey to or from Switzerland alight at stat. Dachsen (allowing luggage to go on to its destination and await their arrival), walk or drive (omnibus there and back 1½ fr.) to (1 M.) Laufen, descend through the grounds to the Fischetz, cross to Schlösschen Wörth, and return to Schloss Laufen by the Rheinfallbrücke; or descend from Worth by the road on the right bank to the (½ M.) village of Nohl, cross the river (ferry 15-20 c.), and regain Dachen in a few minutes. — The pleasantest way to visit the Falls from Schaffhausen (p. 22) is to drive in an open carriage, vià Feuerthalen, to Schloss Laufen. Or the traveller may walk to Neuhausen and cross the railway-bridge to the Schloss (2 M.). Omnibuses ply from the Hôtel Schloss Laufen and from the hotels on the right bank to the railway station and steamboat quay at Schaffhausen. — All the points of view should if possible be visited, as the traveller's impression of the Falls will otherwise be imperfect.

The \*\*Falls of the Rhine are in point of volume the grandest in Europe. The Rhine is precipitated in three leaps over an irregular rocky ledge, which on the side next the left bank is about 60' in height, and on the right bank about 48'. Above the Falls the river is about 125 yds. in width. If the rapids and the cataracts a few hundred paces farther up be taken into account, the total height of the falls may be estimated at nearly 100'. (Level of the Rhine below the falls 1180'.) In June and July the river is much swelled by melting snow. Before 8 a.m. and after 3 p.m. numberless rainbows are formed by the sunshine in the clouds of silvery spray. The spectacle is also very impressive by moonlight.

Of the four limestone-rocks which rise above the Falls, that nearest the left bank has been worn by the action of the water to one-third of its original thickness, but has lately been buttressed with masonry. When viewed from a boat below, the rocks seem to tremble. The central and highest rock, surmounted by a small pavilion, may be reached by boat, and ascended by a path protected by a railing. The Falls are here surveyed to the best advantage. The passage, which only occupies a few minutes, is unattended with danger (1-2 pers. 3 fr. and fee; each additional person 1 fr.). — It is a curious fact that no mention of the Falls of the Rhine occurs in history before the year 980. It has therefore been assumed that they did not exist until about a thousand years ago. The theory of Prof. E. Dietrich of Berlin is, that, while the bed of the river below the falls has peen retarded by the hardness of the rocky barrier above mentioned.

Leaving the Neuhausen Station (p. 22), we follow the road to the left, and after a few paces descend by a path to the right to the village. Beyond the Hôtel Rheinfall we descend to the right by a finger-post, and after 100 paces take the shady path to the left, passing the Gun and Waggon Factory (a projecting point near which affords a fine view of the Falls) to the (1/4 hr.) \*Rheinfallbrücke, 210 yds. long, which carries the 'Nordostbahn' over the Rhine a little above the Falls (p. 30). The nine arches vary in span (42-66'), as it was difficult to obtain a foundation for the piers. The footway on the upper side of the bridge affords an interesting view of the rocky bed of the river, the rapids, and the falls below.

On the left bank a path ascends to the left in 5 min. to \*Hôtel Schloss Laufen (1360'), picturesquely situated on a wooded rock immediately above the Falls. (Admission 1 fr.; no other fees.). The balcony and a jutting pavilion with stained-glass windows command a good survey of the falls, the bridge, and the environs.

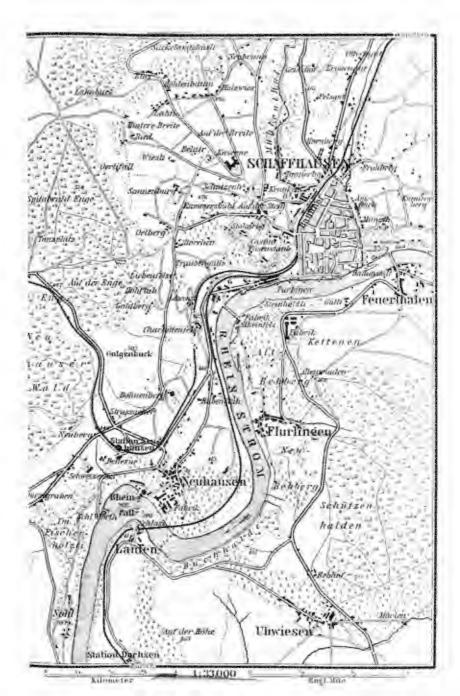
Footpaths descend through the grounds to the chief points of view: an iron \*Pavilion, the wooden \*Känzli, and lastly the \*Fischetz, an iron platform projecting over the foaming abyss. The scene here is stupendous. The vast emerald-green volume of water descends with a roar like thunder, apparently threatening to overwhelm the spectator, and bedewing him with its spray.

Boats are in readiness here to ferry us across (50 c.) to the Schlösschen Wörth (Restaur.; camera obscura 50 c.), on an island opposite the Falls, which is connected with the right bank by a bridge. This point commands the finest general \*VIBW of the Falls. (Boat to the central rock, see above.) We may now return to the Neuhausen station or visit the Schweizerhof. To the W. of the hotel is the Fischerhölzli, with shady grounds and picturesque views. Or we may follow the road on the right bank, ascending the river (past a bench commanding a splendid \*View) to the Laufen Ironworks, where a stone parapet near the sluices affords another good survey of the Falls. The road thence to the left ascends through the village of Neuhausen to the station (see above).

### 10. From Friedrichshafen to Constance. Lake of Constance.

STEAMBOAT four times daily in summer (twice direct, in 11/4-11/2 hr.; twice via Meersburg in 2 hrs.). Between the chief places on the lake, Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Bregenz, Rorschach, Romanshorn, Constance, Meersburg, Ueberlingen, and Ludwigshafen, the steamers (about 26 in number) ply at least once daily, and on the chief routes (Friedrichshafen-Constance 11/2 hr., Friedrichshafen-Romanshorn 1 hr., Friedrichshafen-Rorschach 11/4 hr., Rorschach-Lindau 11/4 hr., Constance-Lindau 21/2 hrs.) 3-4 times daily. Good restaurants on board. The lake being neutral, luggage is liable to custom-house examination on arriving in Germany or Austria from Switzerland, and nominally in the reverse case also. Passengers from one German port to another may avoid these formalities by obtaining on embarcation a custom-house ticket for their luggage, which will be delivered to them free of charge on their arrival.

The Lake of Constance (1306'; Ger. Bodensee, Lat. Lacus Brigantinus), an immense reservoir of the Rhine, 210 sq. M. in area, is, from Bregenz to the influx of the Stockach, 40 M. long, about 71/2 M. wide, and between Friedrichshafen and Utweil 836 deep. The water is of a light green colour. The N.E. banks are in general flat, but are bounded on the S.W. by beautiful wooded hills, which gradually decrease in height towards Constance. In beauty of scenery the Bodensee cannot vie with the other Swiss lakes; but its broad expanse of water, its picturesque banks, and green hills, the chain of the Appenzell Alps in the distance, the snow-clad Sentis in the chain of the Appenzen Alps in the distance, the snow-chad sentis in particular, and several snow-peaks of the Vorarlberg Alps, visible in clear weather, combine to present a very pleasing scene. The lake is bounded by three different states: Germany (Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria), Austria (Vorarlberg), and Switzerland (St. Gallen and Thurgau). The best









fish are 'Felchen' and trout, and the best wine grown on the banks is the

Friedrichshafen (\*König v. Württemberg, 7 min. N. of the stat.: \*Deutsches Haus, near the lake and station, good cuisine, moderate; \*Krone, with a garden on the lake; Sonne; Adler; \*Rauch's Restaur.), the S. terminus of the Wurtemberg Railway (to Stuttgart  $6-7^{1}/2$  hrs.), is a busy place in summer. Its lake-baths attract many visitors, especially from Swabia, and it boasts of a Kurhalle with pleasant grounds on the lake. The royal Schloss contains pictures by Gegenbaur, Pflug, and other modern Wurtemberg artists: a pavilion in the garden commands a charming view of the lake and the Alps. The historical and other collections of the Bodensee-Verein in the former Bellevue Hotel deserve a visit. The Harbour with its Lighthouse is 1 M. from the railway-station.

Travellers about to continue their journey by steamer may keep their seats until the train reaches the quay. Those arriving by steamer may procure tickets immediately on landing, and step into the train at once.

A trip on the clear pale-green lake is generally very enjoyable, but in rough weather sea-sickness is sometimes experienced. On the N. bank are the village of Immenstand, the châteaux of Herrsberg and Kirchberg; then the village of Hagnau. On the N.W. arm of the lake, the Ueberlinger See, we next observe the picturesque little town of Meersburg; then the island of Mainau (p. 29), and in the distance *Ueberlingen*. The steamer passes the promontory which separates the Ueberlinger See from the bay of Constance, and reaches Constance in 11/2 hr.

Constance. - \*Insel-Hôtel (Pl. a), formerly a Dominican monastery CONSTANCE. — "INSEL-HOTEL (Pl. a), formerly a Dominican monastery (p. 28), with a garden, R., L. & A. 3 m. 20, B. 1 m. 20 pf., D. 3 m. 50 pf.; "Konstanzer Hof (Pl. b), on the N. bank of the lake, with extensive grounds, lake-baths, etc., R., L. & A. 4 m. 20, D. 3½, pension from 5½ m. (fine view from both these hotels); "Hecht (Pl. d), R., L. & A. 3, B. 1, D. 3 m.; "Hôtel Halm (Pl. c), opposite the railway-station, R. & A. 2½, R. 1 m.; "Badischer Hof (Pl. f); Krone (Pl. g), Anker, Schiff, "Barbarossa, "Bodan, and "Falke, second class. — Café Maximilian, Bahnhofs-Str.; Schnetzer, in the market. — Baths in the lake, well fitted up (bath 40 pf.) 40 pf.).

Constance (1335'; pop. 14,800), a free town of the Empire down to 1548, after the Reformation subject to Austria, and since the Peace of Pressburg in 1805 a town of Baden, lies at the N.W. end of the Lake of Constance, at the efflux of the Rhine. The episcopal see, founded in 781, and held by 87 bishops in succession, was deprived of its temporalities in 1802, and suppressed in 1827.

The \*CATHEDRAL (Pl. 4), founded in 1052, once a cruciform Romanesque edifice, was rebuilt in its present form at the beginning of the 16th century. The Gothic tower, designed by Hübsch, was erected in 1850-57; the open spire has a platform on each side, which commands an excellent survey of the town and lake.

INTERIOR. On the doors of the chief portal are "Reliefs in 20 sections, from the life of Christ, carved in oak by Simon Haider in 1470. "Choirstalls, with satirical sculptures, of the same date. The organ-loft was enriched in the Renaissance style in 1680. In the nave, which is borne by 16 monolith columns (28' high, 3' thick), sixteen paces from the entrance,

is a large stone slab, with a white spot which always remains dry when the rest is damp. On this spot Huss is said to have stood on 6th July, 1415, when the Council sentenced him to be burnt at the stake. The N. chapel adjoining the choir contains a Death of the Virgin, in stone, date 1460. In the left aisle is the monument of J. H. v. Wessenberg (see below).

The Treasury (verger 1/2-1 m.) contains missals of 1426 with miniatures. On the E. side of the church is a Crypt, containing the Chapel of the Sepulchre, a representation of the Holy Sepulchre in stone, 20' high (13th cent.). Adjoining the church on the N. stand two sides of the once handsome Cloisters.

The Wessenberg-Haus (Pl. 15), once the residence of the benevolent Hr. v. Wessenberg (d. 1860), who for many years was the administrator of the bishopric, contains a collection of pictures, engravings (daily, 9-12 and 2-5), and books (Mon., Wed., and Sat. 2-4, Sun. 11-12), bequeathed by him to the town.

The late-Gothic church of St. Stephen (Pl. 6), of the 15th cent, with its slender tower, but disfigured externally, contains interesting sculptures in wood and stone.

The Wessenberg-Str. leads hence to the Obere Markt, at the corner of which is the house 'Zum Hohen Hafen' (Pl. 2). where, according to the modern inscription, Frederick, Burgrave of Nuremberg, was invested with the March of Brandenburg by Emp. Sigismund on 18th April, 1417. Adjacent is an old house (now the Café Barbarossa), styled by the inscription Curia Pacis, in which Emp. Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns in 1183. — A little to the W. is the new Prot. Church (Pl. 5).

The Stadt-Kanzlei, or Town Hall (Pl. 12), erected in 1593 in the Renaissance style, and recently embellished on the façade with frescos relating to the history of Constance, contains the Municipal Archives in the lower rooms (2800 charters, chiefly from the Reformation period). Handsome inner court. — Opposite at Sartori's bookshop M. Vincent's interesting collection of stained glass is now partly exhibited. — In the market-place stands a Wingless Victory, by Baur (Pl. 10), erected in memory of the war of 1870-71.

The ROSGARTEN (Pl. 8), the old guild-house of the butchers, contains the \*Rosgarten-Museum, a fine collection of antiquities of Constance and natural history specimens (adm. 40 pf.).

The Kaufhaus (Pl. 1) on the lake, erected in 1388, contains the large hall, 52 yds. long, 35 yds. wide, and borne by ten massive oaken pillars, where the conclave of cardinals met at the time of the Great Council (1414-18). The hall has lately been restored and adorned with \*Frescos by Pecht and Schwörer from the history of the town (adm. 20 pf.). Upstairs a collection of Indian and Chinese curiosities, the property of the castellan (40 pf.).

The DOMINICAN MONASTERY in which Huss was confined, on an island, has been partly converted into a hotel ('Insel-Hôtel', p. 27). The well-preserved Romanesque cloisters and the finely vaulted dining-room (formerly the church) are worthy of a visit.

Pleasant promenade in the Stadtgarten (Pl. C, 3, 4) on the lake, with a marble bust of Emp. William and charming view.

The house in which Huss was arrested, in the Hussenstrasse near the Schnetzthor (Pl. A. 5), is indicated by a tablet with a portrait of the reformer in relief, put up in 1878. Adjoining it is an old relief, of 1415, with derisive verses. Some houses farther on, at the 'Obere Laube', a bronze tablet with inscription designs the spot where Jerome of Prague was imprisoned in 1415-16. In the Brühl, to the W. of the town, 1/2 M. from the Prot. Church (p. 28), a large boulder with inscriptions marks the spot where the illustrious reformer and Jerome of Prague suffered martyrdom.

Fine view of the lake and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Alps from the \*Allmannshöhe (3/4 hr.), with belvedere (refreshm.), 5 min. above the village of Allmannsdorf, on the road to the Mainau. — Pleasant walks to the Loretto-Kapelle (1/2 hr.); the Jacob, a restaurant with a fine view (1/2 hr.); and the Kleine Rigi, above Munsterlingen (lnn; 1 hr.).

In the N. W. arm of the Lake of Constance (Veberlinger See, p. 23), 41/2 M. from Constance, lies the pretty island of \*Mainau, formerly the seat

of a commandery of the Teutonic order, as is indicated by a cross on the S. side of the château, which was built in 1746. The island, 1½ M. in circumference, is connected with the mainland by an iron bridge 650 paces long. Since 1853 it has been the property of the Grand Duke of Baden, and is laid out in pleasure-grounds. Steamboat from Constance in 55 min.; small boat (a pleasant trip of 1 hr.) 5 m. and gratuity; carriage and pair (in 1/2 hr.) 8 m.; walkers take a shorter route, partly through pleasant woods (1 hr.).

## 11. From Rorschach by Constance to Winterthur (Zürich).

Comp. Maps, pp. 26, 22.

60 M. RAILWAY (Nordostbahn) in 41/4-53 4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 90, 6 fr. 95, fr. 85 c.).

Rorschach, see p. 48. The line skirts the lake of Constance, of which it affords pretty glimpses. Rising conspicuously above the woods on the N. bank is Heiligenberg (1066' above the lake), a château of Prince Fürstenberg. Stations Horn (p. 49), Arbon (\*Bär; Engel; Kreuz), a small town on the site of the Roman Arbor Felix. — 71/2 M. Egnach.

- 9 M. Romanshorn, see p. 46; the station is close to the steamboat pier. 12 M. Uttwyl; 13 M. Kesswyl (Bär; Pens. Seethal), well-to-do villages. To the right, on the lake, the Moosburg is visible. — 95 M. Güttingen, with a château; 16 M. Altnau; 181/2 M. Münsterlingen, formerly a Benedictine abbey, now a lunatic asylum. - 21 M. Kreuzlingen (\*Helvetia; Löwe), a pleasant little town with the old Augustinian abbey of that name, at present a seminary for teachers. The church contains a curious piece of wood-carving of the 18th cent., with about 1000 small figures.
- 22 M. Constance (a terminus station), see p. 27. The train backs out and runs towards the W. through a fertile district. 23 M. Emmishofen - Egelshofen, 25 M. Tägerweilen, thriving villages; on the Rhine, to the right, Gottlieben (p. 24). Near (28 M.) Ermatingen (\*Hôt. Seefeld, with pleasant grounds, baths etc., pens.

from 5 fr.; Adler; Krone) we approach the green Untersee, which we now skirt. Charming views; in the distance to the N.W., rise the peaks of the Höhgau (p. 24). Near Ermatingen, on the height to the left, are the châteaux of Wolfsberg and Hard; then Arenaberg (p. 24), and near (281 2 M.) Mannenbach the handsome Salenstein (comp. p. 24). To the right, in the lake, the large island of Reichenau (p. 23); on the left, Schloss Eugensberg (p. 24). At (301 2 M.) Berlingen the Untersee attains its greatest width (5 M.), after which it divides into two branches.

32 M. Steckborn (\*Löwe; Krone; Sonne), a small town with a castellated 'Kaufhaus', lately restored. Below it, on the right, the iron-foundry of Feldbach, once a nunnery. On the right, farther on, the mansion of Glarisegg; to the left, in the wood, the ruin of Neuburg. On the opposite (N.) bank are Wangen and

the hydropathic establishment of Marbach (p. 24).

36 M. Mammern (Ochs, at the station), with a château, used as a \*Hydropathic Estab. (pension). Then, on the right bank, Oberstand, and on the hill the abbey of Ochningen (p. 24). At (37 M.) Eschenz the Untersee again narrows into the Rhine (p. 24). We follow the left bank to the station for (39 M.) Stein (\*Sonne; Schwan), on the right bank, commanded by the castle of Hohenklingen; and then turn to the left to (41 M.) Etzweilen, the junction for Singen (p. 23).

On the left, as we proceed to the S., is the vine-clad and wooded Stammheimer Berg (1716'). 431 2 M. Stammheim, a large village; 481 2 M. Ossingen. We now cross the Thur by a bold iron bridge, 148' high, borne by seven iron buttresses. Stations Thalheim-Altikon, Dynhard, Seuzach, and Oberwinterthur, a small town with an old Romanesque church (tower modern), the Roman Vito-

durum (p. 45).

60 M. Winterthur and thence to (761 2 M. | Zürich see p. 45.

### 12. From Schaffhausen to Zürich.

Comp. Maps, pp. 22, 36.

35 M. RAILWAY (Nordostbahn) in 2 hrs.: to Winterthur 1 hr., to Zurich 1 hr. (fares 6 fr., 4 fr. 20 c., 3 fr.). Views on the right.

Schaffhausen, see p. 22. The line skirts the lofty Fäsenstaub Promenade (p. 23), and passes below the villa Chartottenfels (p. 22). On the right, high above, is the Waldshut railway (p. 22), which passes through a tunnel under Charlottenfels. Immediately beyond a long cutting we cross the Rheinfallbrücke (see p. 25), obtaining a glimpse of the falls to the right, and enter a tunnel, 71 yds. long, under Schloss Laufen (p. 25). On emerging, and looking back to the right, we obtain another beautiful glance at the falls.

3 M. Dachsen (1296'; Hôtel Witzig) lies 1 M. to the S. of Schloss Laufen (comp. p. 26). As the train proceeds, it affords pleas-



1 le (1,6, cyat F.6, lands Plinasids, 16,5,
and Plant F. 5
of Y.A.
Tron. C. 11.
straeges E.3
rahade D.T.
rican 0.0.
homes R. S.
D. F.S. 2
r F.S.
rant Sungs
lter Wallen G. L.
P.A.
L
4
1
1.4/2
Will Shart bounds
34 418 11
La Carlon
Man 3
- who tilled
15458
10
. M.
8 79 6
35
5 5
fore state of cus
Pensionen:
Finarmi tan C.F.
(Stade 0.4.
11.6
E.5 G 3.
9.5. 7 6.5. 7
D.5.
D.5. G. 1
1 "
The state of the s

ing views at intervals of the bluish-green Rhine in its deep and narrow channel, enclosed by wooded banks.

5½ M. Marthalen. The valley of (10½ M.) Andelfingen (1298'; Löwe) soon begins to open, and that thriving village appears in the distance to the right, on the steep bank of the Thur. We approach it by a wide curve, and cross the Thur above the village by an iron bridge 113' high. We then skirt the river for a short distance, and reach Andelfingen on the S. side. The site of the station has been excavated in an ancient moraine.

The route is now less interesting. Stations Henggart, Hettlingen. The vine-clad slopes of Neftenbach, to the right, produce the best wines in N. Switzerland, the finest of which is Gallenspitz. Near Winterthur the broad valley of the Töss is entered.

19 M. Winterthur, and thence to (35 M.) Zürich, see p. 45.

### 13. Zürich and the Uetliberg.

Hotels. \*Hôtel Baur au Lac (Pl. a; C, 4), with a garden on the lake, and delightful view, R., L., & A. 5-6, lunch 31/2, D. 5 fr.; Bellevue (Pl. b; D, 5), on the lake, with fine view, R., L., & A. 41/2-5 fr.; \*Victoria (Pl. g; G, 3), R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 31/2 fr., National (Pl. n; G, 4), same charges, \*Hôtel Habis (Pl. 0; G, 3), R. & L. 31/2 fr. (with good restaur.), these three at the station; \*Schwert (Pl. d; E, 5), by the lower bridge, with view of the Alps, R. & L. 3, D. 3-31/2 fr.; \*Hôtel Baur-Stady (Pl. c; D, 4), R., L., & A. from 3, D. 4 fr.; \*Züricher Hof (Pl. e; D. 6), R., L., & A. 31/2, D. 31/2 fr.; \*Storch (Pl. f; E, 5), commercial; \*St. Gotthard (Pl. q; G, 4) and \*Wanner's Hôtel (Pl. s; F, 4), Bahnhofs-Str.; Bayrischer (Pl. p; G, 3) and \*Stadthof (Pl. u; G, 4), both near the station, moderate; \*Hôt. Central (Pl. i; G, 5), on the right bank of the Limmat, near the station; \*Schweizerhof (Pl. h; F, 5), R. & A. 21/2, D., incl. wine, 31/2 fr., and \*Limmathof (Pl. t; G, 5), on the Limmaquai; \*Schwazer Adler (R. & A. 11/2 fr.), \*Sonne, Krone, Hirsch, Lamm, Löwe, etc., unpretending. Visitors are received at all those hotels en pension, the charges being reduced in spring and autumn. — \*Pension Neptun at Seefeld, near Zurich, 6-7 fr.; near it, Weisses Kreuz and Pension Hauser; \*Cygne, Muhlenbach-Str., quiet, with garden, 7 fr.; Karolinenburg and Forster, at Fluntern, 11/2 M. to the E. of Zurich. The Bürgli Terrace and Waid, see below. The \*Uetliberg, see p. 36.

Restaurants and Cafés. \*Rail. Restaurant; Cafés National, St. Gotthard, and Habis, all at the station, Baur; Central, Centralhof; \*Café zur Meise (restaurant), by the Münsterbrücke. (In the right bank: Kronenhalle, above the Zuricherhof, D. 1½-2 fr.; Tonhalle (see below), on the lake, D. (Il to 2) 3 fr.; Safran, opposite the Rathhaus; Phônia, near the Polytechnic.

— Ices. Sprüngli, Parade-Platz: Bourry, Untere Kirchgasse, on the Sonnenquai. — Beer. Café Orsini, Frau-Munsterplatz. behind the Hôtel Baur; Gambrinus, Schofelgasse; Stadtkeller, behind the Limmathof; Metzgerbrüu, Beatengasse; Wanner, Bahnhof-Str.; Boller, on the quay; Weishaar, Steingasse; Café de Paris; Blaue Fahne; Meierei, etc.; also at the above cafés. — Wine. Valtellina wine at the Veltlinerhalle. Italian wines: Fratelli

Dorta, in the Eiermarkt.

finest point in the environs (by railway in 1/2 hr.; see p. 36). — Information as to excursions, objects of interest, etc., may be obtained at the Offizielles Verkehrs-Bureau. on the ground-floor of the Exchange buildings.

Baths in the lake near the Quaibrücke, at the suburb of Enge, and in the Limmat below the Bauschanze. At the S. end of the town, on the E. bank of the lake, are the Neumünster Baths. - Warm Baths (vapour, etc.) at the Werdmühle Baths, in the Bahnhofs-Str., and at Stocker's, in the Mühlgarten.

Rowing-boats for 1-2 pers. 50c. per hour; for 3 or more pers. 20c.

each per hour; each rower 60c. per hour.

Steamboats (see p. 37) start below the Tonhalle and at the Stadthausquai.

Railway Stations. Central Station at the lower (N.) end of the town, 3/4 M. from the lake (omnibus 75, each box 20 c.). — The Enge Station, on the left bank of the lake (p. 40), is convenient for the hotels on the lake. — Uetliberg Station, at Selnau (Pl. D, 1, 2; see p. 36).

Tramway from the Central Station through the Bahnhofs-Str. to the suburb of Enge, across the Bahnhofbrücke and by the Limmatquai and Sonnenquai to Riesbach and Tiefenbrunnen (near Zollikon), and to the cemetery of Aussersihl.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 29; D, E 4), Bahnhofs-Strasse; branchoffices by the museum on the Limmatquai (p. 33) and at the railway-station.

Cabs. Drive within the town, or not exceeding 1/4 hr., 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., each box 20 c.; in the evening 10 c. extra for the lamps; from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares. For 1/2 hr., 1 fr. 50 c. or 2 fr. 20 c.; 3/4 hr., 2 fr. or 2 fr. 90 c.; 1 hr., 2 fr. 50 c. or 3 fr. 60 c.; 11/2 hr., 3 fr. 50 c. or 5 fr., etc.

English Church Service in the Chapel of St. Anna (Pl. 15; E 3). Permanent Exhibition, at Staub & Co's., Paradeplatz (gratis).

Zürich (1345'; pop. 25,102, or with the suburbs upwards of 85,000), the Roman Turicum, the capital of the canton, lies at the N. end of the lake, on the green and rapid Limmat, which divides it into the 'Grosse Stadt' on the right, and the 'Kleine' on the left bank. On the W. side flows the Sihl, an unimportant stream except in spring, which falls into the Limmat below the town. Zürich is one of the busiest manufacturing towns in Switzerland, silk and cotton being the staple products. (There are 10,000 silk-looms in this canton.) At the same time it is the intellectual centre of German Switzerland. Its schools are in high repute, having for centuries sent forth men of distinction, such as Bodmer, Hottinger, Orelli, Gessner, Lavater, Hess, Pestalozzi, Heidegger, Horner, Hirzel, Henry Meyer, the friend of Goethe, and many others.

The SITUATION OF ZÜRICH is very beautiful. Both banks of the clear, pale-green lake are enlivened with villages, orchards, and vineyards, scattered over a highly cultivated country. In the background rise the snowcapped Alps; to the left is the crest of the Glärnisch, then the perpendicular sides of the Griesetstock (9200), near it on the right the Pfannstock, and farther on, the Drusberg, the ice-clad Bifertenstock, and the Tödi (the highest of the group, the two last rising above the Linththal); in front of these the Clariden, with their westernmost point the Kammlistock (10,610'); between this and the double peaked Scheerhorn lies the Gries Glacier; then on the N. side of the Schächenthal the long Ross-Stock Chain with its fantastic peaks; the broad Windgelle; between this and the Scheenhorn appears the dark summit of the lower Mythe near Schwyz; above the depression between the wooded Kaiserstock and the Rossberg towers the pyramidal Bristenstock, near Amsteg on the St. Gotthard route; then, if we occupy a commanding position, the Blackenstock and Uri-Rothstock, and part of the snow-mountains of the Engelberger Thal, appearing above the Albis. To the right rises the Albis, the northernmost point of which is the *Uetliberg*, with the hotel on its summit.

As the beauty of its situation is the great attraction of Zürich, our walk through the town is so planned as to conduct the traveller to the finest Points of View in the shortest possible time. No one should omit to visit the Terrace in front of the Polytechnic and the Hohe Promenade.

From the Central Station the Bahnhofs-Strasse, nearly 3/4 M. long, leads S. to the lake. It passes on the right, in the Linth-Escher-Platz (Pl. G, 3, 4), the Linth-Escher School; then, on the right, the Post Office (Pl. 29) and the Credit-Anstalt (Pl. 7, facing the Parade-Platz); on the left the Centralhof, a block of houses with tempting shops; and on the right the Börse (Pl. 2). On the lake. where extensive quays and other improvements have recently been made, to the left, the handsome \*Quaibrücke (Pl. C, 5; 65' broad), constructed in 1882-83 by Holzmann & Benkiser, crosses the Limmat near its issue from the lake. Below the bridge on the left bank of the Limmat, is the Bauschanze (Pl. C, D, 5), a small pentagonal island with walled sides (formerly a bastion), shaded with trees, and connected with the bank by a bridge. Pleasant new Promenades, commanding beautiful views of the town, the lake, and the Alps, extend along the shore of the lake to the right, as far as the new Winter Harbour near the suburb of Enge.

On the right bank, we may from the Quaibrücke (leaving on the right the Tonhalle, p. 31) either ascend the hill, passing the Kronenhalle (to the left is the Swiss exhibition of articles used in building, adm. free), or cross the Stadelhofer Platz, with its tasteful fountain, to the \*Hohe Promenade (Pl. 13), a loftily situated avenue of lime-trees. Beautiful view (best by morninglight, see Panorama by Keller) from the plateau with the Monument of Nägeli (d. 1836; Pl. 10), a favourite vocal composer, erected 'Von den schweizschen Sängervereinen ihrem Vater Nägeli'. Adjacent are the old Cemeteries (Pl. 27; entrance on the opposite side adjoining the Gothic Rom. Cath. chapel), containing many handsome monuments.

From the N. end of the Hohe Promenade a road passing the N. side of the cemetery leads to the Rämistrasse, ascending which we soon reach the Cantonal School (Pl. F, 7) on the left, a handsome edifice approached by a fine flight of steps on the S.W. side, and comprising a grammar and an industrial school. Farther on, to the right, are the Cantonal Hospital (Pl. 6), the School of Anatomy and the Pathological Institute, and still farther on the School of Forestry and Agriculture, and the handsome new Chemical Laboratory. To the left on the slope of the hill is an Asylum for the Blind and Dumb (Pl. 4); lower down to the left, the Kunstgebäude ('Künstler-Gütli'; Pl. 21). containing the Picture Gallery of the Artists' Union (open on Sat. 2-4, Sun. 10-12; at other times apply at the restaurant at the back).

Pictures by the older Zürich artists (chiefly portraits): H. Asper, J. Ammann, S. Hofmann, K. Meyer, and others. Millenet, Return of the Zürichers from the battle of Tättwyl; Angelica Kaufmann, Winckelmann; Füssly, Portrait of Bodmer; L. Hess, Landscapes; Scheuchzer, The Fuscher-

thal; Deschwanden, The Maries at the Sepulchre; Steffan, Mountain torrent; Bosshard, Scenes from the history of Zürich; Koller, The Engelberger Thal, Midday repose, Autumn evening; Holzhalb, The Wetterborn; Diday, At the Handeck, Scene in the Valais; Veillon, Evening on the Lake of Lucerne; Girardet, The sick child; Anker, Pestalozzi; Grob, The artist on his travels; Fröhlicher, Forest scene in Upper Bavaria; Tobler, Wedding in the Amperthal; Corrodi, Uncle and nieces; Eug. Girardet, Halt in the desert; Stückelberg, Charcoal-burner in the Jura; Buchser, Italian pastoral scene; Böcklin, Spring; Baade, Sea-pieces; Rigaud, Portraits; Tischbein, Portrait of Bodmer; Marie Ellenrieder, Portrait of a man.

Enrither on to the left is the handsome \*Polytachnie (Pl 28)

Farther on, to the left, is the handsome \*Polytechnic (Pl. 28), designed by G. Semper (d. 1878), and erected in 1861-64. It is the seat of the University of Zürich (founded in 1832; 400 students, 88 professors and lecturers) and of the federal Polytechnic School

(founded in 1855; 800 students).

In the vestibule a marble bust of Semper, by Kissling, was erected in 1887. On the ground-floor are the Archaeological Collection (casts, Greek vases, \*Terracottas from Tanagra, etc.; Sun. 10-12. Tues. and Frid. 2-4); on the first floor the Mineralogical and Palaeontological; on the second floor the Zoological Collection (Thurs. 8-12 and 2-6) and the Aula, handsomely decorated, with mythological ceiling-paintings by Bin of Paris. Opposite the platform is a marble bust of Orelli (d. 1849), the celebrated philologist, by Meilli. Splendid view from the balcony.

The terrace of the Polytechnic commands the finest survey of the town. On the right are the St. Leonhards-Pfrundhaus ('deanery', Pl. 22), an asylum for the aged poor, and the new Bürgerasyl. Lower down, on the Limmat, and opposite the railway-station, lies the manufacturing quarter of Zürich, with the extensive engineworks of Escher, Wyss, & Co. (Pl. 24), who have constructed most of the steamboats which ply on the Swiss and Italian lakes.

We descend rapidly from the Polytechnic to the S.W., pass the Predigerkirche (Pl. F, 5, 6), and reach the Limmatquai by the Untere Brücke (Pl. E, 5). On our right is the handsome Fleischhalle, or meat-market (Pl. 12), and opposite to it are the Lese-Museum (Pl. 26; introduction by a member) and the substantial guild-house Zum Schneggen. Above the bridge is the Rathhaus (Pl. 30), a massive building of 1699.

Following the right bank of the Limmat, in which we may note the interesting swan-breeding establishment, and crossing the Rathhaus-Quai, we next come to the Münsterbrücke (Pl. D, 5). On the left of the Rathhaus-Quai is the Rüden, restored in the German Renaissance style, containing the Swiss educational exhibition and the Pestalozzi cabinet. Adjoining the bridge is an open vestibule leading to the Town Library (Pl. 3; apply at the shop in the corner to the right), established in an old church (1479), known as the Wasserkirche, from its having once stood in the water, and enlarged in 1860. It contains many valuable MSS. (open on week-days 9-12 and 4-6; fee 50c., for a party 1 fr.).

A letter of Zwingli (see helow) to his wife; Zwingli's Greek Bible with Hebrew annotations in his own handwriting; autograph letter of Henry IV. of France and a cast of his features; three autograph Latin letters of Lady Jane Grey to Antistes Bullinger; letter of Frederick the Great, dated 1784, to Prof. Muller; Portraits of burgomasters and scholars of Zürich, includ-

ing Zwingli; marble bust of Lavater by Dannecker; marble bust of Pestalozzi by Imhof; eight panes of stained glass of 1506. Müller's Relief of part of Switzerland, and one of the Engelberger Thal on a much larger scale,

are executed with great care and accuracy.

The same building contains Antiquities (seen daily, 8-12 and 2-6, fee 50 c., Wed. afternoon free) belonging to the Antiquarian Society, the most interesting of which are relics from the ancient Swiss lake-villages. — On the Sonnenquai, next the Wasserkirche, is a bronze Statue of Zwingli (see below), by Natter, erected in 1885,

The steps opposite the Library lead to the Gross-Münster (Pl. 18), erected in the Romanesque style of the 11th-13th centuries. The upper stories of the towers are Gothic, and in 1799 they were crowned with helmet-shaped tops with gilded flowers. On the W. tower is enthroned Charlemagne with gilded crown and sword, in recognition of donations made by him to the church. The choir contains three large modern stained-glass windows representing Christ. St. Peter, and St. Paul. — Zwingli was the incumbent of this church from 1519 down to his death in 1531 (p. 69).

On the adjacent site of the residence of the canons now stands the Töchlerschule, erected in 1851 in the same style as the church. In the interior are Cloisters, of the beginning of the 13th cent., which were restored in 1851, and adorned with a statue of Charlemagne. — The church and cloisters are open daily in summer from 11 to 12.

We now cross by the Münsterbrücke to the left bank of the Limmat. On the right we pass the Zunfthaus zur Meise (p. 31), and on the left the Frau-Münsterkirche (Pl. 17), built in the middle of the 13th cent., with a high red-roofed tower. (Beyond it, in the Post-Str., is the Centralhof; see p. 33.)

Turning to the right, we cross the Münsterplatz to the Peterskirche (Pl. 19), with its massive tower and large electric clock (with dials 29' in diameter), where Lavater (d. 1801) was pastor for twenty-three years. In the vicinity, in the direction of the Bahnhofs-Str., is the late Gothic Augustinian Church (Pl. 16; Old Cath.), which served for three hundred years as a magazine, but was again fitted up as a church in 1848, and is now used by the 'Old Catholics'. Over the side-altars, 'Christ on the Mount of Olives' and 'The Risen Saviour', good pictures by Deschwanden; the high-altar, pulpit, and organ are also excellent.

Nearly in the centre of the town rises the Lindenhof (Pl. 23). 123' above the Limmat, once a Celtic settlement, and afterwards an imperial palace. On the S.W. side is the Masonic Lodge. A little to the N. are the large House of Correction (Pl. 37) and the Or-

phan Asylum (Pl. 35).

Crossing the Bahnhofs-Str. and following the Pelican-Str., we reach the Botanic Garden (Pl. 5), which is well stocked with Alpine plants, and contains bronze busts of A. P. de Candolle (d. 1841) and Conrad Gessner (d. 1565), and one in marble of H. Zollinger, a Swiss botanist (d. in Java, 1859). In the garden rises the Katz, a bastion of the old fortress, forming a lofty platform planted with trees. To the E. of the Botanic Garden a bridge crosses the Schanzengraben (the old moat) to the suburb of Selnau. Immediately to the left is the Gewerbe-Museum, containing industrial collections (including a room from a patrician house of the 17th cent. with fine entablature and stove) and a permanent exhibition (seen daily, 8-12 and 2-5, except Mon.). Beyond it, towards the Sihl, is the Uetlibahn Station (see below).

In Aussersihl, a new artizans' quarter on the left bank of the Sihl, is the new Military Depôt of Canton Zürich, including barracks and an arsenal. The Collection of Arms in the arsenal (open on week-days 8-12 and 1.30-6) consists of battle-axes, halberds, armour, flags, and cross-bows, among which last is one of the many which claim to have belonged to Tell. Zwingli's Battle-axe, taken by the Lucerners at Kappel (p. 69), and once kept at Lucerne, was transferred hither, after the War of the Separate League in 1847, and is now preserved here with his sword, coat of mail, and helmet.— In the Grosse Werdstrasse in Aussersihl is the new Rom. Cath. Church, embellished with good stained glass, and altar-pieces by Balmer and Deschwanden.

The Platzpromenade, an avenue of fine trees, to the N. of the railway-station, on the banks of the clear and rapid Limmat, affords a cool and pleasant walk. In this promenade are the town Aquarium (20 c.) and the simple monuments of the idyllic poet Salomon Gessner (d. 1788) and the minnesinger Joh. Hadlaub. It terminates in the 'Platzspitz' (so named from the former Schutzenplatz), a point of land formed by the junction of the Sihl with the Limmat. A bridge crosses the Limmat to the Drahtschmiedli, a beer-garden on the right bank; and this is also the pleasantest route to the Waid (p. 31; in the village, beyond the garden, we turn to the right by the post-office).

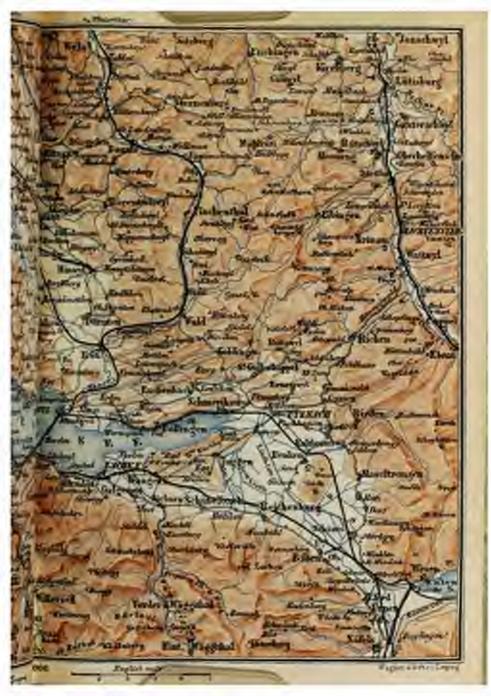
### The Uetliberg.

RAILWAY to the top in ½ hr. (fare 1st class 3 fr. 50 c., 2nd cl. 2 fr.; return-ticket, 5 and 3 fr.; family-tickets for 10 trips up and 10 down, available for a year, 20 fr.; on Sun, and holidays from 10 a.m. return-ticket 2 fr. This line, 5½ M. long, with a maximum gradient of 7' in 100', is constructed in the ordinary way, but, as on the Rigi Railway, the locomotives are placed behind the trains. The station is in the suburb of Selnau (see above; Pl. D, 1, 2), not far from the Botanic Garden, on the Sihl. ¼ hr. from the Central Station and ½ min. from that of Enge (finger-posts in the Bahnhofs-Str. and clsewhere).

The train skirts the Sihl for a short distance and crosses it to (5 min.) stat. Wiedikon, where the ascent begins. At first we traverse an open slope, with a pleasant view of Zürich and the valley of the Limmat, and then enter a wood. (17 min.) Stat. Waldegg. The train then describes a long curve on the slope of the hill and reaches the terminus. About 5 min. above the station is the large \*Hôt.-Pens. Uetliberg (R. & A. 4-5. B. 1½, D. 4; pens. from Sept. onwards 7½-99 fr.), and 3 min. higher, at the top of the hill, is the \*Restaurant Uto-Kulm. Pleasant shady walks in the woods near the hotel. On the S. side, about ½ hr. from the top, on the footpath to Zürich, is the \*Hôtel Uto-Staffel (pens. 5 fr.).

The \*Uetliberg (2864'), the northernmost point of the Albis





range, is the finest point in the environs of Zürich. The view, though inferior in grandeur to those from heights nearer the Alps, surpasses them in beauty. It embraces the Lake of Zürich and the valley of the Limmat; the Alps from the Sentis to the Jungfrau and the Stockhorn on the Lake of Thun, with the Rigi and Pilatus in the foreground; to the W. the Jura, from the Chasseral on the Lake of Bienne to its spurs near Aarau, over which appear some of the Vosges Mts.; farther N. are the Feldberg and Belchen in the Black Forest, and the volcanic peaks of the Höhgau, Hohentwiel, Hohenhöwen, and Hohenstoffeln. The Abbey of Muri (9 M. distant), with a facade 750' in length, is distinctly seen by morning light (p. 20). Baden with its old castle (p. 18) is also prominent. A good panorama by Keller. — On the Uto-Kulm is a monument to the Zürich statesman Jakob Dubs (d. 1879), consisting of a marble obelisk with a bust in relief.

WALK TO THE UETLIBERG (2 hrs.). The road leads to the W. through the suburb Enge. Where the telegraph-wires diverge to the left, we go straight on (to the left is the Bürgli, p. 31). After 1 M. (from the Hôtel Baur) we cross the Sihl, turn to the left in the direction of the mountain, and reach (3/4 M.) the Albisgütti (tavern; cab to this point 2-3 fr.). We now turn to the right and ascend by a well-trodden path winding somewhat steeply up the valley, to the Hôtel Uto-Staffel (see p. 36), on the brow of the hill, where a view of the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Bernese Alps is disclosed. Near the inn is an inscription to the memory of F. von Dürler, who lost his life here in 1840. To the summit 20 min. more.

FROM THE UETLIBERG TO THE ALBIS-HOCHWACHT, a beautiful walk of 3 hrs., ascending and descending on the Albis range, and chiefly through wood. A few minutes' walk beyond the Hôtel Uto-Staffel (see p. 36) we keep to the right where the path divides (finger-post), and follow a good path, which is even practicable for carriages, skirting the crest of the mountain. Fine view from the Felsenegg (Restaur.; finger-post). To the left is the ravine of the Sihl, beyond it the blue lake with its thousand glittering dwellings, to the right the pretty Türler See, and farther distant the finest view shortly before reaching (2½ hrs.) Ober-Albis (2602'; Inn). From the Hochwacht (3012'), ½ hr. to the S., a good forest-path leads to the E. (finger-post) to the forester's house of Uniter-Sithwald (good quarters) on the Sihi, and to (11/4 hr.) Horgen (p. 38); while to the W. a road leads past the small Türler See to (3 M.) Hausen (p. 69).

### 14. From Zürich to Coire. Lakes of Zürich and Walenstadt.

Comp. Maps, pp. 50, 58.

79 M. RAILWAY to Coire by Wallisellen, Rapperswyl, Wesen, and Sargans in 33/4-43/4 hrs. (12 fr. 45, 8 fr. 75, 6 fr. 25 c.). The train does not approach the Lake of Zurich till it reaches Rapperswyl. — RAILWAY ON THE

proach the Lake of Zurich till it reaches Rapperswyl. — RAILWAY ON THE LEFT (S.) Bank from Zürich to Richterswyl and Glarus: to Ziegelbrücke (p. 42, junction for Wesen) 36 M., in 1½-2 hrs. (6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 5c.); to Glarus, 43 M., in 2-2½ hrs. (7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c.). Comp. R. 19. Steamboat, preferable to the railway, on the right (N.) bank to Raperswyl 7 times daily in 2½ hrs. (2 fr. 50 or 1 fr. 80 c.). Smaller steamers ply between the N. and S. banks. Steamboat on the left (S.) bank to Horgen 4-5 times daily in 1-1¼ hr., to Richterswyl twice in 2 hrs.

The \*Lake of Zürich (1342'), 25 M. long, 21/2 M. broad at its widest

part, and 470' deep, is fed by the Linth and drained by the Limmat. Its scenery, though with no pretension to grandeur, is scarcely equalled in beauty by that of any other Swiss lake. The banks rise in gentle slopes, at the base of which are meadows and arable land; above these is a belt of vineyards and orchards, and on the E. side the hills, here about 2500' high, are wooded. Being sprinkled for a long distance with houses, villages, and manufactories, the banks are sometimes not unaptly termed the suburbs of Zürich. In the background a long chain of snow-clad Alps (see p. 32).

#### i. Steamboat Journey.

LEFT (W. & S.) BANK.

The steamer passes the suburb of *Enge*. On the right rises the long ridge of the Albis; before us in the distance tower the Alps of Uri and Glarus. Wollishofen, prettily situated, is the first sta-The next (24 min. from Zürich), Bendlikon (Löwe), belonging to the parish of Kilchberg. which lies on the hill above. Above stat. Rüschlikon is the rustic Nidelbad (1 M. by the road), with a chalybeate spring and charming walks. Stat. Ludretikon (Krone, rustic). Then ---

(3/4 hr.) Thalwyl (Adler, by the church, 1 M. from the lake), a large village, charmingly situated. \*View of the lake from the church, or better from the tower. Stat. Oberrieden; then -

 $(1-1^{1}/_{4} \text{ hr.})$  **Horgen** (pop. 5268; Schwan; \*Löwe; Schützenhaus, a café on the lake), with handsome houses chiefly belonging to the silk manufacturers, pleasantly situated amidst vineyards and orchards.

About 11/2 M. above it is the Kurhaus Bocken (p. 70). The \*Zimmerberg (1 hr.), see p. 70. — To Zug diligence daily in 21/2 hrs., see p. 70.

The picturesque peninsula of Au, with its orchards and meaRIGHT (E. & N.) BANK.

First station, Neumünster, a suburb of Zürich, with a handsome church loftily situated. Then Zollikon, Goldbach, and (1/2 hr. from Zürich) Küsnacht (\*Sonne), with a seminary for teachers.

Erlenbach, beautifully situated. Between Herrliberg, and Thalwyl is the deepest part of the lake (470'). Stations Feldmeilen and —

Meilen (Löwe; Sonne), large village with an old church, at the foot of the Pfannenstiel.

The Pfannenstiel (Okenshöhe, 2418'), to which a good path ascends from Meilen in 1 hr., affords a charming view of the lakes of Zurich and Greifen and of the Alps from Sentis to Pilatus (panorama by Keller). Monument to L. Oken (d. 1851), a famous naturalist, and an inn at the top. Panorama by Keller.

At Obermeilen the first discovery of lake-dwellings was made in 1854. Stations Uetikon, Männedorf (Wilder Mann), and-

Stäfa (pop. 3874; Sonne; Rössli; Restaur. zum Seethal, with garden), the largest village on the N. bank and noted for the prominent part it has always taken in all national movements.

Near Stäfa the lake attains its greatest breadth  $(2^{1}/_{2}M.)$ . Fine view of the S. bank. Stations Kehlhof, Uerikon, Schirmensee dows, projects far into the lake (Rössli). On the right are the

LEFT (W. & S.) BANK. on the S. bank (Hotel, pension 5 fr.). To the E., in the background, rises the Speer (p. 42); to the left of it the Sentis, beyond which tower the Toggenburg Mts.; to the right, above the lake, the wooded Hohe Rhonen (4042'), and farther distant the mountains of Glarus (comp. Keller's panorama).

(2 hrs.) Wädenswyl (1348'; pop. 6206; \*Engel, facing the quay, R. 11/2-21/2, B. 1, pens. 5 fr.; Hôtel du Lac) is the largest

village on the lake.

Railway to Einsiedeln, see p. 92.
— Diligence twice daily in 1hr. 40 min.
viâ Schoenenberg to the whey-cure
resort of Hütten (2428'; Bär; Kreuz),
prettily situated above a small lake.

In a few minutes more the steamer reaches **Richterswyl** (pop. 3557; \*Drei Könige, or Post; \*Engel), the last station on the S. bank.

To Schindelleci (p. 92) 31/2 M., by (1 M.) Wollerau (21/4 M. to the E. is the prettily situated Kurhaus Feusisberg). The nearer footpath (55 min.) ascends to the right by the apothecary's at the end of Richterswyl, crossing the road several times and affording fine retrospects. By a large walnut-tree at the top of the first hill we take the narrow path to the right.

The \*Gottschallenberg (3743') may be reached from Richterswyl by the Sternschanze and the Zittersteg in

21/2 hrs.; comp. p. 92.

In 1878 the old wooden bridge between Rapperswyl and Hurden was replaced by the "Seedamm, a viaduct 1024 yds. in length and 12 yds. in width. Near the N. end are two iron bridges, each 47½ yds. long, and near the S. end a third, 95 yds. in length. There are also twenty other openings, each 10 yds. wide, and a swing-bridge 15½ yds. long, for the passage of vessels. The Rallway (from Rapperswyl to Pfäffikon, 3 M., in 10 min.), the high-road, and a footway protected by a railing, cross the lake by means of this embankment. A walk upon it is recommended for the sake of the view. About 20 yds. below it, near the S. bank, rises the Dreiländerstein, an obelisk 33' in height, marking the convergence of the boundaries of the cantons of Zürich, Schwyz, and St. Gallen, and bearing the arms of each.

On the upper part of the lake, which is grander and less thickly peopled than the lower, the steamboats have ceased to ply.

RIGHT (E. & N.) BANK. small flat islands of Lützelau and Ufnau, in front of the wooded heights of the Etzel.

Ufnau, the property of the abbey of Einsiedeln, contains a farm-house, and a church and chapel consecrated in 1141. Ulrich von Hutten, the reformer, one of the boldest and most independent men of his time, sought refuge here when pursued by his enemies in 1523, and died a fortnight after his arrival, at the age of 36. His remains repose in the little churchyard, but the exact spot is unknown.

Rapperswyl (pop. \*Cygne, on the lake, R.  $1^{1}/_{2}$ -2, pens. 6-7 fr.; \*Hôtel du Lac, R., L., & A.  $3^{1/2}$  fr.; Poste, at the station, with garden; \*Freihof), a picturesquely situated town, lies at the foot of the Lindenhof, a hill planted with limes (fine view), on which rises a black marble column with the Polish eagle, erected in memory of the beginning of the hundred years' struggle of the Poles for independence. The old Schloss, restored in 1871, contains the Polish National Museum, founded by Count R. Plater (adm. 1 fr.; splendid view from the tower). The Parish Church, re-erected since a fire in 1881, contains valuable sacred vessels. Fine altar-pieces in the Capuchin monastery.

# ii. Railway on the Left (S.) Bank from Zürich to Ziegelbrücke (and Glarus).

The train describes a wide curve round the town, crossing the Sihl twice, passes under the Uetliberg line, and at (3 M.) Enge (p. 32) approaches the lake, which it skirts all the way to Lachen, affording beautiful views to the left. Stations Wollishofen, Bendlikon-Kilchberg, Rüschlikon, Thalwyl (all described above), Oberrieden, and (11 M.) Horgen (p. 38). The peninsula of Au (station) lies to the left. 15½ M. Wädenswyl (railway to Einsiedeln, see p. 92); 171/2 M. Richterswyl. The lake attains its greatest width here (21/2 M.). Towards the E. rise the mountains of the Toggenburg and Appenzell. To the left, farther on, are the islands of Ufnau and Lützelau (p. 39). 21 M. Pfäffikon (Hôt. Höfe); railway across the lake to Rapperswyl, see above. To the right, on the slope above Altendorf, are the pilgrimage-chapel of St. Johann and the Johannisburg Restaurant (pens. 4-5 fr.). At (25 M.) Lachen (\*Ochs, moderate) the train quits the lake. About 2 M. to the E. is the small Bad Nuolen. Near (271/2 M.) Siebnen-Wangen we cross the Wäggithaler Aa (see below).

Waggithal. The road (omnibus from stat. Siebenen to the Kurhaus in 2½ hrs.) follows the left bank of the deep channel of the Aa to (4 M.) Vorder-Wäggithal (2400'), pleasantly situated in a green basin. It then leads through the defile of Stockerb. between the Grosse Auberg (55%4') on the right and the Gugetherg (3780') on the left, to (4 M.) Hinter-Wäggithal, or Innerthal (3800'), 3, M. beyond which we reach the "Kurhaus of that name (pens. 5½-6 fr.) with excellent drinking water, suitable for a prolonged stay. Pleasant excursions to the Au (20 min.); E. to the Flüschenlochquelle (4 hr.); to the Aaberli-Alp (3516'), 12 hr.; Hohfäschen-Alp (4726'), 112 hr. — The Grosse Auberg (5584'), ascended by the Bärlaui-Alp in 3 hrs., and the Flühberg, or Diethelm (6873'), by the Flüschli-Alp in 4 hrs., are good points of view and present no difficulty (guide desirable). — From Innerthal to the Klönthal a pleasant route (bridle-path; to Richisau 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary). Skirting the Aabach, the path ascends, past the Aabern-Alp (3516') and the Ober-Alp (5060'), to the (2 hrs.) Karrenegg, or Schweinalp-Pass (5170'), and then descends by the Brüsch-Alp and the Schwein-Alp to (2 hrs.) Richisau (p. 64).

We now traverse a somewhat marshy plain to (31 M.) Reichenburg. On the right rise the Glarus Mts., on the left the Untere and Obere Buchberg (p. 41), and above them the Speer (p. 41),  $34^{1}/_{2}$  M. Bilten. We cross the Linth Canal (p. 41) to the Rapperswyl and Coire railway at (36 M.) Ziegelbrücke (p. 42). Thence to (43 M.) Glarus, see p. 58.

### iii. Railway from Zurich to Rapperswyl, Wesen, and Sargans.

From Zürich to (6 M.) Wallisellen, pp. 44, 45. The line traverses a flat district, near the right bank of the Glatt, which flows out of the Greifensee (1440'; not visible from the line). Stations Dübendorf, Schwerzenbach, and Nänikon. — 14 M. Uster (1530'; Stern; Usterhof; Kreuz), a large manufacturing village, with 6391 inhab. On the right is the church with its pointed spire, and the loftily situated old castle with its massive tower, now the seat of the

district court (Restaur.; fine view). In the vicinity are several large cotton-mills, driven by the Aa, a brook near the railway. A little to the N.E. of (16 M.) Aathal is the Lake of Pfäffikon (1775'), of which we obtain a glimpse beyond the third short tunnel. The Alps of Glarus and Schwyz form the S. background. From (18 M.) Wetzikon branch-lines diverge to the N.W. to Pfäffikon and Effretikon (p. 45), and to the S.E. (in 10 min.) to Hinweil (Hirsch; Kreuz), at the N.W. base of the Bachtel (see below). Near (21 M.) Bubikon the line attains its highest level (1800').  $22^{1}/2$  M.  $R\bar{u}ti$ , with a former Præmonstratensian abbey, is the junction of the  $T\"{o}sstal$  Line (p. 45).

The Bachtel (3670'; \*Inn), 2 hrs. N.E. of Rüti, commands a fine view to the N.W. over the district of Uster sprinkled with factories, and the lakes of Greifen and Pfäffikon; to the S. the Lake of Zürich from Wädenswyl to the Linth Canal, the Linththal as far as the bridge of Mollis, and the Alps from the Sentis to the Bernese Oberland. Consult Keller's Panorama at the inn. From Wald (p. 45; in 1/4 hr. from Rüti by rail), and from Hinweil (see above; small carriage to the top 7 fr.), good paths lead to

the summit in 11/2 hr.

Beyond a tunnel the train descends, chiefly through wood. Near Jona (Schlüssel), a pretty village almost adjoining Rapperswyl, we descry the Alps of Schwyz to the S., and farther on, the Mürtschenstock, Schäniserberg, Speer, and Sentis on the left.

- 27 M. Rapperswyl, see p. 39. The station on the lake, near the steamboat-pier, is a terminus, from which the train backs out on its departure. (Branch-line to Pfäffikon, see p. 39.) Views to the right as far as Wesen. The line crosses the Jona, passes the nunnery of Wurmspach on the right, and returns to the bank of the lake near Bollingen. Extensive sandstone quarries in the vicinity. In front of us towers the Mürtschenstock, above the wooded hills on the lake (Untere Buchberg, see below), and to the right of it are the Fronalpstock and the Schild near Glarus.
- 34 M. Schmerikon (\*Rössli; Seehof; Adler) lies at the head of the lake. We now enter a broad valley traversed by the Linth Canal, which falls into the lake here. To the right, on the N.E. spur of the Untere Buchberg (1977'), in Canton Schwyz, stands the ancient Schloss Grynau, with a frowning square tower.
- 36 M. Utznach (1378'; \*Ochs; Falke), a manufacturing village, lies on a hill to the left, surmounted by the church. (Diligence to Wattwyl in the Toggenburg 4 times daily in 21/4 hrs., p. 57.) To the left, on the hill, the monastery of Sion (2317'). 361/2 M. Kaltbrunn-Benken. The wooded range on the right is the Obere Buchberg (2020'). Near (391/2 M.) Schänis (1450'; \*Hirsch; Krone), another industrial place, the ancient frontier of Rhætia, several sharp skirmishes took place between the French and the Austrians in 1799.

We now approach the *Linth Canal*, constructed in 1807-22 by Konrad Escher of Zürich, connecting the Lake of Zürich with the Walensee, and, in conjunction with the Escher Canal, draining a

once dismal and swampy region. The canal runs parallel with the road and the railway at the foot of the Schäniser Berg (5470'); to the right a striking view of the Valley of Glarus with its snow-mountains.

On the opposite bank of the Linth Canal is the Linth-Colonie, originally a colony of poor people who kept the bed of the river clear before the canal was made, and now an agricultural institution. 42½ M. Ziegelbrücke (Hôtel Berger) is the junction of the Glarus line, which soon diverges to the right (p. 58). The Wesen line passes through a cutting and rounds the Biberlikopf (see below), the extreme spur of the Schäniser Berg. To the right tower the Wiggis and the Glärnisch (pp. 58, 64). The station of Wesen is ½ M. from the Walensee.

45½M. Wesen — Hotels. \*Hôtel Speer, at the station, R., L., & A. 2¾, B. 1½. S. 2¼, pens. 7 fr.; \*Schwert, prettily situated on the lake, R. 2, pens. 6 fr.; \*Hôtel Mariahalden, higher up on the slope, with fine view, pens. 6-7 fr.; \*Rössli, pens. 4-4½ fr. Various less pretending inns in the 'Fly', the quarter of the village extending along the lake, with numerous gardens. — Rail. Restaur.

Wesen (1410'), a favourite summer resort, lies in a sheltered situation at the W. end of the Walensee. The Klosterberg yields good wine.

EXCURSIONS. Shady paths ascend from the Fly and the Hôtel Maria-halden to the (20 Min.) Kapfenberg, which affords a charming survey.—Pleasant walk (from the station 3/4 hr., or from stat. Ziegelbrücke 20 min.) to the top of the \*Biberlikopf (1896'); fine view of the Walensee and of the Linththal up to Netstall and down to the Buchberg.

A new road with fine views of the lake, but destitute of shade, ascends from Wesen to (1½ hr.) Amden or Ammon (2874; Hirsch), loftily situated on sunny pastures. Most beautiful view at a small chapel to the right of the road, ¾ hr. from Wesen (refr.). — From Amden to the top of the Leistkamm (6890'), 3½ hrs., interesting, and not difficult. — From Amden to Starkenbach or Stein in the Toggenburg (p. 57), over the Amdener Berg (5056'), a route of 5 hrs., with beautiful views, but fatiguing on account of the stone pavement.

The \*Speer (6417'), an admirable point of view, 41/2-5 hrs. (guide unnecessary for experts). At the church we turn to the left, and ascend for the first 1/2 hr. over rough pavement of conglomerate (pleasant retrospects of the lake). Then a steep ascent through woods and meadows; 2 hrs. Untere Bütz-Alp (3563'); 3/4 hr. Unter-Käsern Alp (4337'); 1 hr. Ober-Käsern Alp (5404'; 31nn Zum Hohen Speer). Thence to the top a steep ascent of 3/4 hr. more. Beautiful view, especially of E. and N.E. Switzerland. From Ebnat or Nesslau (p. 57) the Speer is easily ascended in 31/2-4 hrs.

The \*Walensee, or Lake of Walenstadt (1394'), 9¹/4 M. long, 1¹/4 M. wide, and 495' deep, is hardly inferior to the Lake of Lucerne in mountainous grandeur. The N. bank consists of almost perpendicular precipices, 2000' to 3000' high; on the E. rise the barren peaks of the seven Curfirsten (Leistkamm 6890', Selun 7240', Frümsel 7434', Brisi 7477', Zustoll 7336', Scheibenstoll 7556', and Hinterruck 7523'). The hamlet of Quinten alone has found a site on the N. bank. On the S. bank also the rocks, pierced by nine tunnels, are very precipitous at places. At the mouths of the small torrents which descend from the Mürtschenstock (8012'), lie

several villages. The names of the hamlets, Primsch, Gunz, Terzen, Quarten, the above-mentioned Quinten, and that of the lake itself, indicate that the inhabitants are of Rhætian or Latin, and not Germanic origin.

Beyond Wesen we cross the Linth Canal by an iron bridge (the Glarus line, diverging to the right, see R. 19), traverse the broad valley, cross the Escher Canal (p. 58) near its influx into the Walensee, and pass through two tunnels with apertures in the side next the lake. Beyond them we observe the Bayerbach waterfall on the opposite bank, and the village of Amden (p. 42) on the hill above; then the falls of the Serenbach, which are copious after rain, but sometimes disappear in summer. Three more tunnels, between which we obtain pleasant glimpes of the lake and the waterfalls and precipices opposite. 50 M. Mühlehorn (Tellsplatte; \*Seegarten, on the lake; Mühle, all unpretending). To the right rises the bald Mürtschenstock (see below).

From Mühlehorn to Mollis (81/2 M.), an interesting walk. The road leads over the Kerenzen-Berg, by (21/2 M.) Obstatden (2237'; "Hirsch, with shady garden, 'pens.' 51/2 fr.; 'Stern) and (11/4 M.) Filzbach (2336'; Rössli), a village near the highest part of the route (by the Spannegy of Glarus, see p. 59). From a rock on the right, about 3/4 M. farther, we enjoy an admirable "View of the Walensee, the Seezthal Mts., the valley of the Linth Canal, bounded on the left by the Hirzli (5387'), and the valleys of Glarus with the Wiggis and Glārnisch. Much of our route now passes through wood. Near (3 M.) Beglingen we get a glimpse of the snow-fields of the Tödi, and then descend in windings (avoided by shortcuts) to (1 M.) Milis (n. 58) cuts) to (1 M.) Mollis (p. 58).

Two more tunnels (to the left, Quinten, see p. 42). 51 M. Murg (\*Rössli, \*Schiffli, pens. at both 4 fr.; Kreuz, all rustic),

charmingly situated at the mouth of the Murgthal.

A visit to the "Murgthal, a valley 10 M. long, is recommended (guide unnecessary). The path ascends rapidly, past the Rössli, as far as (20 min.) a "Waterfall below a bridge, which we do not cross (or we may cross the bridge and return to Murg by the pleasant path on the other side). In 20 min. more we reach another bridge, and cross it. After a steep ascent of  $^{3}/_{4}$  hr. on the left bank the path returns to the Murg and crosses it by a third bridge at the  $(^{1}/_{2}$  hr.) beginning of the Merlenalp (3640'). It then ascends a pleasant valley, through meadows and wood, to the (2½ hrs.) three Murgsen (5488', 5955', and 5980'). From the highest lake the "Roththor (8248') may be ascended in 2 hrs. (guide desirable; the fisherman or a herdsman); striking view (W. the Glärnisch, S.W. the Tödi, S.E. the Calanda, E. the Seesaplana, N. the Sentis and Curfirsten, N.W. the hill-country of Zurich).— From the highest lake a fatiging neath crosses the country of Zurich). — From the highest lake a fatiguing path crosses the Widerstein-Furkel (6607') to the deep Mühlebachthal and (21/2 hrs.) Engi in the Sernfthal (p. 65); another (guide required) leads over the Murgsee-Furkel (6568') to the Mürtschenalp (6060'), past the Mürtschenstock and Fronalpstock, to the Heuboden-Alp (p. 59), and (5 hrs.) Glarus. — Ascent of the Mürtschenstock (8012') laborious, fit for experts only, with a guide; magnificent view.

Beyond Murg another tunnel; above, to the right, the village of Quarten (1762') with a new church. 531/2 M. Unterterzen (Freieck; Zur Blumenau). On the steep rocks of the opposite bank several waterfalls are visible; to the right, the village of Mols. Then a tunnel. We now reach the E. end of the lake and cross the Seez-Canal.

56 M. Walenstadt (1394'; Hotel Churfirsten, at the station, R. & A. 2½ fr.; Seehof, on the lake, R. ½, pension 4 fr.; Hirsch, in the village) lies ½ M. from Staad or Walengestad, at the E. end of the lake.

EXCURSION (with guide) from Walenstadt by a steep path through wood to the (2 hrs.) Alp Lösis; then, nearly level, to the Alp Büls and (3/4 hr.) the Tschingeln-Alp (5040'; milk); follow the slopes of the Curfirsten to the (11/4 hr.) Alp Schwaldis (4774') and return by Alp Schrinen (4206') to (11/2 hr.) Walenstadt; or proceed from Alp Schwaldis to the Säls-Alp (4662'), descend by the Stäfelli to the (1 hr.) Laubegg Alp (4504') and thence by a steep path, but free from danger, to (11/2 hr.) Quinten (p. 43), whence the lake is crossed by boat to Murg. — To Wildhaus in the Toggenburg (p. 57) a rough path, with splendid views, crosses the Käserruck (7435'; 6 hrs.; guide necessary).

We now ascend the broad valley of the Seez. On a rock to the right, the ruins of *Gräplang* (Romanic *Crap Long*), or *Langenstein*; to the left, on a rocky height above *Bärschis*, the pilgrimage-church of *St. Georgen.* 58 M. *Flums* (Hôt. Bahnhof; Löwe). Near (64 M.) **Mels** (1637'; *Melserhof*, at the station; *Frohsinn*) the Seez descends from the *Weisstannen-Thal*, a valley to the S.W.

The \*Alvier (7753'), an admirable point of view, may be ascended hence in 5 hrs. (guide unnecessary for adepts). The path ascends from the station to the right to the (3 hrs.) Alp Palfries (5364'; Kurhaus, plain), traverses steep and rocky slopes, and (2 hrs.) reaches the summit through a narrow cleft by steps cut in the rock (Club-hut, room for 30 pers.). The magnificent view embraces the Rhine Valley, the Rhætikon, and the Vorarlberg, Appenzell, and Glarus Mts. (good panorama by Simon). Good paths ascend from Flums, Sevelen, Buchs, and Trübbach (comp. p. 328).

Vorarlberg, Appenzell, and Glarus Mts. (good panorams by Simon). Good paths ascend from Flums, Sevelen, Buchs, and Trübbach (comp. p. 328).

From Mels to Vättis, through the Weisstannen-Thal and Kalfeuser Than (10-11 hrs.). Road to (8 M.) Weisstannen (3270'; Alpenhof; Gamski). Thence (with guide), by Unter-Lautina (4289') and the Alp Val Tüsch (6043'), in 4 hrs. to the Heidelpass (7306'), between the Seezberg and the Heidelspitz (8619'), where we have a fine view of the huge Sardona Glacier, the Trinserhorn, and Ringelspitz. Descent into the Kalfeuser Thal, to the Tamina bridge near St. Martin (4433') 2 hrs., and to Vättis (p. 332) 2 hrs. more. — From Weisstannen to Elm by the Foo or Ramin Pass, see p. 66.

At (65 M.) Sargans (1590'; \*Hôtel Thoma, at the station; Rail. Restaur.; Krone and Löwe in the town) we reach the Rhine Valley and the Rorschach and Coire line. The little town, 3/4 M. to the N.W., rebuilt since a fire in 1811, lies picturesquely at the foot of the Gonzen (p. 328), and is commanded by an old castle.

Railway from Sargans by Ragatz to (79 M.) Coire, see R. 87.

## 15. From Zürich to Romanshorn and Friedrichshafen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 36, 22, 26.

RAILWAY to Romanshorn (51 M.) in 3 hrs. (8 fr. 65, 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 35 c.). Steamboat thence to Friedrichshafen in 1 hr. (1 m. 20 or 80 pf.); to Lindau in  $^{11}/_2$  hr. (2 m. 25 or 1 m. 50 pf.; see p. 26).

The train crosses the Sihl, ascends in a wide curve, crosses the Limmat, and passes under the Küferberg by a tunnel 1020 yds. long. 3 M. Oerlikon (1443'; Rail. Restaur.).

From Oerlikon to Diflisiorf, 12 M., railway in 35 min. Stations Glatthange, Rümlang, and (S1/2 M.) Oberglatt, the junction for Niederglatt and (11/2 M.) Bulach (see p. 15). Then (101/2 M.) Niederhasli and (12 M.) Diels-

dorf (1505'; Sonne; Post), the terminus of the line, 1½ M. below the prettily situated old town of Regensberg (2024'; \*Krone), on the E. spur of the Lägerngebirge (p. 18). Fine view from the tower of the old castle (now an institution for boys of weak intellect); still more extensive from the

Hochwacht (2828'), 1 hr. farther on.

The line crosses the Glatt. At (6 M.) Wallisellen (Linde) the Rapperswyl line diverges to the right (see p. 40). Fine view of the Glarus Alps. 71/2 M. Dietlikon; 101/2 M. Effretikon (branchline to Wetzikon and Hinweil, p. 41); 13 M. Kemptthal. Near Winterthur the Töss is crossed. On a hill to the left, the ruins of Hoch-Wülflingen (1962').

16 M. Winterthur (1447'; pop. 13,595; \*Goldner Löwe, R. & A. 21/2, D. 31/2 fr.; \*Krone; \*Adler; \*Rail. Restaur.), on the Eulach, is an industrial and wealthy town and an important railway-junction. The new \*Stadthaus was designed by Semper. The large School (with statues of Zwingli, Gessner, Pestalozzi, and Sulzer), on the Promenade, contains the town-library and a few small Roman antiquities found near Ober-Winterthur (Vitodurum, p. 30). The environs yield good wine. — In the Tössthal (see below), 41/2 M. to the S., is the old château of Kyburg (2070'), commanding a fine view, and containing a collection of pictures.

FROM WINTERTHUR TO WALDSHUT, 32 M., railway in 2 hrs. line traverses the Tössthal. Stat. Töss, Wülflingen, Pfungen-Neftenbach, Embrach-Rorbas. The train leaves the Töss and passes through a tunnel (1980 yds.). 10½ M. Bülach (1374; Kopf; Kreuz), a small town near the Glatt, once fortified (branch-line to Oberglatt and Otelfingen, p. 18). The line runs through the Hardwald to the N. to Glattfelden and (131/2 M.) Eglisau; the latter (Löwe; Hirsch) with its castle lies on the right bank of the Rhine. We now follow the left bank of the Rhine and cross the Glatt. Stat. Zweidlen; 19 M. Weiach-Kaiserstuhl, an old town with a massive tower; on the right bank Schloss Röteln, and farther on,

with a massive tower; on the right bank Schloss Röteln, and farther on, the ruins of Weiss-Wasserstelz. Stat. Rümikon, Reckingen, Zurzach, and (30 M.) Koblenz, where the Rhine is crossed to (32 M.) Waldshut, p. 22.

From Winterthur to Rüti, 29½ M., in 2-3 hrs., by the Tössthalbahn. Stations Grüze and Seen. Near (5 M.) Sennhof we enter the pretty Tössthal (hence to the Kyburg, 25 min., see above). Stations Kollbrunn, with large factories; Rykon, Zell, (10 M.) Turbenthal (Bär), Wyla, Saland, (16 M.) Bauma (Tanne), all thriving industrial places. Then Steg, Fischenthal, Gibswyl-Ried. From the last, situated on the water-shed, the Bachtel may be ascended in 1 hr. Then through the picturesque valley of the Jona to (25 M.) Wald (Löwe; Rössli), a place of some, size at the S. E. foot of the Bachtel (p. 41). At (29½ M.) Rüti we join the Zürich and Rapperswyl line (p. 41).

From Winterthur to Schaffhausen, see R. 12; to St. Gallen and Ror-

From Winterthur to Schaffhausen, see R. 12; to St. Gallen and Rorschach, see R. 16; to Constance, see R. 11.

The Romanshorn line traverses the green and fertile Thurgau.

20 M. Wiesendangen; 24 M. Islikon.

26 M. Frauenfeld (1340'; pop. 5811; \*Falke; \*Hôt. Bahnhof), on the Murg, with large cotton-factories, is the capital of the Thurgau. The handsome Schloss on an ivy-clad rock is said to have been built by a Count of Kyburg in the 11th cent.

29 M. Felben. Near (321/2 M.) Müllheim the train crosses the Thur by a covered wooden bridge. 35 M. Märstetten; 371/2 M. Weinfelden (1463'). To the left Schloss Weinfelden (1850'; view), on

the vine-clad Ottenberg. 391/2 M. Bürglen; 41 M. Sulgen (1584';

Post).

FROM SULGEN TO GOSSAU, 141/2 M., railway in 67 min. (1fr. 65, 1fr. 15 c.). The line traverses the pretty valley of the Thur. Stations Kradolf, Sitterthal. 6 M. Bischofzell (1653; Linde; Schwert), a small town at the confluence of the Thur and Sitter; then Hauptweil, Arnegg, Gossau (see below).

Stations Erlen, Amriswyl, and (51 M.) Romanshorn (1322'; \*Hôtel Bodan; Falke; Jäger; \*Rail. Restaur.), on a promontory on the Lake of Constance. Station on the quay (p. 29). The lake and Friedrichshafen, see p. 27.

# 16. From Zürich to St. Gallen, Rorschach, and Lindau.

Comp. Maps, pp. 36, 50, 26.

RAILWAY to St. Gallen  $(52^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$  in 3 hrs. (8 fr. 80, 6 fr. 20, 4 fr. 40 c.); to Rorschach (62 M.) in  $3^{3}/4$  hrs (10 fr. 20, 7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 10 c.). STEAMBOAT from Rorschach to Lindau in  $1^{1}/4$  hr. (1 m. 65 or 1 m. 10 pf.).

From Zürich to (16 M.) Winterthur, see pp. 44, 45. The St. Gallen railway is unattractive. The Curfirsten gradually appear to

the S., and the Appenzell Mts. to the S.E.

20½ M. Räterschen; 24 M. Elgg (2012'; Ochs; Löwe). To the S. (4 M.) is the Schauenberg (2930'; fine view), on the S.W. slope of which lies the Gyrenbad (2430'), with an alkaline spring. Stations Aadorf (Linde), Eschlikon, Sirnach. 34½ M. Wyl (1936'; Hôtel Bahnhof), a pleasant little old town; fine view from the station of the Appenzell and Glarus Alps. Branch-line to Ebnat, see p. 57.

The train crosses the Thur by an iron bridge, near the old castle of Schwarzenbach.  $39^{1}/2$  M. Utzwyl, the station for Nieder-Utzwyl on the left, and Ober-Utzwyl on the right. (Near the former, 13/4 M. from the station, is the hydropathic Kurhaus of Buchenthal). 43 M. Flawyl (2020'; \*Rössli; Post), a large manufacturing village. The Glatt is crossed. 46 M. Gossau (Hôt. Bahnhof; branch-line to Bischofzell and Sulgen, see above);  $48^{1}/2$  M. Winkeln (Kreuz).

FROM WINKELN TO APPENZELL, 16 M., in 1½ hr., by the narrow-gauge Appenzell Railway. The line passes the Heinrichsbad (\*Kurhaus, with chalybeate spring, whey-cure, etc.). 3 M. Herisau (2550', 11,090 inhab.; Löwe; Storch), a thriving town with extensive muslin-factories and a clock-tower attributed to the 7th century. 5½ M. Waldstatt (2700'; Hirsch; Pens. Senlisblick), with a chalybeate spring and whey-cure. Then through the Urnäsch Valley, by Zürchersmühle, to (9½ M.) Urnäsch (2746'; \*Krone; Schäfle). About ½ M. above Urnäsch is the primitive spa of Rosenhügel (2392'). Beyond Urnäsch the train passes the (1½ M.) Jacobsbad (to the E.), with its mineral spring (good quarters) and continues vià (13 M.) Gonten (2970'; Bär) and (14 M.) Gontenbad (2925'), a well-managed wheycure establishment, with a chalybeate spring, to (16 M.) Appenzell (p. 53).— Ascent of the Sentis from Urnäsch, see p. 55. Over the Kräzern-Pass to New-St. Johann, see p. 57.

We now cross the deep valley of the Sitter by a handsome iron \*Bridge, 207 yds. long, and 174' above the river. A little lower

down is the Kräzernbrücke, with its two stone arches, built in 1810. 50 M. Bruggen.

52½ M. St. Gallen. — Hotels. \*Hecht, good cuisine, D., incl. wine, 3½ fr.; \*Hôt. Stieger; 'Hirsoh, R. & A. 2½, D. 3 fr.; \*Schiff, Ochs, less expensive. — Cafés. Café-Restaurant Börse, Pavillon, Trichli, all three with gardens; Café National; Walhalla, opposite the station. — Baths of all kinds at the Löchlibad and at the 'Paradies'. — Havannah Cigars at Beck's, Bahnhof-Str. 10. — Embroidery at A. Naef's.

St. Gallen or St. Gall (2165'), one of the highest-lying of the larger towns of Europe, the capital of the canton of that name, and since 1846 an episcopal see, is one of the chief industrial towns in Switzerland, embroidered cotton goods being its staple product. Pop. 21,438.

The BBNEDICTINE ABBEY, founded in the 7th cent. by St. Gallus, an Irish monk, and suppressed in 1805, was one of the most famous seats of learning in Europe from the 8th to the 10th century. The extensive buildings now accommodate the Cantonal offices, the Roman Catholic technical school, the bishop's residence, and the *Library*. The last (open Mon., Wed., and Sat., 9-12 and 2-4) contains many valuable MSS. (including a psalter of Notker Labeo of the 10th cent. and a Nibelungenlied of the 13th cent.); of those mentioned in a catalogue of the year 823 about 400 still exist.

The Abbey Church, rebuilt in 1755 in the rococo style, contains good ceiling-frescos and finely carved choir-stalls. The Gothic Church of St. Lawrence (Prot.), to the N. of the abbey-church, has been restored (1850-54) and embellished with a handsome tower, and stained glass by Gsell of Paris.

The large School House in the Vordere Brühl contains the Town Library ('Vadianische Bibliothek'; open Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 2-4), which boasts of valuable MSS., chiefly of the Reformation period. Near it, in the Museums-Str., by the Grosse Brühl, is the Museum, containing the municipal collections. On the ground-floor are extensive Natural History Collections (open Sun., 10-12 and 1-3, Wed. and Frid., 1-3), and on the first floor the Picture Gallery of the Kunstverein (works by Koller, Diday, Makart, A. Feuerbach, Ritz, Schirmer, and others), and the collections of the Historical Society (open Sun., 10-12 and 1-3, Wed., 1-4; at other times, for 1-4 pers., 50 c.). The E. wing is devoted to the Industrial and Trade Museum (open Sun., Tues., Wed., and Sat., 10-2 and 2-4). Behind the museum is the Public Park: farther on in the Rorschacher Strasse, are the Town Hospital, to the right, and the Cantonal Hospital, to the left. In the neighbourhood, to the W., in the Arboner Strasse, on the left bank of the Steinach, is the extensive Cantonal Prison.

FEXCURSIONS. The Freudenberg (2804'; Inn; carriage with one horse 5 fr.), 11/2 M. to the S.E.. commands a charming view of the Lake of Constance as far as Lindau; in the foreground lie St. Gallen and the surrounding country, dotted with houses, to the S. the Sentis chain, the

Glärnisch, Tödi, etc. — The "Vögelisegg (4½ M.; p. 52) and the "Frölichsegg (4 M.; p. 56) also afford fine views. — From the Kurzegg inn on the road to Vögelisegg a fine view of the Bodensee. Near it, the nunnery of Notkersegg (2567). — To the Rosenberg (2445) with the Kurzenburg, a deaf-and-dumb institution (view to the S.W.); walk along the hill to the (3½ hr.) inn of SS. Peter and Paul (2628'; view). — Across the pastures to the Bernegg (2757'; Inn), with view of the Sentis, and back by the Teufen road (2 M.). — Kronbühl (2033'; Inn), on the Arbon road, with a view of the Lake of Constance. — Untere and Obere Waid, two health-resorts, 3 M. to the N.E., with splendid view of the lake of Constance (diligence from St. Fiden, see below). — Bruggen and the "Sitterbrücke (p. 46), by rail. in 8 min. — Martinstobel and Möttelischloss, see below. — To Trogen, Gais, Appenzell, Weissbad (R. 17), one-horse carr. there and back 13 fr., a pleasant day's excursion.

From St. Gallen the line descends through a long cutting to  $(53^{1}/_{2} \text{ M.})$  St. Fiden (Sonne), and enters the wild valley of the Steinach. Embankments and cuttings are traversed in rapid succession. Nearly the whole Lake of Constance is frequently visible, and Friedrichshafen is conspicuous on its N. bank. — Turning now to the right, the line crosses the Goldach by a bridge of five arches near  $(56^{1}/_{2} \text{ M.})$  Mörschwyl (\*Pens. Gallusberg, near the station), and traverses a fertile district to Rorschach. There are two stations at Rorschach, the first  $^{1}/_{2} \text{ M.}$  from the town, and the terminus at the harbour.

62 M. Rorschach. — Seehof, on the lake, R., L., & A. 3<sup>1</sup>/2, B. 1<sup>1</sup>/4, D. 4fr.; "Anker, R., L., & A. 2<sup>1</sup>/2, B. 1fr.; "Hirsch, moderate; Badhof; "Hôt. Bodan; Schiff; Hötel Bahnhor; Post; "Grüner Baum, with garden on the lake; "Schäfle, with garden, moderate; Zur Toggenburg; Rössle; Zur Ilge; Ochs, with brewery. — "Rail. Restaurant, with a balcony and view of the lake. Beer at Stierlin's, behind the station, and at the Falke (with R.). — Private apartments reasonable. — Baths at Notter's estab., on the lake; "Lake Baths <sup>1</sup>/4 M. to the W.; bath with towel 35 c.

Rorschach (1312'; pop. 4368), a busy town on the Bodensee, chiefly important for its corn trade, is also a summer resort (lake-baths and whey-cure).

Railway to Coire, see p. 327; to Bregenz and Lindau, see p. 406; to

Heiden, see p. 50; to Constance, see p. 29.

EXCURSIONS. Above Rorschach rises the old abbey of Marienberg, with handsome cloisters, now a school. The view from the Rorschacher Berg, the green orchard-like hill behind the town, embraces the whole lake, with the Vorarlberg Mts. and the Rhætikon chain. Its summit, the "Rossbühel (Ina), may be reached in 11/4 hr. from Rorschach (boy to show the way desirable). The whole hill-side is intersected by roads, which afford a great many pleasant walks. The St. Anna Schloss, since 1449 the property of the Abbots of St. Gallen, has been partly restored ("Restaur.); fine view from the upper rooms. The road, which is steep towards the end, takes about 3/4 hr. from the station. The view from the Jägerhaus, 1/2 hr. farther up, is still more extensive (Inn, good wine).

To the Martinstobel and Möttelischloss and back, 3 hours. By the St. Gallen railway to M. Fiden, see above. Below the station we take the road to Neudorf (brewery on the left), descend the high-road, and diverge to the right by the Heiden road into the "Martinstobel, the gorge of the Goldach, spanned by an iron bridge 100' high. Here at the beginning of the 10th cent. the monk Notker composed his 'Media vita in morte sumus', upon seeing a man accidentally killed. Beyond the bridge we ascend the road to the left, passing the débris of a landslip which took place in 1845, to Untereggen (Schäfle), and thence descend the Goldach road as far as a road leading through a grassy dale to the right to the 'Möttelischloss. This was for-

merly the seat of the Barons of Sulzberg, of whom it was purchased by the wealthy Mötteli family of St. Gallen, and after various vicissitudes it has now fallen into disrepair. "View from the new platform on the top (gratuity), one of the finest near the lake. Pleas ant walk back to Rorschach through the Witholz (1/2 hr.). — To Tübach, surrounded by fruit-trees, and the Castle of Steinach about 1 hr. — By the 'Obere Weg', with fine views, to (1 hr.) Wylen (\*Inn), near the Duke of Parma's château of Wartegg, with its beautiful park. — By Staad (p. 327) to (11/4 hr.) Schloss Weinburg, the summer residence of the Prince of Hobenzollern (visitors admitted to the fine park); splendid view from the Steinerne Tisch, above the château (return viã Thal and Rheineck, p. 327). — To Heiden, see p. 50.

To the Meldegg. Railway to (1/4 hr.) Rheineck; then a good road

To the Meldeg. Railway to (1/4 hr.) Rheineck; then a good road (diligence twice daily in 1 hr. 5 min.; shorter footpath in  $^{3}$ /4 hr.) to (21/2 M.) Walzenhausen (2207; \*Kurhaus; \*Hôt.-Pens. Rheinburg, 81/2 fr.), a summer resort in a sheltered situation, with pleasant wood-walks and fine points of view. Road thence to (1/2 M.) the monastery of Grimmenstein; then a path to the left to the (1/4 hr.) \*Meldegg, a rocky height at the angle of the Rhine Valley, affording an admirable survey of the valley and the Bodensee. (Tavern in summer.) We may then descend to (3/4 hr.) St. Margarethen (p. 327) or (1/2 hr.) Au (p. 327) and return by the last train to Rorschach. At Horn (on the lake, 11/2 M. N.W.; railway, see p. 29) there are a large

Hotel & Bath-house (pension 6 fr.), and the Steinbook inn. Visitors are also received at the Schloss, near the baths, to the left of the road.

To Lindau by steamer ( $1^{1}/_{4}$  hr., fare 1 m. 65 or 1 m. 10 pf.; table d'hôte 2 m.), comp. p. 26. To the S.E. is Bregenz at the foot of the Pfänder; in the background the Rhætikon chain; on the W. side of the Rheinthal rise the Appenzell Mts. and the Sentis.

Lindau. — \*BAYRISCHER HOF, R., L., & A. 3-4, D. 3 m.; \*KRONE, or POST, R. 2 m.; \*Hôtel Reutemann, \*Lindauer Hof, both on the lake; Helvetia, moderate; Bad-Hôtel; Sonne; Gärtchen auf der Mauer, a pension on the mainland. Schülzengarten, a restaurant with view; adjacent to it, Rupfin (wine); Rail. Restaurant. — Lake Baths on the N.W. side of the town, in the inner arm of the lake.

Lindau, the terminus of the Bavarian S.W. Railway (express to Augsburg 5, to Munich 5½ hrs.), once an imperial town and fortress, and in the middle ages a thriving commercial place, lies on an island in the Lake of Constance, connected with the mainland by a railway-embankment and by a wooden bridge, 356 yds. long. Lindau is said to have been the site of an ancient Roman fort, to which the venerable tower near the bridge perhaps belonged. On the quay is a monument to King Max II. (d. 1864), in bronze, designed by Halbig. At the end of the S. pier, on a granite pedestal 33' high, is placed an imposing lion in marble, 20' in height, also by Halbig. The top of the Lighthouse on the N. pier commands a fine view (adm. 1 m.). In the Reichsplatz, near the lake, a handsome fountain with a bronze figure of 'Lindauia' and other allegorical figures, designed by Thiersch and Rümann, was erected in 1884.

Excursions. Pleasant walk on the bank of the lake towards the W. (cross the railway embankment and turn to the left), passing the villas of Lotzbeck (pretty park), Giebelbach, Lingg ("Frescos by Naue), and others, to the (3/4 M.) Schachenbad (Pens. Freihof), and the (3/4 M.) Lindenhof (or Villa Gruber), with its beautiful grounds and hol-houses (adm. on Frid. gratis; at other times 1 m., tickets at the Schachenbad; closed on Sun.). About 1/2 M. farther is the château of Alwind. — Beautiful view

from the (1/2 hr.) \*Hoierberg (1496'), which is reached by a path skirting the railway, or by the road by Aeschach (Schlatter) to the village of Hoiren, at the foot of the vine-clad hill. Two inns and a belvedere on the top. We may then return by Enzisweiler (\*Schmid's Restaur.) and Schachen. (Zum Schlössle). — To Bregenz, see p. 406.

## 17. The Canton of Appenzell.

The Canton of Appenzell cannot vie in grandeur with many other parts of Switzerland, but it includes within a small space most of the characteristics of the country. It boasts of Switzerland's largest lake, of an almost southern vegetation, of great industrial prosperity, of the richest pastures, and even of lofty snow-mountains. The finest points are Heiden, St. Antoni, Wildkirchli, Ebenalp, the Hohe Kasten, and the Sentis. The new Appenzell

railway has greatly facilitated the access to the last.

This canton, which is entirely surrounded by that of St. Gallen, was divided after the religious wars of 1597 into two half-cantons, Ausser-Rhoden and Inner-Rhoden, and to this day party-feeling on religious questions is very strong. INNER-RHODEN, which consists of pasture-land and is 63 sq. M. in area, is almost exclusively Roman Catholic, and down to 1848 permitted no Protestants to settle within its limits; even Roman Catholics who were not natives of the canton were strictly excluded. This restriction was nominally rescinded by an article of the Federal consitution in 1848, but little change has practically taken place. Population 12,814, of whom 545 only are Protestants. Ausser-Rhoden (90 sq. M., 51,958 inhab., 3594 Rom. Cath.) belongs to the Reformed Church; one-fourth of its population is engaged in the cotton and silk manufacture, chiefly for firms at St. Gallen. No government official receives a salary exceeding 200 fr. per annum. The popular assembly ('Landsgemeinde') is held on the last Sunday in April, in even years at Trogen, in uneven at Hundwyl; every male inhabitant of Appenzell above the age of 18 is required to be present under a penalty of 10 fr.; and about 12,000 persons assemble on the occasion.

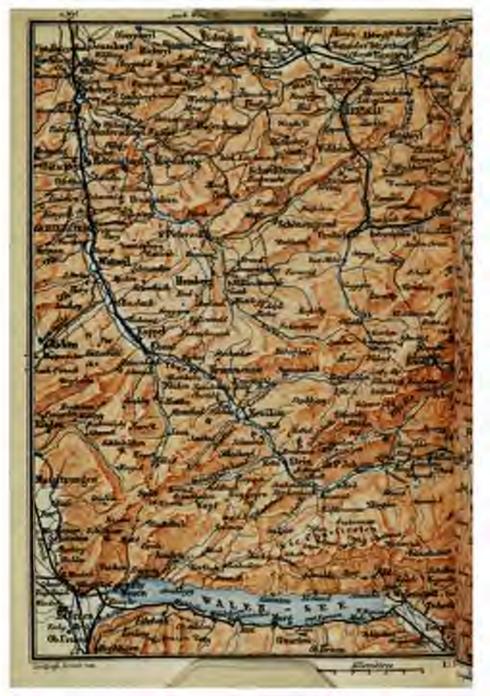
The contrast between these two divisions of the canton in habits, manners, and costume is very marked. Ausser-Rhoden is characterised by the enterprising and prosperous condition of its inhabitants, many of whom are even affluent. Almost every house has its loom, the products of which often exhibit extraordinary taste and skill, and were objects of admiration at the London and Paris Industrial Exhibitions. The rearing of cattle is here quite a subordinate occupation. The inhabitants of Inner-Rhoden, on the other hand, generally occupy scattered cottages and huts; they are, according to Merian (1650), 'a rough, hardy, homely, and pious folk'; their costume is picturesque and primitive, and cattle-breeding and

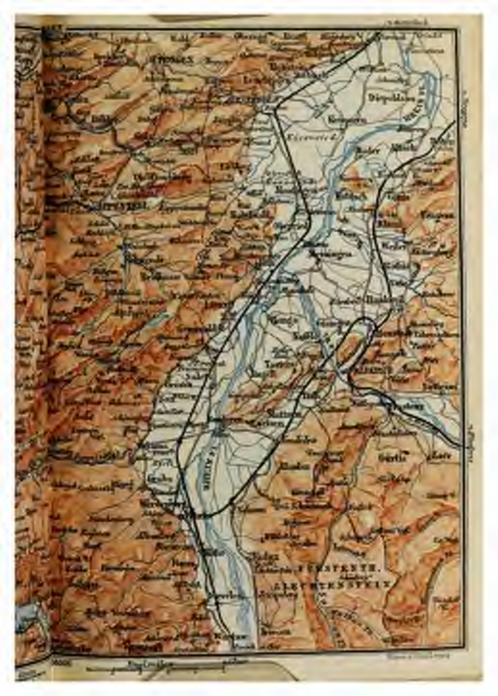
cheese-making are their chief pursuits.

Whey-cure Establishments in the Canton of Appenzell: Gais, Weissbad, Heiden, Gonten, Waldsfatt, etc. The goats' whey is prepared on the pastures of the Sentis; the milk is heated, and the whey separated from it by the addition of rennet. The whey ('Schotten') thus prepared is of a yellowish-green colour, semi-transparent, entirely free from caseine, but rich in saccharine matter. The process takes place at night. Early in the morning the goatherds carry the hot whey on their backs to the different establishments below. The whey-makers have about 500 goat on the Sentis, and even buy goats' milk from other districts, to supply the hotel-keepers. After the separation of the whey, the cheese is manufactured in the ordinary manner.

Railway from Winkeln to Appenzell in 1½-2 hrs.; from Rorschach to Heiden in 55 min. — Diligence from Rheineck to Heiden twice daily in 1½ hr.; from Allstädlen to Gais daily in 2 hrs., to Appenzell in 2 hrs. 40 min.; from St. Gallen by Teufen to Gais 3 times daily in 2 hrs., to Appenzell in 2¾ hrs. — Carriage from St. Gallen to Trogen 6 fr. (3-1 pers. 10 fr.), to Appenzell 9-16, Weissbad 10-16½ fr.; half-fare more for the return.

The Railway from Robschach to Hriden,  $4^{1}/_{3}$  M. long, is





constructed on the rack-and-pinion system (maximum gradient 1:11). The train starts from the harbour station (p. 48), stops at the outer station, where the toothed rail begins, and then ascends (views on the left) through orchards and vineyards, affording charming glimpses of the lake. On the left, below, is the picturesque château of Wartegg, on the right Wartensee. We then cross a ravine, pass through a cutting, and traverse wood. Near (2½ M.) stat. Wienachten (1930') are large quarries of fossiliferous sandstone. We cross the gorge of that name by a lofty viaduct, obtaining to the left a beautiful view of the rich valley, with the mountains of the Bregenzer Wald beyond, and the mouth of the Rhine below; then ascend through orchards and wood, past a deep ravine on the left, to (3 M.) stat. Schwendi, and skirt the wooded Galgentobel in a wide bend.

4¹/3 M. Heiden. — °FREIHOF, R. & A. 3, B. 1¹/4, D. 3¹/2, board 5¹/2 fr. per day, whey 80 с.; 'Schweizerhof, R., L., & A. 3¹/2, B. 1¹/4, D. 3, S. 2 fr.; Sonnenhügel, at the upper end of the village, near the Kurhalle; \*Löwe; Krone, pens. 6 fr.; Linde; 'Zum Paradies; Zur Frohen Aussicht, well spoken of. Lodgings at Tobler's, the postmaster. Baths in the Quellenhof. — Visitors' Tax for a stay of several days 1 fr. 20 c.

Heiden (2465'; pop. 3192), a thriving village with substantial houses, rebuilt since a fire in 1838, lies in the midst of sunny and sheltered meadows, and is a favourite whey-cure resort. Mineral water may also be procured. At the upper end of the village is a tasteful Kurhalle. The gallery at the top of the tower of the new church contains a good telescope, and affords a fine panoramic view, including the Lake of Constance.

Walks. To the \*Bellevue, a hill 20 min. to the S.E., on the right bank of the Gstaldenbach, with a beautiful view of Heiden and the Lake of Constance, and in 10 min. more to the Sentisblick; S.W. to the Hasenbühl. Benzenrüti, and \*Steinli, with a pavilion and charming view; S. to Bischofsberg (see below). To the W., below the Grub road (see below), the Krähenwald (pleasant grounds); N.W. (3/4 hr.) the Rossbühel above Wienachten (see p. 18; tavern, good wine).

A road affording picturesque views leads from Heiden N.W. by Wolfhalden (2322; Friedberg) to (3½ M.) Rheineck (p. 327; diligence twice daily in ¾4 hr.); another attractive road to the W. viâ Grub, Eggersried, and the Martinstobel (p. 48) to (8 M.) St. Gallen (p. 47). To Rorschach there are besides the railway a pleasant footpath and a carriage road (1½ hr.) by Zelg and Wienachten.

The \*Chapel of St. Anthony ('St. Antönibild'; 3635'; milk at the neighbouring hut), 11/4 hr. S. of Heiden, affords a famous view of the Rhine Valley (preferable to that from the Kaien), Bregenz, Lindau, part of the Bodensee, and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Mts. One route to the chapel is by Oberegg; another, shorter, leads by the orphan-houses and the Bischofsberg (see above). From the chapel to Allstädten (p. 328) 11/2 hr.

the Bischofsberg (see above). From the chapel to Alistädten (p. 328) 11/2 hr. The Kaien, 11/4 hr. S.W. of Heiden, is also frequently ascended (guide desirable, 11/2 fr.). We at first follow the Trogen road; after 13/4 M. we ascend to the right towards some houses, where a boy may be engaged as a guide; 10 min., the path enters pine-wood (rather steep here), then crosses an open meadow with a few chalets, and ascends the small peak of the (1/2 hr.) \*Kaien (3668'). The view embraces a great part of the Lake of Constance and Canton Thurgau, the embouchures of the Rhine and the Bregenzer Ach, the Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein Mts., with the white chain of the Rhætikon and the Scesaplana above them to the S.E. To the S. it

affords a characteristic glimpse of the Appenzell district: the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, the five peaks of the Furgelen-First and Kanzel, the double-peaked Altmann, the snow-fields of the Sentis, and the Tödi farther distant; in the foreground woods, meadows, and the thriving villages of Wald, Trogen, and Speicher; to the left above Trogen rises the Gäbris (see below); to the right, near Speicher, the Vögelisegg (see below); to the left, above Speicher, in the distance, the Pilatus and the Rigi. — The Kaien is 1½ hr. from Speicher, and 2½ hrs. from St. Gall. Trogen seems almost within a stone's-throw, though really 3 M. distant. The path descends to the right by the Gupf (Inn) and the Rehtobel ("Hirsch), beyond which the road to Trogen is visible in the wooded ravine far below. Near the bridge in the valley below, is a rustic tavern 'Am Goldach'.

The Gäbris (see below) may be ascended from Heiden direct (avoiding the Kaien): to St. Anthony's Chapet (see above) 11/4 hr.; then along the crest of the hill, with a charming survey of the Rhine Valley and the Sentis, to the Ruppen (Landmark Inn, comp. p. 328), and thence to the

summit of the Gäbris, a beautiful walk of 2 hrs.

The road From Heiden to Trogen  $(6^{1}/_{2} \text{ M.})$  ascends the E. slope of the Kaien (see p. 51) to  $(2^{1}/_{4} \text{ M.})$  Langenegg (3182'; Inn) and then leads up and down hill, past Rehtobel (see above), situated beyond the deep valley of the Goldach on the right, by  $(2^{1}/_{4} \text{ M.})$  Wald (3150'; Sonne) to (2 M.).

Trogen (2969'; pop. 2629; Hirsch; \*Krone), the seat of government of Canton Appenzell-Ausser-Rhoden, a prosperous vil-

lage, pleasantly situated and visited as a summer resort.

Road over the Ruppen to (7 M.) Alistädten, see p. 328. — From St. Gallen to Trogen (6 M.), diligence 3 times daily in 1 hr. 40 min. The road leads past the nunnery of Notkersegg and the inn of Kurzegg (p. 48), to the (4 M.) \*Vögelisegg (1358'; \*Hôtel-Pension), which affords a fine view of the Lake of Constance, the populous and rich pasture-lands of Speicher and Trogen, and of the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Mts. A point a few paces in front of the hotel commands a specially fine prospect of the Sentis. Descent to (3/4 M.) Speicher (2978'; Löwe; Krone) and across the Bachtobel to (11/4 M.) Trogen.

From the church at Trogen a road leads by the pretty village of Bühler (2736'; \*Rössli) to (5 M.) Gais, but the path over the

\*Gäbris (4100') is shorter and far more attractive.

The traveller coming from the Kaien follows the Trogen and Bühler road to the (1/2 hr.) top of the hill (3487'; view of the Sentis); a fingerpost here indicates the path to the left to Gais over the Gäbris. Those who come from Vögelisegg should not go on to Trogen, but quit the highroad between Speicher and Trogen by a flight of steps to the right (11/2 M. from Vögelisegg), diverging beyond a gorge which the road skirts in a wide curve. A small valley lies immediately on the right, and the path ascends gradually across meadows. After 1/2 hr. this path reaches the road from Trogen to Bühler at a few hundred paces from the finger-post. About 5 min. beyond the latter we reach two houses. Where the ascent begins we keep to the left. Farther on, the road skirts a wood (at the beginning of which the descent to the left is to be avoided). At the point (20 min.) where a row of old pine-trees flanks the road on the right, a footpath between two of these ascends, chiefly through wood, in 5 min. to the summit. The point first attained is the Signalhöhe (4101'), the view from which is much obstructed by wood. A few min. farther is an "Inn, whence a charming prospect is enjoyed (reached from the Vögelisegg in 1½ hr.). To Gais, which lies at our feet, a somewhat steep descent of ½ hour. Walkers in the reverse direction will find finger-posts at doubtful points. Numerous benches.

Gais (3064'; pop. 2505; \*Ochs and \*Krone, R. & A. 21/2-31/2,

B. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, D. 3 fr., whey 80 c. per day; Adler, Hirsch, Rothbach, etc., plain), a trim-looking village, in the midst of green meadows, is the oldest of the Appenzell whey-resorts, having been in vogue since 1749. Fine view of the Sentis from the Kurgarten.

Diligence to St. Gallen, see p. 56. — The Road from Gais to Altstädten (6 M., diligence once daily in 1½ hr., from Altstädten to Gais in 1¾ hr.) is level for the first 1½ M., and then descends uninterruptedly from the point where it diverges from the old road and winds round the mountain. The old road, shorter for pedestrians, and far preferable on account of the view, leads to the left over the (¼ hr.) "Stoss (3270'; Pension Stoss), a chapel on the pass, with a celebrated view of the Rhine Valley, the Vorarlberg, and the Grisons. Here, on 17th June, 1405, 400 Appenzellers under Rudolf von Werdenberg signally defeated 3000 troops of the Archduke Frederick and the Abbot of St. Gallen. The old road rejoins the new immediately below the Stoss, but soon diverges again. The road to the left, descending in zigzags, is the better; that to the right is steeper, but shorter. — Those who intend proceeding from the Stoss to the Sentis may leave Gais and Appenzell to the right, and descend direct to the (2 hrs.) Weissbad, by the Obere Hirschberg (3824'), which commands a fine ranorama.

A road traversing meadows leads from Gais to (3 M.) Appenzell (2550'; pop. 4302; \*Hecht, \*Löwe, both moderate; beer at the Krone), another whey-resort, the capital of Canton Inner-Rhoden, on the Sitter, a large village consisting chiefly of old wooden houses. It contains two monasteries, and was formerly a country-seat of the Abbots of St. Gallen, Appenzell being a corruption of 'Abbatis Cella'. The Hospital, the Church, erected in 1826, and the Landesarchiv or record office, containing interesting charters, are worthy of note. Shady promenades on the Sitter. — Railway to Urnäsch and Winkeln, see p. 46. Diligence by Gais to St. Gallen, see p. 56.

A road leads from Appenzell, passing the *Hôtel Steinegy*, S.E., to the (2 M.) \*Weissbad (2680'), another whey-cure and health resort (R. & A. 2-4, B. 1 fr. 20, D. 3, S. 2 fr., cheaper at a longer stay; also river-baths), pleasantly situated at the base of the Appenzell Mts., and a good starting-point for excursions.

Guides' Fees (J. A. Thörig, Huber, Jac. and Joh. Koster): Wild-kirchli 5, Ebenalp 5, Sentis 10, over the Sentis to Wildhaus 20, Altmann 12, Hohe Kasten 6, over the latter into the Rhine Valley 10 fr. — Horse to Wildkirchli 10, Ebenalp 12, Hohe Kasten 10, Kamor 9 fr. — Carriage to St. Gallen and Altstätten with one horse 12, with two horses 25 fr.; to

Gais 8 or 14 fr.; to Appenzell 3 or 6 fr.

FROM WEISSBAD TO THE RHINE VALLEY. The direct route by the HOHE KASTEN (51/2 hrs.) leads to the S.E. through (1/2 hr.) Brüllisau (3061'; Krone, rustic); by the church we follow the paved path, past the first house, as far as a barn, and ascend the meadows (towards the inn which lies conspicuously at the foot of the Kamor) as far as the last group of houses, 1/2 hr.; then straight on (not by the beaten path), through the enclosure on the right, to the Inn 'Zum Ruhsitz' (1/2 hr., bridle-path thus far). From the inn a steep ascent of 1 hr. by a good path, to the summit of the "Hohe Kasten (5900'; \*Inn), which, together with the neighbouring (1/4 hr. N.) Kamōr (5880'), slopes precipitously towards the Rhine Valley. Splendid view of the Sentis group, with its three spurs on the N.E., which is nowhere seen to such advantage; in the other direction we see the Rhine Valley, stretching as far as the Lake of Constance, and the Alps of the Vorariberg and Grisons. We may now descend by a steep

and stony path to (3 hrs.) stat. Sennwald-Saletz (p. 328). It diverges from the Weissbad path to the left, just below the saddle between the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, skirts the W. and S. slopes of the latter, and descends in zigzags (no possibility of mistake; several finger-posts lower down). Traversing wood for the last hour, we at length reach the village of Sennyald and the station.

The favourite walk from the Weissbad is to the Wildkirchli. 13/4 hr. to the S. (guide 4 fr., unnecessary). Following the road to Brüllisau (see p. 53) for 100 paces, we ascend to the right; 8 min., a house, whence the bridle-track diverges to the left, while the good footpath leads straight on through a gate, crossing the bridle-path at (20 min.), a double gate; we then cross the meadow in the direction of the Ebenalp, or rather towards the depression between it and the wooded Bommen-Alp (to the left). A little below the top of the hill (40 min.) we turn to the right. (In 5 min. more the direct path to the Ebenalp diverges to the right; see below.) The path approaches the foot of the precipitous rocks which descend from the Ebenalp to the Seealp-Thal (see below). Near the (1/2 hr.) \*Zum Aescher tavern we ascend to the right by a narrow, but safe path, skirting the perpendicular rocks, to the (5 min.) \*Wildkirchli (4920'), formerly a hermitage, founded in 1656, with a chapel dedicated to St. Michael, situated in a grotto (33' wide; tavern). On the patron-saint's day (at the beginning of July) and on St. Michael's Day (29th Sept.) solemn services are conducted here, and the grotto and the Ebenalp attract numerous visitors. View of the deep Seealp-Thal (with the path to the Sentis opposite, see below), and, to the left, of the Lake of Constance, in the direction of Swabia and Bavaria.

A dark passage in the rock, 150 paces long, closed by a door (opened by the landlord, who provides a light,  $^{1}/_{2}$  fr.), leads from the grotto to the \*Ebenalp, where an entirely new Alpine view is disclosed. The (25 min.) summit (5250'; Inn, 6 beds), commands a superb view of the Sentis, Altmann, Curfirsten, Lake of Constance, etc. — We may descend direct to the (25 min.) Bommen-Alp (see above; guide useful to the beginning of the distinct path).

Pleasant walk by Schwende, leaving the Sentis route (see below) to the left, to the (11/2 hr.) Seealp-See (3747), very picturesquely situated in a basin between the Gloggeren and Altenalp (see p. 55). — A new path leads from the Aescher tavern (see above) to the Seealp-See in <sup>3</sup> 4 hr.

To the Leuerfall, 2 hrs., also interesting; the path diverges to the right from that to the Wildkirchli after 20 min. and ascends the Weissbachthal, the last part through beautiful wood.

The snow-clad \*Sentis (8215'), the highest mountain in the canton, is most conveniently ascended from the Weissbad (6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.; one-horse carr. to Wasserauer 3-4 fr.). A road diverges to the right from the road to Brüllisau beyond the (3 min.) bridge over the Schwendebach, and ascends on the right bank of the brook to (1/4 hr.) Schwende (2840'; \*Inn Zur Felsenburg, on the left bank), and to the (35 min.) Wasserauer Inn, where the road ceases. The ascent now commences (Katzensteig), following the

telegraph stakes, on the left side of a ravine through which a brook is precipitated; (40 min.) chalets of the Hüttenalp (milk). The narrow, but well-defined path now skirts the Schrinnen, the shelving pastures of the Gloggeren (below which are perpendicular rocks), affording beautiful glimpses of the Seealp-See far below, the Sentis and Altmann, and the Wildkirchli to the right. In 3/4 hr. we pass a refuge-hut, and in 3/4 hr. more we reach the Meglis-Alp (4857'; small rustic inn), in a picturesque basin. The path ascends hence rather steeply on the left side of the valley and skirts the base of the Rossmand, being frequently hewn in steps (the telegraph stakes commencing 10 min. from the Meglisalp may be followed). After 2 hrs. the inn on the Sentis becomes visible. In early summer the snow generally begins here, on which we ascend to the inn (steep towards the end) in another hour. Later in the season the path leaves the snow on the left, gradually becoming steeper and crossing large masses of rock, and also reaches the inn in an hour. The Inn (beds at 3-4 fr., mattress in the attics 11/2 fr.; often crowded on Sat. and Sun.) is 5 min. from the summit of the Sentis or Hohe Mesmer, to which we finally mount by a path protected by a railing (at the inn a telegraph office, on the top a meteorological station). The \*\*View (see Heim's excellent Panorama) extends over N.E. and E. Switzerland, embracing the Lake of Constance, Swabia and Bavaria, the Tyrolese Mts., the Grisons, and the Alps of Glarus and Bern. - The N. peak, separated from the S. by the 'Blaue Schnee', is named the Gyrenspitz or Geier spitz (7766').

From the Sentis we may descend, at first over snow, and then by a path which is very steep at first, over the Schafboden and the Fliess-Alp to (3½-4 hrs.; in the reverse direction 6 hrs.) Wildhaus or Unterwasser in the Toggenburg (p. 57; guide desirable). — The usual route FROM THE WEISBAD TO WILDHAUS (7½-8 hrs.) leads by Brüllisau and through the Brülliobel to the Sämtis-See (3970'), passes the Fählen-See (4772'; chalets), and ascends to the summit of the pass (Zwinglipass, about (6560'), between the Allmann (see p. 56) on the right, and the Krayalp-first (6953') and Roslenfirst (6832') on the left. We descend by the Krayalp-first (6953') and the Tesetalp (4560') to Wildhaus. This route, however, is rough, and not sufficiently repaying; the route over the Sentis (not much longer) is therefore preferable.

Mountaineers may combine a visit to the Wildkirchli (p. 54) with the ascent of the Sentis (guide necessary, 15 fr.) by leaving the valley of the Seealp-See to the left. The path leads high above the Seealp-See at the base of the Zänsler and Schäfter across the Alten-Alp, the Ochrli, and over the Muschelfels (numerous fossils); hence either to the left across the valley to the Wagenlucke by the path which ascends from Weissbad (see above), or (1 hr. shorter) across the Blaue Schnee (caution on account of the crevasses) past the base of the Gyrenspitz, and over the Platten direct to the summit (7-8 hrs. in all). — A path, constructed by the S. A. C., ascends to the summit on the W. side also (6 hrs., with guide). It starts from the Gemeinen-Wesen Alp (4210'; reached from Urnasch or Nesslau in 2 hrs.), ascends over stony slopes, and mounts a steep rocky slope in zigzags to the first mountain-terrace. The ascent is then more gradual, over rock and pasture, to the *Fliesbordkamm* and the (21/2 hrs.) Club-Hut on the Thierweid (7150). We next traverse rocks and débris, leaving the 'Blaue Schnee' on the right (see above), and ascend in steep zigzags to the arête between the Gyrenspitz and the Sentis. Lastly we mount the Platten by a flight of steps 140 yds. long, protected by a wire railing, and reach the  $(1^{1/2} hr.)$  summit.

railing, and reach the (11/2 hr.) summit.

The Altmann (7986'; 7 hrs. with guide; toilsome), is ascended from the Weissbad viâ the Fählenalp and Zwinglipass (see p. 55); descent through

the Löchlibetter to the Meglisalp (p. 55).

Railway from Appenzell to Winkeln, via Urnäsch and Herisau, see p. 46. — If time permit, however, the picturesque Road via Teufen to St. Gallen (12 M.; diligence 3 times daily in 2 hrs. 25 min.) is preferable. It runs by (3 M.) Gais (p. 52), and along the Rothbach, separating Appenzell-Ausser-Rhoden from Appenzell-Inner-Rhoden, to (1½M.) Bühler (p. 52) and (2 M.) Teufen (2743'; pop. 4740; \*Hecht; \*Linde), a wealthy industrial village, picturesquely situated, with a fine view of the Sentis chain; and thence through meadows and woods to (6 M.) St. Gallen.

A PATH from Appenzell to Teufen, a slightly shorter route, crosses the Sitter near Mettlen, and descends the valley of the Sitter, high on its right bank, by Steig, Lank, and Haslen. It leads thence to the N.E., over the hill, and through several woods, descends into the valley of the Rothbach,

crosses the brook, and ascends to Teufen.

The Footpath from Teufen to St. Gallen (1½ hr.) diverges from the high-road near the 'Hecht' inn, and immediately ascends to (¼ hr.) the Schäfle's-Egg (3020'; tavern); it then descends to (¾ hr.) St. Georgen, where it joins the high-road to (1½ M.) St. Gallen. — About 10 min. W. of the Schäfle's-Egg is the "Frölichsegg (3290'; \*1nn). which commands an admirable view: Teufen in the foreground, the green Alpine valley sprinkled with dwellings, and the Appenzell Mts., beginning with the Fahnern, on the left, the Kamor, the Hohe Kasten about the middle of the chain, the green Ebenalp below the snow, more to the right the Altmann and the Sentis with its snow-fields, then in the distance the Glärnisch and Speer; to the W. the railway and road to Wyl. extended like a map at our feet, and to the N., part of the Lake of Constance. Hence to St. Gallen, 3 M.

# 18. From Wyl through the Toggenburg to Buchs in the Rhine Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 50.

RAILWAY from Wyl to Ebnat, 15½ M., in 1 hr. 5 min. (1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 40 c.; 2nd and 3rd cl. only). — From Ebnat to Buchs, 24 M., diligence twice daily in 5¼ hrs. (5 fr. 20 c.); also several times daily to Nesslau in 1 hr., and to Alt-St. Johann in 2½ hrs. — Carriage with one horse from Wildhaus to Buchs, in 1 hr. 20 min., 12 fr.; to Ebnat in 3 hrs., 14 fr.

Wyl, on the Winterthur-St. Gallen line, see p. 46. The train traverses the Toggenburg, the busy and populous valley of the Thur.

When the Counts of Toggenburg became extinct (1436), the County was purchased by the Abbots of St. Gallen, who at the same time secured to the inhabitants their ancient rights and privileges. In the course of centuries, however, a great part of the population having embraced Protestantism, the abbots violated their contract, which resulted in their expulsion at the beginning of the 18th century. This gave rise to the Toggenburg War, a violent feud in which the Roman Catholic cantons espoused the cause of St. Gallen, while the Protestants took the part of the Toggenburgers. No fewer than 150,000 men were thus gradually brought into the field. In July 1712, the Roman Catholics were at length defeated at Villinergen in the Aargau; and a general peace was concluded,

which secured to the Toggenburgers full enjoyment of all their ancient liberties, though they were still to belong to the Canton of St. Gallen.

4½ M. Batzenheid; opposite, Jonswyl, with a new church. Opposite (6 M.) Lütisburg we cross the Guggerloch by a viaduct 170 yds. long, and 190' high. Stations Bütschwyl, Dietfurt, and (10½ M.) Lichtensteig (pop. 1477; \*Krone), a pleasant town on a rocky height, with a modern Gothic church. On a hill to the E. (1½ hr.) is the ruin of Neu-Toggenburg (3566'), a fine point of view.

 $12^{1}/_{2}$  M. Wattwyl (2027'; Ross; \*Toggenburg), a charming village, with 5283 inhab. and a new church. (Diligence to Utznach, 4 times daily in  $1^{3}/_{4}$  hr., see p. 41) On a hill to the right is the nunnery of St. Maria der Engeln, and above it the ruin of Yberg. The last station is ( $15^{1}/_{2}$  M.) Ebnat-Kappel. The village of Ebnat (2106'; \*Krone; Sonne; Rosenbühl, a restaurant with view) is a thriving place; 1 M. to the N. W. of it is Kappel (Traube; Stern), rebuilt since a fire in 1853.

The "Speer (6417; not difficult for experts) may be ascended through the Steinthal in 5 hrs. (finger-posts; comp. p. 42); or from Neu-St. Johann, or from Nesslau (see below), by the Alp im Laad and the Herren-Alp in 5 hrs. (guide 7 fr.).

The HIGH ROAD, commanding a view of the Curfirsten opposite, and, near Neu-St. Johann, of the Sentis on the left, ascends slightly on the right bank of the Thur, to Krummenau (2386'), where the 'Sprung', a natural rock-bridge, crosses the stream, Neu-St. Johann (Schäfle), with an old Benedictine abbey, and (4½ M.)—

20 M. Nessiau (2470'; \*Krone; Traube), with a pretty church. To Urnäsch over the Kräzern-Pass (41/2 brs.), a fine route. A road ascends from Neu-St. Johann through the Lauterthal, by Ennetbühl and the Riedbad or Ennetbühler-Bad, to the (11/2 hr.) Alp Bernhalden (3402'); a path to the left then ascends through the Kräzernwald to the Kräzern-Pass (3936'), and crosses the pastures of Kräzern to the (2 hrs.) Rossfall-Alp (1nn), whence a road leads to (1 hr.) Urnäsch (p. 46). — Ascent of the Sentis (p. 54) from Nesslau, 6 hrs.: from Bernhalden in 3/4 hr. to the Alp Gemeinen-Wesen (4210'); new path thence to the (4 hrs.) top (p. 55). — Ascent of the Speer, see above.

The scenery becomes bleaker. The road leads past a fine fall of the Weisse Thur to  $(2^{1}/_{4}M.)$  Stein (Krone) and  $(2^{1}/_{4}M.)$  Starkenbach (Drei Eidgenossen), a straggling village. To the right the ruin of Starkenstein. (Route over the Amdener Berg to Wesen, see p. 42; guide as far as the pass advisable.) Passing  $(1^{1}/_{2}M.)$  Alt-St. Johann (2920'; \*Rössli) and  $(3^{1}/_{4}M.)$  Unterwasser (Stern; Traube), prettily situated at the sources of the Thur, we ascend to  $(3^{3}/_{4}M.)$ —

 $30l/_2$  M. Wildhaus (3600'; \*Hirsch; Sonne). A little before entering the village, we pass on the right the wooden house, blackened with age, in which Zwingli was born on 1st Jan., 1484. Wildhaus belonged to Rhætia till 1310, and the region of the Romansch language (p. 333) extended to this point. Behind the village, which lies at the foot of the Schafberg (7820'), we obtain a fine survey of the seven peaks of the Curfirsten (p. 42); or still better from the (3/4 hr.) Sommerikopf (4317').

Ascent of the Sentis from Wildhaus or Alt-St. Johann (vià the Fliess-Alp and the Schafboden in 6 hrs.; guide), see p. 55. — To Weissbad by the Krayalp, the Fählensee, and Sämtissee (I hrs.), see p. 55. — To Walenstadt over the Käserruck, 6 hrs., see p. 44.

The road descends, finally describing a long bend, to (6 M.) Gams (1575'; Schäfie), in the Rhine Valley, and then leads straight to (1½ M.) Haag (p. 328), while a road to the right leads by Grabs and Werdenberg to (3½ M.) —

391/2 M. Buchs (p. 328).

#### 19. From Zürich to Glarus and Linththal.

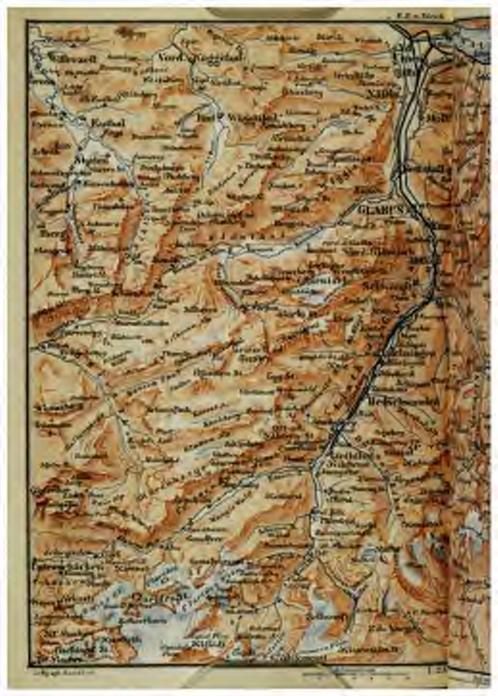
53 M. Railway (Nordostbahn) to Glarus (43 M.) in 21/2 hrs. (7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c.); from Glarus to Linththal (10 M.) in 40-50 min. (1 fr. 60 c., 1 fr. 15 c., 80 c.). (From Wesen to Glarus, 71/2 M., in 25 min.; 1 fr. 25 c., 90 c., 65 c.). Carriages are usually changed at Glarus.

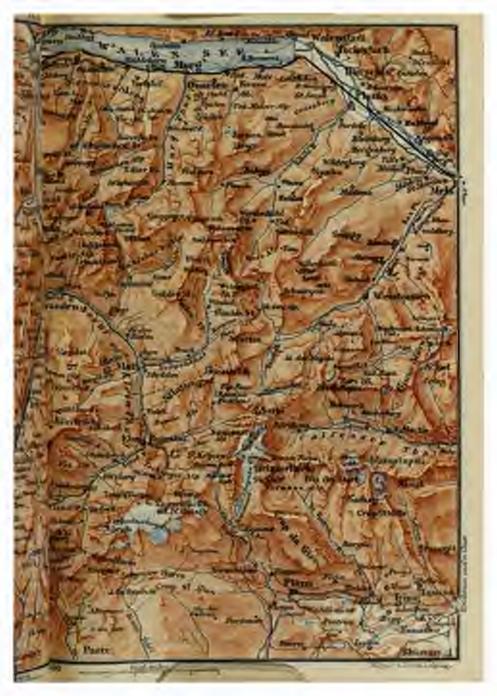
Railway on the left bank from Zürich to (36 M.) Ziegelbrücke, see pp. 40-42. The train again crosses the Linth Canal (p. 41) and traverses the broad valley towards the S.; on the right the Wiggis and Glärnisch (see below). 37 M. Nieder- and Ober-Urnen; 39 M. Näfels-Mollis, junction for (11 4 M.) Wesen (p. 42).

Näfels (1434'; Linthhof; Hirsch; Schwert) and Ober-Urnen are the only Rom. Cath. villages in Canton Glarus. The church is the finest in the canton. The dilapidated Freuler Palace, now a poorhouse, contains some exquisite panelling. On 9th April, 1388, the canton here shook off the Austrian yoke. In the Rautifelder, where eleven attacks took place, stand eleven memorial stones. On the second Thursday of April the natives flock to Näfels to celebrate the anniversary. — On the opposite bank of the Escher Canal lies Mollis (1470'; \*Hôt.-Pens. Haltli; \*Bär, \*Löwe, both moderate), an industrial village. (Walk over the Kerenzenberg to Mühlehorn, see p. 43.)

EXCURSIONS (Guide, M. Hanser). The Rautispitz (7493'), the summit of the Wiggis Chain (see p. 59), rising abruptly to the S.W., is ascended from Nafels in 51/2-6 hrs. (interesting, no difficulty; guide 18fr.). On the right bank of the Rautibach with its numerous falls, we ascend in zigzags, cross the Thrängibach, and reach a road through wood. Passing above the (1 hr.) Niedersee or Haslensee (2460'), we reach the (3/4 hr.) charming Obersee (3225'), skirt the lake to the left, and ascend through wood to the Grappli-Alp (4730') and (2 hrs.) Rauti-Alp (5100'), and in 11/2 hr. more to the summit, which slopes gradually on the W side (beautiful view). — An arête of rock 1 hr. long, traversed by a path which should not be attempted by those subject to dizziness, connects the Rautispitz with the Scheye (7420'), the second highest peak of the Wiggis. The Scheye may also be ascended from Vorauen (p. 64) by the Languagy-Alp (41/2 hrs.), or from Netstall by the Anern-Alp (5 hrs.).

- 41 M. Netstall (St. Fridolin; Bär; Rabe; Schwert), a large village (pop. 2400), lies at the E. base of the Wiggis. The Löntsch, descending from the Klönthal (p. 64), falls into the Linth here.
- 43 M. Glarus. Glarner Hof, at the station, R., L., & A. 4, B. 112, D. 4 fr.; Raben, opposite the post-office, R. & A. 31/2, B. 1, D. incl. wine





3 fr.; \*Drei Eidgenossen; Löwe; Sonne; Adler; beer at the Café Tobias, opposite the station, at the Raben, etc.; \*Restaurant on the Bergli (1883'), 20 min. to the W. of the town, an admirable point of view.

Glarus (1490'; pop. 5330), Fr. Glaris, the capital of the canton, with busy industries, lies at the N.E. base of the precipitous and imposing Vorder-Glärnisch (7648'), at the W base of the Schild (7503'), and at the S.E. base of the Wiggis (see p. 58), the barren, grey summits of which form a striking contrast to the fresh green on its slopes. The Hausstock (10,355') forms the back-ground to the S.; to the left the Kärpfstock (9180'), to the right the Ruchi (10,190'). In 1861, during a violent 'Föhn' (S. wind), the greater part of the town was burned down. The new Romanesque church is used by the Roman Catholics and the Protestants in common. In 1506-12 the reformer Zwingli was pastor at the old church, on the site of which the law-courts now stand. The two grassy spaces in front represent the old cemetery. The Law Courts contain the Cantonal Archives, the public Library, and collections of antiquities and natural curiosities. In the art department is a small Picture Gallery, containing chiefly works by Swiss artists. The Public Gardens, in front of the Glarner Hof, are embellished with a handsome fountain, and contain memorial stones to the statesmen J. Heer (d. 1879) and J. J. Blumer (d. 1876), both natives of Glarus. — On the opposite bank of the Linth lies the busy manufacturing village of Ennenda (Hôt. Neues Bad).

EXCURSIONS (guides, see p. 60). The Schild (7500') is a fine point (51/2 hrs.; guide 12 fr.). The path from Glarus leads through wood and pastures, hrs.; guide 12 fr.). The path from Glarus leads through wood and pastures, and over the Ennetberge, to the (3 hrs.) Heuboden-Alp (4770') and thence to the right, without difficulty, to the top in 2½ hrs. more. Admirable view of the Murtschenstock, Tödi, and Glarnisch. — The Fronalpstock (6982'; similar view) is easily ascended by the Ennetberge and the Fronalp in 5 hrs. — To the Murgsthal from the Heuboden-Alp, by the Mürtschen-Alp (Oberstafel. 6063'), see p. 43 (to the Merten-Alp direct, 2 hrs.; over the Murgseefurkel to the Murgseen, 2½ hrs.). — To Filzbach (8 hrs.; guide unnecessary for good walkers), a fine route: we cross the Fronalp (Mittlere 5193', Obere 6039'), pass between the Fronalpstock and Fähristock to the (5 hrs.) Spannegg (5103') skirt the little Spannegg-See (4757'; with the Mürtschenstock on our right, p. 43), and descend the Platten-Alp to the Thalalp-See (3610') and (3 hrs.) Filzbach (p. 43). — The Vorder-Glärnisch (7648'), from Glarus 51/2-6 hrs. (guide 13 fr.), see p. 64. (7648), from Glarus 5/2-6 hrs. (guide 13 fr.), see p. 64.

The "Klönthal (p. 64) deserves a visit. Good road to the Klönthaler

See 41/2 M., to Vorauen 41/2 M. more (one-horse carr. in 11/2 hr., there and back 15, two-horse carr. 20-25 fr.).

From Glarus over the Pragel to Schwyz, see R. 21; through the Sernfthal to Coire, see R. 22.

The railway to Linththal crosses the Linth six times. 44 M. Ennenda (see above). Near (451/2 M.) Mitlödi (1666'; Hirsch), and again beyond it, we obtain a superb view of the Tödi and its neighbours, which are not visible beyond Schwanden. The scenery is picturesque, the fertile valley with its factories contrasting pleasantly with the rocky and wooded slopes and the snow-mountains at its head.

47 M. Schwanden (1712'; Rail. Restaur.). The village (\*Adler, pens. 5-6 fr.), with its large factories, lies at the junction of the Sernf-Thal or Klein-Thal with the Linth-Thal or Gross-Thal.

Diligence to Elm. see p. 65. — To the Oberblegi-See (4679'), a pleasant excursion, by Nidfurn, in 3 hrs.; fine view of the Linththal and Tödi. We may also ascend by the charmingly situated villages of Thon and Schwändi to the (31/2 hrs.) Guppen-Alp (5510'), go past the small Guppen-Seeli and the Leuggelstock (5673') to the (1 hr.) Oberblegisee, and return by Nidfurn.

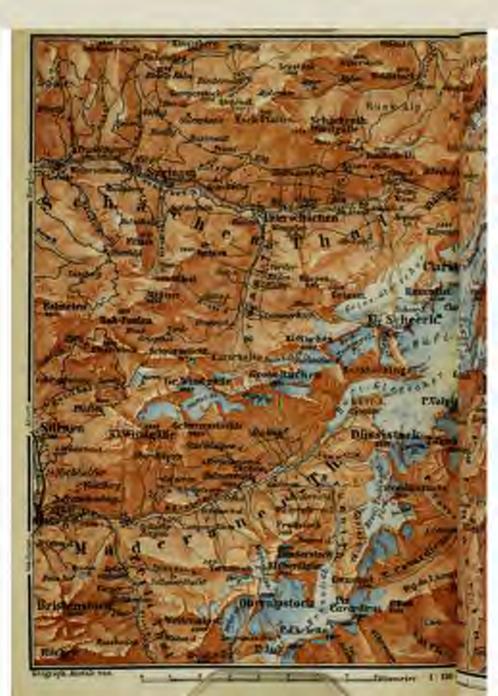
The train crosses the Linth below the influx of the Sernf and passes through the village of Schwanden. Beyond (48M.) Nidfurn-Haslen is Leuggelbach, with a fine waterfall on the right. 50 M. Luchsingen-Häzingen, two well-to-do villages, one on each bank of the Linth. We cross the stream to (51 M.) Betschwanden-Diesbach (1958'); on the left, a beautiful fall of the Diesbach.

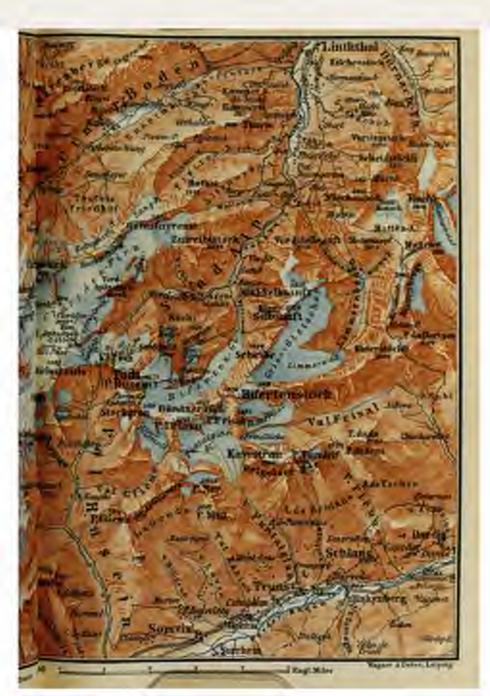
The Saasberg (6467'), a spur of the Freiberg Range, easily ascended from Betschwanden or from Rüti in 4-4½ hrs., commands a striking view of the head of the valley and the surrounding mountains. — Ascent of the Kärpfstock (Hockkärpf, 9177'), the highest of the Freiberge, laborious, and suitable for experts only (with guide; 7-8 hrs. from Betschwanden, via Bodmen-Alp and Kühthal-Alp).

Beyond stat. Rüti we cross the Linth for the last time. 53 M. Linththal, the terminus, lies on the left bank. About \(^{1}/\_{4}\) M. to the N. are the favourite \*Baths of Stachelberg (2178'; \*Glarner's Hotel, R., L., & A. \(^{31}/\_{2}-4\), D. \(^{31}/\_{2}\), S. \(^{21}/\_{2}\) fr., R. 1 fr. 40 c., pens. \(^{61}/\_{2}\) fr., R. extra, visitors' tax 1 fr. per week; dépendance at the 'Seggen', on the right bank), beautifully situated. The powerful sulphureous alkaline water drops from a cleft in the Braunwaldberg, \(^{11}/\_{2}\) M. distant. The \*View of the head of the valley is very striking: in the centre is the Selbsanft (9920'), to the right the Kammerstock (6975'), and adjoining it part of the Tödi to the left; between the latter and the Bifertenstock (11,240') lies the Biferten Glacier. Pleasant walks have been laid out on the wooded hill-side.

A road leads from the station to (3/4 M.) Linththal (2238'; pop. 2301; \*Bär or Post; Rabe; Klausen, all moderate), a considerable village on the right bank of the Linth, with large spinning-mills and other factories. On the opposite bank of the Linth lies Ennetlinth (p. 62).

Excursions. Stachelberg is a good starting-point for exploring the Tödi region. (Guides: Heinrich and Peter Elmer of Elm, Joach., Salomon, and Adam Zweifel, Rob. Hämig, and Thom. Wichser of Linththal; Andreas Vordermann, and Abraham Stüssi, of Glarus. High charges.) To the "Fätschbach-Fall (p. 62); "Pantenbrücke, "Ueli-Alp, and Sandalp, see p. 61; also to the (1½ hr.) "Braunwald-Alp (4920'; small inn), with a magnificent view of the Tödi, best from beside the school 1½ M. farther; to the Oberblegi-See (see above), etc. — The Kammerstock (6975'), by the Kammer-Alp, 4 hrs., repaying, and not difficult. — The Ortstock, or Silberstock (8908'), by the Alp Bräch and the Furkel. 6 hrs., laborious; splendid view (guide 18 fr.). — The Grieset, or Faulen (8940'), by the Braunwaldalp, 6 hrs., attractive, and not difficult (guide 18 fr.). The Böse Faulen (9200'), the N. and higher peak of the Grieset, is difficult (61/2-7 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). These peaks afford an interesting survey of the stony wilderness around. Other fine points are the Pfanenstock (8440'; 6 hrs.) and the Kirchberg (Hoher Thurm; 8766'; 7 hrs., with guide). — The Gemsfayrenstock (9758'), from the Upper Sandalp (see p. 61), by the Beckenen and the Clariden Glacier in 31/2 hrs., not difficult. The descent may be made by the Gemsfayeralp to the Urner-Boden (p. 62).





A road leads from Linththal (one-horse carr. from Stachelberg 8 fr. for  $^{1}/_{2}$  day, two-horse 12 fr.; whole day 12 or 20 fr.) by the Auengüter to the ( $3^{1}/_{2}$  M.) Thierfehd (2680'; \*Curanstalt & Hôtel Tödi, pens. 5-6 fr.), a green pasture surrounded by lofty mountains. During the latter part of the route we have a view of the \*Schreienbach Waterfall (230' high), which the morning sun tints with rainbow hues.

A few paces beyond the Hôtel Tödi a bridge crosses the Linth, beyond which the stony path ascends for  $^{1}/_{2}$  hour. A slab on a large rock on the left is to the memory of Dr. Wislicenus, who perished on the Grünhorn in 1866. The path then descends a little towards the ravine, turns a corner, and reaches ( $^{1}/_{4}$  hr.) the \*Pantenbrücke (3212'), 160' above the Linth, in the midst of imposing scenery. On the right bank, a path ascends the grassy slope straight to the Tödi.

Thence we may either return by the same road to the Hotel Tödi; or we may ascend to the right to the (11/4 hr.) Lower Baumgarten-Alp (5285). which lies on the right bank of the valley above the Thierfehd and presents a magnificent view and descend by a narrow and dizzy path skirting the precipice of the Tritt, turning to the left, 5 min. beyond the Baumgarten-Alp, to Obort and the Auenguter (guide necessary).

The "Upper Sandalp (6358'), 31/2 hrs. above the Pantenbrücke, is frequently visited on account of its grand situation. The path ascends beyond the Pantenbrücke to the right (that in a straight direction leads to the Uelialp, see above), crosses the Limmern-Bach, which descends from a narrow ravine, and the Sand-Bach, and ascends on the left bank to the (1 hr.) Vordere Sandalp (4100'; refreshm.). The path now returns to the right bank. By the Hintere Sandalp (4330') it crosses the Biferten-Bach, and then ascends the steep and fatiguing slope of the Ochsenblanken, 2000' in height, where the Sandbach forms a fine cascade. Lastly we recross to the left bank, where the brook forces its passage through a gorge, and soon reach the (2 hrs.) chalets of the Upper Sandalp (Alpine fare and hay-beds in July and August). The best point of view is 1/2 hr. beyond the chalets.

The Linththal is terminated by a magnificent group of snow-mountains. The giant of this group is the Tödi, or Piz Rusein (11.887'; from Linththal 10-11 hrs.; only fit for experts; guide 40 fr.; two guides required for one traveller, or one guide for two travellers), with its brilliant snowy crest, the most conspicuous mountain of N.E. Switzerland, ascended for the first time in 1837. The route is from the Hintere Sandalp to the (3½/2 hrs.) Grünhorn Hut (8082'; spend night), and thence up the Biferten-Firn to the summit, difficult at places, in 4-5 hrs. more. Magnificent view. We may descend by the Porta da Spescha, between the Piz Mellen (11.086') and Stockgron (11,214'), to the Val Rusein and (6 hrs.) Disentis (p. 351; guide 50 fr.); or by the Gliemspforte (10,926'), between the Stockgron and the Piz Urlaun to the Gliems Glacier; then through a gap to the E. of the Puntaiglus Glacier and down the Val Puntaiglas to Truns (comp. p. 350).

— The Bifertenstock or Piz Durgin (11,240'), the second-highest peak of the Tödi group, may be ascended from the Kistenpass, viâ the 'Furggle', in 5 hrs. (difficult; for adepts only; guide 40 fr.).

PASSES. From the Upper Sandalp a fatiguing route crosses the Sand-firn and the Sandalp Pass (9210') to Disentis in 6-7 hrs. (guide 30 fr.); another, fatiguing but interesting, crosses (8 hrs.) the Clariden Pass (9843') to the Maderaner Thal (p. 110, guide 36 fr.).

FROM LINTHTHAL OVER THE KISTENPASS TO ILANZ, 13 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), fatiguing. Ascent by the Tritt to the (3 hrs.) Lower Baumgarten-Alp. see above; then by the Upper Baumgarten-Alp (5696'), the Rinkenthalalp (6513')

and the Nüschenalp (7275') to the (3 hrs.) Muttenalp (7877'), grandly and wildly situated (with the small Muttensee, 8012', on the left). We next ascend the Lattenfirn and the Kistenband, high above the Limmernthal (and opposite the Selbsanft and Bifertenslock, with the Gries and Limmern glaciers), to the (1 hr.) Kistenpass (8200'), lying to the N. of the Kistenstöcki (9019'). Descent by the Alp Rubi to (3 hrs.) Brigels and (2½ hrs.) Ilanz (p. 348).

From Stachelberg by the Bisithal to Muotathal see p. 64.

### 20. From Stachelberg to Altdorf. Klausen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 58, 74.

31/4, Klausen 2, Aelpli Aesch 11/4, Unterschächen 1, Altorf (diligence every forenoon in 11/2 hr.) 7 M.; guide (18 fr.) unnecessary; horse to Unterschächen 27, to Altorf 32 fr.

Leaving Stachelberg, we follow the left bank of the Linth, pass Ennetlinth, cross the (1/2 hr.) Frutbach (small waterfall), and ascend to the right through wood; 5 min. farther (where the path divides, we follow the lower) we pass a fine \*Waterfall of the Fätschbach, which descends from the Urner Boden. (In order to view the fall we turn to the right, fifteen paces before reaching the little bridge, and ascend for 200 paces by a narrow path on the left bank. We then return almost to the beginning of the path, and ascend the Frutberg, on which we regain the bridle-path in 5 min.) The path ascends rapidly through wood for 1 hr., then for the next 40 min. more gradually. A wall and gate form the boundary between Glarus and Uri at the point where the Scheidbächli (4290') descends from the right.

The Urner Boden (21/4 hrs. from Stachelberg), a broad grassy and at places marshy valley, with a few groups of chalets, about 4 M. long and 1/2 M. broad, now begins. It is bounded on the N. by the jagged ridge of the Jägernstöcke and Märenberge, culminating in the Ortstock (8908'), and on the S. by the glaciers and snow-fields of the Clariden (10,728'). About 1/2 hr. from the frontier of Glarus we pass the Alpine tavern Zur Sonne, and then (25 min.) the chalets of Spitelrüti, with a Chapel and the inn Zum Tell on a hill (4560'),

The path traverses the pasture for 1/2 hr. more, and then ascends a stony slope, passing (3/4 hr.) an excellent spring to the left, to the (1/4 hr.) Klausen-Alp and the (1/2 hr.) Klausen Pass (6437'). On the W. side we descend the gentle slopes of the beautifully situated Bödmer Alp (to the left, the Grosse Scheerhorn, 10,814'). After 1/2 hr., where the path divides, we turn to the left to the (5 min.) chalets of the Lower Balm (5600') and cross the brook to a rocky cleft, forming the approach to the Balmwand, which here descends precipitously to the Schächenthal. The stony path descends in zigzags to the (1/2 hr.) Aelpli ('little Alp') Aesch (1/2 hr.) Stäubi, rustic). To the left, the discharge of the Gries Glacier, on the N. side of the Scheerhorn, forms the magnificent \*Stäuber Waterfall.

We now descend the wooded **Schächenthal**, on the left bank of the turbulent Schächenbach. On the right bank (35 min.) the Chapel

of St. Anna; 10 min., we cross the stream; 1/4 hr., Unterschächen (3346'; \*Hôt. Clausen, moderate; one-horse carr. to Altdorf 10 fr.), finely situated near the mouth of the Brunni-Thal, through which peeps the Grosse Ruchen (10,295'), with its glaciers. (Over the Ruchkehlen Pass to the Maderaner Thal, see p. 110.) To the N. rises the Schächenthaler Windgälle (9052'), and farther W. the Kinzig Pass (see below), the scene of Suvoroff's celebrated retreat.

A road descends the pretty valley, by Spiringen, where a disastrous landslip from the Spitzen (8050'), situated on the S., occurred in June 1887, Weiterschwanden, and Trudelingen, to (5 M.) a stone bridge over the Schächenbach, and thence to (1 M.) Bürglen (p. 98) and Altdorf, see p. 97.

#### 21. From Schwyz to Glarus over the Pragel.

Comp. Maps, pp. 74, 58.

11 hrs. DILIGENCE from Schwyz to (8 M.) Muotathal twice daily in 11/2 hr.; arriage with one horse 9, with two horses 14 fr. From Muotathal over the Pragel to (41/4 hrs.) Richisau, a bridle-path, unattractive; guide advisable, especially early and late in the season when the pass is covered with snow (18 fr.; Jos. Gwerder or Xav. Hediger of Muotathal). No inn between Muotathal and Richisau. The pass being uninteresting, it is preferable to visit the *Muotathal*, as far as the Suvoroff bridge, from Schwyz or Brunnen, and the *Klönthal* from Glarus (see p. 59).

Schwyz, see p. 96. The road ascends to the S. through orchards and meadows (view of the Lake of Lucerne to the right), and in a wooded ravine at the foot of the Gibel reaches the Muota, which flows through a deep rocky channel. Opposite, to the right, is Ober-Schönenbuch, upon which the French were driven back by Suvoroff in 1799. Farther up the Muota ravine (21/2 M.), but not visible from the road, is the Suvoroff Bridge, which was contested by the Russians and the French for two days. (At a sharp bend in the road, 21/2 M. from Schwyz, a road descends to the right to this bridge in 3 min.; we may then return to Schwyz through wood and pastures on the left bank, a pleasant walk of 2 hrs. in all.). Beyond (21/2 M.) Ried (Adler), on the left, is the Gstübtfall, at first descending perpendicularly, and then gliding over the rock. At (1 M.) Föllmis (1903') the road crosses the Muota, passes the Mettelbachfall in the Kesseltobel, and reaches (2 M.) —

8 M. Muotathal (1996'; pop. 1885; Krone; \*Hirsch), the capital of the valley, with the Franciscan Nunnery of St. Joseph, founded in 1280, in which Suvoroff had his headquarters in 1799. Fine

rock scenery and waterfalls in the vicinity.

OVER THE KINZIG-PASS TO ALTORF, 8 hrs., fatiguing (guide unnecessary Over the Kinzig-Pass to Altorf, 8 hrs., fatiguing (guide unnecessary for adepts). After following the Pragel route for 1/4 hr., we diverge by the Muota bridge to the right, and ascend the Huri-Thal, passing the chalets of Lipplisbühl and Wängi, to the (31/2 hrs.) Kinzig Pass (6790'), lying to the S.E. of the Faulen (8150'). A height 1/4 hr. to the S. commands a striking "View of the Bernese Alps and of the Scheenhorn and Clariden to the S.E. Then a rapid descent to the Schächenthal (p. 62), Weiterschwanden, and Bürglen (p. 98). The Kinzig Pass is famous for the masterly retreat of Suvoroff, who, when cut off from the Lake of Lucerne by the French in Sept. 1799, marched with his army through the Schächenthal to the Muotathal, thence over the Pragel to Glarus, and lastly over the Panixer Pass to Coire.

THROUGH THE BISITIAL TO STACHELBERG, 10 hrs., rough but attractive; guide necessary. Good path (at first a road) through the Bisithal, watered by the Muota, to (2½ hrs.) Schwarzenbach (3153'); steep ascent thence to the left to the (3 hrs.) Alp Meichberg (6293'); then across the dreary Karrena'p between the Kirchberg and Faulen (p. 60), and down the Braunwaldalp to (4-5 hrs.) Stachelberg. Another route is from Schwarzenbach across the Bärensool and Geitenberg Alps to the Rohbützli-Alp and the Karrenalp. Or from Schwarzenbach we may go farther up the Muota, and then ascend to the right over the Waldi-Alp and Ruos-Alp to the (4 hrs.) Ruosalper Kulm (7126'), descend to the Käsern-Alp, turn to the left, and reach the (11/4 hr.) Balmalp on the Klausen route (see p. 62).

To Sisikon through the Riemenstaldenthal and across the Katzen-

zagel (4888'), a footpath, 7 hrs. (unattractive).

From Muotathal the path leads to the (1/2 hr.) foot of the Stalden, and then ascends a toilsome and stony slope to (1 hr.) a group of houses (fine retrospect); 1/4 hr. farther, it crosses the Starzlenbach by the Klosterberg Bridge, to the left, and ascends rapidly to the right to two houses; 40 min., by a gate, we descend to the right, and cross the brook; 10 min., a cross; 5 min., a cattle-shed in a picturesque valley; 1/4 hr., the Sennebrunnen, with excellent water; 5 min., refuge-hut; 5 min., a cross. Lastly, almost level, to the (25 min.) chalets on the marshy Pragel (5060'; no view)

The path, at first steep and stony, now descends to the (3/4 hr.)chalets of the Schwellaui (4367'), and then leads through wood; 1/4 hr., the Neuhüttli (4193'); here we turn to the right towards a large pine, where the pretty Klönthal and its lake become visible; 1/2 hr. Richisau (3590'; Kurhaus, moderate), a rich green pasture with fine groups of trees. A road descends hence, across a fine open pasture, in full view of the imposing Glärnisch, to (1 hr.) **Vorauen** (2640': Aebli's Inn), beautifully situated in the Klönthal.

The Glärnisch, the huge rocks of which bound the Klönthal on the S. side, one of the most picturesque mountains in Switzerland, culminates in the Vorder-Glärnisch (7648'), the Vrenelisgärtli or Mittler-Glärnisch (9534'), the Ruchen-Glärnisch (9557'), and the Bächistock or Hinter-Glärnisch (9583'). The ascent of the Ruchen-Glärnisch is not difficult for mountaineers (7½ hrs.; guide 25 fr.; see p. 60). We cross the Richisauer and Rossmatter Klön, to the W. of Vorauen, enter the narrow Rossmatter Thal, pass the chalets of Käsern (3968') and Werben (4562'), and reach the (4½ hrs.) restored Club Hut in the Steinthäli (6613'). We next ascend steep tony slopes and cross the Glärnischfirn, regain the rock, and reach the top in 3 hrs. from the hut. Very grand view. — Ascent of the Vorder-Glärnisch from Glarus laborious (5½-6 hrs.; guide 13 fr.; comp. p. 59).

Ascent of the Scheye (Wiggis) from Vorauen, see p. 58. Over the

Schweinalp Pass to the Wäggithal, see p. 40.

The \*Klönthal is a picturesque dale, with meadows of freshest green, carpeted with wild-flowers until late in the autumn, and thinly peopled. To the S. rise the almost perpendicular precipices of the Glärnisch (see above). The pale-green Klönthaler See (2640'), 11/9 M. from Vorauen, a lake 2 M. long and 1/3 M. broad, enhances the beauty of the valley, reflecting in calm weather the minutest furrows on the side of the Glärnisch. The rocks on the S. bank,

near a waterfall, bear an inscription to the poet Salomon Gessner (d. 1787), who often spent part of the summer in a neighbouring chalet. The road skirts the N. bank. (Boat down the lake in 50 min.; fare for 1-10 pers. 11/2 fr.) At the 'Seerüti', at the lower end of the lake (31/9 M. from Vorauen), is a rustic little \*Inn.

Below the lake the valley narrows to a gorge, through which dashes the Löntsch, the discharge of the lake, forming a series of cascades amid grand rocky scenery down to its confluence with the Linth, below Netstall. To the left rise the huge perpendicular cliffs of the Wiggis Chain (p. 58). We obtain a pretty view of the deep ravine from the iron foot-bridge, which crosses to the Kohlarübli Inn, beside a (3/4 hr.) guide-post, below the road to the right.

The road divides at the  $(\sqrt[3]{4} \text{ M.})$  Staldengarten inn. The left branch leads to (2 M.) Netstall (p. 58), the right leads over the Löntsch bridge to (1 M.) Riedern and (11/4 M.) Glarus (p. 58). In descending we enjoy a fine view of the Fronalpstock, the Schild, and the Freiberge (between the Linth and Sernf valleys).

### 22. From Glarus to Coire through the Sernf-Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 58.

16-18 hrs. Railway from Glarus to Schwanden, 17 min.; Diligence from Schwanden to Elm twice daily in 23/4 hrs. (descent, 13/4 hr.). — From Elm to Flims over the Segnes Pass, 8-9 hrs., guide 20 fr. (p. 66); to Ilanz over the Panixer Pass, 9 hrs., guide 18 fr. — From Flims to Coire Dill-Gence twice daily in 21/4 hrs.; from Flims to Reichenau a pleasant walk; thence to Coire driving is preferable (diligence 4 times daily).

At Schwanden (p. 59), 3 M. to the S. of Glarus, the deep Sernf-Thele William 18 from 19 from

Thal, or Klein-Thal, diverges to the left from the Linththal. The high-road gradually ascends the N. slope. Beyond (11/2 M.) Wart is a pretty waterfall on the left; fine retrospective view of the Glärnisch. 3 M. Engi (2540'; pop. 1148; \*Sonne). with cottonmills, at the mouth of the narrow Mühlebach-Thal. (Passage of the Widerstein-Furkel to the Murgthal, see p. 43.) The slatequarries (Plattenberge) on the left bank of the Sernf are noted for their fossil fish. From (2 M.) Matt (2710') a path to the N.E. leads in 6 hrs. through the Krauchthal and over the Rieseten Pass (6644') to Weisstannen (p. 44).

3 M. Elm (3215'; \*J. Elmer; Zentner), the highest village in the valley, in a fine basin encircled by snow-mountains, was partly

destroyed by a landslip on 11th Sept. 1881.

From the Tschingelberg, above the slate-quarries to the S.E. of the village, between the Risikopf and the Gelbe Kopf, a rock about 1300' in breadth, 320' in thickness, and 800' in height, became detached and was precipitated over a steep slope, with a gradient of about 70:100, into the valley 1480' below, covering it for a distance of 1 M. with an enormous mass of debris, upwards of 225 acres in area. Nearly the whole Unterthat, the garden of the village, with 22 dwelling-houses and 55 other buildings, was destroyed; 114 persons perished; and the damage was estimated at nearly 1½ million fr. The church bears a memorial tablet recording the names of the deceased. Below the village a road crosses

the Sernf by a new iron bridge and intersects the scene of the landslip,

where cultivation is beginning to reappear.

ASCENTS (for experts only; guides Heinrich and Peter Elmer, see p. 60). The Kärpfstock (9180'), by the Wichlen-Alp, 6 hrs. (laborious, but, with good guides, free from danger). — The Vorab (9925'), by the Sether Furka (see below), 7-8 hrs. — The Hausstock (10,355'), the Piz Segnes (10,230'), and the Saurenstock (10,026') are more difficult.

PASSES. TO FLIMS OVER THE SEGNES PASS, 8 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting (guide, 18 fr., advisable even for experts as far as the other side of the snow field beyond the pass). We cross the Sernf, amidst the remains of the landslip, and the Raminbach, and ascend the wild gorge of the Tschingelnbach, which forms several picturesque falls, to the Tschingeln-Alp. We then mount steep grassy and stony slopes to the (5 hrs.) Segnes Pass (8616'), lying to the S.W. of the Piz Segnes (10,230'). To the right rise the jagged Tschingelhorner or Mannen (9452'), perforated by the Martinsloch (8648'), a hole through which the sun shines on the church of Elm twice a year. Descent over a slope of snow, and then over débris; to the left is the Segnes Glacier, between the Piz Segnes and the Trinserhorn (9935'). The path, which now improves, descends through pastures, wood, and meadows, in view of the Vorder-Rheinthal and its mountains, to (3 hrs.) Flims (p. 347).

TO ILANZ OVER THE PANIXER PASS, 9 hrs. (guide 18 fr.), fatiguing and unattractive, but historically famous for Suvoroff's retreat of 5th-10th Oct., 1799 (comp. p. 63). A road ascends on the left bank of the Sernf from Elm by Hinter-Steinibach to the (40 min.) Erbserbrücke; 25 min. farther up, at Wallenbrugg, we cross the Sernf and ascend by a steep, rugged path to the chalets of the Jätzalp (Im Loch, 4822; Ober-Staffel, 5587). We next cross the Walenboden, pass the Rinkenkopf, traverse a patch of snow next cross the matenoogen, pass the Kinkenkopp, traverse a patch of show (with a small tarn on the left), and reach the (3½ hrs.) Panixer Pass (Cuolm da Pignieu; 7907), with its refuge-hut. On the right rises the Hausstock (see above), with the Meer-Gl-cier. Descent over the Meer-Alp and the wild Ranasca-Alp to (3½ hrs.) Panix (4334; Panixer Pass Inn), and via Ruis to (2 hrs.) Hanz (p. 348). — Another route to llanz, fatiguing and uninteresting, crosses the Sether Furka (8566). It diverges from the Panix route to the left, by the tarn above mentioned, and ascends steeply to the pass. Descent by the Ruscheiner Alp and through the Sether Tobel to (9 hrs.) Ilanz (p. 348).

To Weisstannen by the Foo Pass, 7 hrs., rather rough (guide 15 fr.). We ascend the right bank of the Raminbach, chiefly through wood, to the Ramin-Alp, and past the chalets of Matt (6179), to the (4 hrs.) Foo Pass, or Ramin Pass (7333'); then descend by the Foo-Alp and the Unter-Siez-Alp (4377') to the Seez Valley and (3 hrs.) Weisstannen (p. 44, 3 hrs. from Mets).

To Vattis over the Sardona Pass, 10-11 hrs., difficult, and rarely traversed (guide 30 fr.). From the Segnes Pass (see above) we clamber round the abrupt W. side of the Pix Segnes to the Sauren Glacier and the Sardona Pass (about 9680'), between the Piz Segnes and the Saurenstock (10,026'). Very steep descent to the Segnes Glacier, which we cross to the Sardona Glucier; then a rugged descent to the Sardona-Alp (5735'), in the Kalfeuser-That, 3 hrs. above Vättis (p. 332). — Another difficult and laborious pass from Elm to Vättis (9-10 hrs.) is the Scheibe Pass, between the Saurenstock and the Grosse Scheibe (9620'). - OVER THE MUTTENTHALER GRAT, 10-11 hrs. to Vättis, less difficult, but rough and fatiguing (guide 25 fr.). From the (4 hrs.) Foo Pass (see above) we first descend to the Obere Foo-Alp, then ascend to the right through the Muttenthal to the basin of the Haibützli with a small tarn (7693'), and thence to the (3 hrs.) pass, a gap in the Muttenthaler Grat (about 8200'). Rough descent over the Malanser Alp to (2 hrs.) St. Martin (4433') in the Kalfeuser Thal and (2 hrs.) Vättis (p. 332).

To LINTHTHAL, by the Richetli Pass (7428'), 8 hrs., not difficult; \*View of the Hausstock, Vorab, and Glärnisch. Descent by the Durnachthal.

# II. LAKE OF LUCERNE AND ENVIRONS. THE ST. GOTTHARD.

0.9 E	00
23. From Zürich to Zug and Lucerne	68
i. Railway Journey	68
ii. From Zürich to Zug viâ Horgen	69
24. Lucerne	70
25. Lake of Lucerne	74
have Saalisharger Kulm 77 - Marschach Avanfale	
Axenstein, Stoss, Frohnalpstock, 78. — Isenthal, Uri-	
Rothstock, 80.	<b>.</b>
26. The Rigi	81
27. Pilatus	88
28. From Zug and Lucerne to Arth	90
i. From Zug to Arth. Lake of Zug	90
ii. From Lucerne to Küssnacht and Arth	91
29. From Wädenswyl to Einsiedeln, Schwyz, and Brun-	0.0
nen	92
From Rapperswyl to Einsiedeln; the Etzel, 92. — From	
Sattel to Egeri and Goldau, 94. — From Einsiedeln to	
Schwyz, crossing the Hacken or the Iberger Egg, 94, 95.	05
30. From Lucerne to Bellinzona. St. Gotthard Railway.	95
The Goldau Landslip, 96. — The Mythen, 97. — Schächenthal; Ross-Stock; Erstfelder Thal, 98. — Bristenstock;	
Hohe Faulen, 99.—The St. Gotthard Road from Amster	
to Göschenen, 99. — From Airolo through the Val Piora	
to S. Maria and Disentis, 101.  31. From Göschenen to Airolo over the St. Gotthard	104
The Göschenen Valley: Passes to Realn, the Trift Gla-	104
The Göschenen Valley; Passes to Realp, the Trift Glacier, and the Steinalp; the Fleckistock, 104. — The Badus	
or Six Madun: the Gurschenstock and Gamsstock, 106.	
- Lucendro Lake, 106 The Pizzo Centrale; Prosa; Fibbia; Piz Lucendro; Sorescia, 107 From the St. Gott-	
hard over the Orsino Pass to Realp, and over the Lecki	
Pass to the Furka, 107, 108.	
32. The Maderaner Thal	108
Hüfigletscher; Düssistock'; Oberalpstock, etc., 109. —	
32. The Maderaner Thal.  Hüfigletscher; Düssistock'; Oberalpstock, etc., 109.— Clariden Pass; Hüfi Pass; Kammlilücke; Ruchkehlen Pass; Scheerhorn-Griggeli Pass; Brunni Pass, 110.	
33. From Göschenen to the Rhone Glacier. The Furka.	110
From Realp over the Cavanna Pass to the Val Bedretto,	
111. — Tiefengletscher; Tiefensattel; Winterlücke, 111.	
<ul> <li>Furkahorn; Galenstock; Muttenhorn. From the Furka across the Rhone Glacier to the Grimsel Hospice, 112.</li> </ul>	
34. From Lucerne to Altdorf by Stans and Engelberg.	
The Surenen	112
Stanser Horn: Buochser Horn, 113 Excursions from	
Engelberg: Oberschwand; Tatschbachtall; Rigithalstock;	
Engelberg-Rothstock; Uri-Rothstock; Titlis; Spannort, 114, 115. — From Engelberg to Erstfeld over the Spannort-	
114, 110, - 1 form Engelberg to Eliberta over the openment	

	35.	joch or the Schlossberglücke; to Wasen over the Grassen Pass; to the Steinalp over the Wendenjoch, 115. From Lucerne over the Brünig to Brienz (and Mei-	
1		ringen)	116
		From Lucerne to Alphach-Gestad by land, 116. — Bürgen-	110
į		stock. Footpath from Stansstad to Sachseln, 117. — The	
1		Schwendi-Kaltbad; the Melchthal; over the Storregg or	
		the Juchli to Engelberg; over the Tannenalp to the	
ĺ		Engstlenalp; and over the Laubergrat to Meiringen, 118.	
-	36.	From Meiringen to Engelberg. Joch Pass	119
		From the Engstlenalp to the Melchthal; Erzegg; Hohen-	
-		stollen, 120. — Ascent of the Titlis from the Engstlenalp,	
ı		120. — From the Engstlenalp over the Sätteli to the	
ı	0.74	Gadmenthal, 121.	101
1	37.	From Meiringen to Wasen. Susten Pass	121
1		Triftthal; excursions from the Trifthutte (Dammastock,	
1		etc.); over the Triftlimmi to the Rhone Glacier; Furt-	
ļ		wang-Sattel and Steinlimmi, 121, 122. — From the Stein Inn over the Sustenlimmi to the Göschenenalp;	
		Brunnenstock, 122.	
1	28	From Lucerne to Bern. Entlebuch. Emmenthal	123
i	<b>J</b> O.	Schwarzenberg; Bramegg Route; the Napf, 123. — The	140
		Schimberger Bad. Ascent of the Brienzer Rothhorn	
		from Schüpfheim, 124.	
ı	39.	From Lucerne to Lenzburg (and Aarau) by Hochdorf.	
	٠٠.	Aargau and Lucerne 'Seethal' Railway	125
1		Excursions from Hochdorf: Hohenrain; Horben; Ober-	1.0
		reinach, etc., 125. — From Hitzkirch to Wohlen by	
}		reinach, etc., 125. — From Hitzkirch to Wohlen by Fahrwangen, 126. — From Beinwyl to Reinach and	
		Menzikon; Homberg, 126 From Boniswyl to Fahr-	
		wangen; Brestenberg, 126.	

# 23. From Zürich to Zug and Lucerne.

Comp. Maps, pp. 36, 74.

#### i. Railway Journey.

 $411^{1}_{2}$  M. Railway to Zug in  $11/_{2}$  hr. (4 fr. 5, 2 fr. 85. 2 fr. 5 c.); to Lucerne in  $21/_{3}$  hrs. (7 fr., 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 50 c.; return-tickets at reduced rates). On leaving the station the train crosses the Sihl, and at  $(21/_{2}\,\mathrm{M}_{\odot})$ Altstetten diverges from the Bale line (p. 18). To the left rises the long Uetliberg (p. 36), which the line skirts in a wide curve. To the right the pretty valley of the Limmat. 51/2 M. Urdorf; 8 M. Birmensdorf. We now follow the pleasant Reppisch-Thal. To the left the hotel on the Uetliberg. The train ascends through a tunnel under the Ettenberg to (12 M.) Bonstetten-Wettschwyl (1804'). To the right the Bernese Alps and Pilatus; and to the left, farther on, the Engelberg Alps, with the Uri-Rothstock and the Titlis, become visible. 14 M. Hedingen; 151/2 M. Affoltern (Löwe). To the left rises the Aeugster Berg (2723'), at the foot of which lie Aeugst and the Baths of Wengi. 18 M. Mettmenstetten (1550').
Diligence daily in 50 min. to Hausen (1980; \*Love\*), at the W. base

of the Albis (p. 37): near it the hydropathic Curhaus of Albisbruan. Near

Kappel, 11,2 M. to the S., on the road to Baar (p. 70), Zwingli was slain on 11th Oct. 1531, in battle against the Rom. Cath. cantons (comp. p. 36). 20 M. Knonau (Adler). Near Zug we cross the Lorze, which

descends from the Egeri-See (p. 94).

241/2 M. Zug (1384'; pop. 4924; \*Hirsch, R. 2-3, D. incl. wine, 3, pens. 4 fr., R. extra; \*Zürcherhof; Bellevue; \*Ochs; Falk; Krone; \*Löwe, on the lake, R., L., & A. 2 fr. 70 c., B. 1 fr., good beer in the restaurant; Linde; Hôtel Bahnhof, with garden restaurant; Pens. Guggithal, on the road to Felsenegg), the capital of the smallest Swiss canton, with six churches and six chapels, lies on the lake of that name. The Church of the Capuchins contains an Entombment by Calvaert. In the Arsenal are preserved ancient captured weapons and flags, and the standard stained with the blood of its bearer Peter Collin, who fell at Arbedo in 1422. At the S. end of the town, on the lake, is the Hospital, built in 1854. Handsome new Government Buildings in the Renaissance style. Fine view from the 'Platzwehr', or quay. Good Lake Baths.

Steamboat on the Lake of Zug to Arth, see p. 91. On the W. slope of the Zuger Berg, 1½ hr. from Zug (good road; omnibus from the station at 11 and 6; fare 2½ fr.), are the "Kurhaus Felsenegg (3025'; pens. 7-8 fr.), with a very fine view towards the W., and (5 min. farther) the 'Kurhaus Schönfels (R. 11/2-3, pens. 71/2-9 fr.), with pleasant grounds, also commanding a beautiful view. This spot is recommended for a prolonged stay; pleasant wood-walks. The (1/4 hr.) \*Hochwacht (3251'), the summit of the Zuger Berg, commands a complete survey of the Alpine chain; below us, to the E., lies the Lake of Egeri (p. 94). - Pretty walks also to the (20 min.) Hüngistock and the (1/2 hr.) \*Horbachgütsch (3071'), which affords a charming view of the lakes of Zug and Lucerne and the Rigi. — At Menzingen in the pretty valley of the Lorze, 41/2 M. to the E. of Zug (diligence twice daily), is the \*Schönbrunn Hydropathic, well fitted up.

The train backs out of the station and skirts the flat N. bank of the Lake of Zug (p. 96), crosses the Lorze near its influx into the lake, and recrosses it at its efflux near (271/2 M.) Cham (\*Rabe), a village with a slender zinc-covered church-tower and a large manufactory of condensed milk. Fine view of Zug to the left. On the hill above Zug are the summer resorts just mentioned; in the middle distance rises the Rigi; and to the right are the Stanser Horn, the Engelberg Alps, and Pilatus. Beyond (31 M.) Rothkreuz (Rail. Restaur.), the junction of the St. Gotthard (p. 95) and the Muri and Aarau (p. 20) lines, we enter the valley of the Reuss. 33 M. Gisikon. Through an opening to the left we survey the Rigi, from the Kulm to the Rothstock. 37 M. Ebikon. To the right rises the Hundsrücken. The train skirts the Rothsee, 11/2 M. long, and crosses the Reuss by a bridge 178 yds. long. The line now unites with the Swiss Central (p. 20) and the Lucerne and Bern lines (p. 123), and finally passes through a tunnel under the Gütsch (p. 74).

 $41^{1/2}$  M. Lucerne, see p. 70.

#### ii. From Zürich to Zug by Horgen.

RAILWAY from Zürich to (11 M.) Horgen, 1/2 hr. (steamer in 13/4 hr.,

see p. 37). Post Omnibus daily (8.50 a. m.) from Horgen to (121/2 M.) Zug in 2 hrs. 35 min.; carr. with one horse in 2 hrs., 12 fr.

To Horgen (1394'), see pp. 38, 40. The road ascends in windings, passing the Kurhaus Bocken, to (3 M.) Haurüthi, where, by the finger-post, it joins the road from Wädenswyl. Several fine views of the lake, the Sentis, Speer, Curfirsten, and the Glarus Mts. About 1/2 M. farther we reach the saddle of the hill (2245'), and, at the top of the hill, the (1 M.) Inn Zum Morgenthal, at Hirzel. We then descend gradually into the valley of the Sihl, which separates the cantons of Zürich and Zug. The (2 M.) covered Sihl-Brücke (1745'; \*Krone, good wine) replaces one destroyed during the war of the Separate League in 1847.

Pedestrians should take the road from Horgen over the HORGER EGG to the Sihlbrücke (4½ M.), which shortens the route by 2 M., and affords far finer views. Near (2 M.) Wydenbach rises the <sup>2</sup>ZIMMERBERG (2536), 1/4 hr. to the right, with a beautiful view of the Lake of Zürich, the sombre valley of the Sihl, the Lake of Zug, the Alps, and particularly the Mythen, the Rigi, and Pilatus. About 3/4 M. beyond Wydenbach the road reaches the Hirzelhöhe (2415'; Inn), its highest point, with another fine prospect. We join the high-road near the Sihlbrücke.

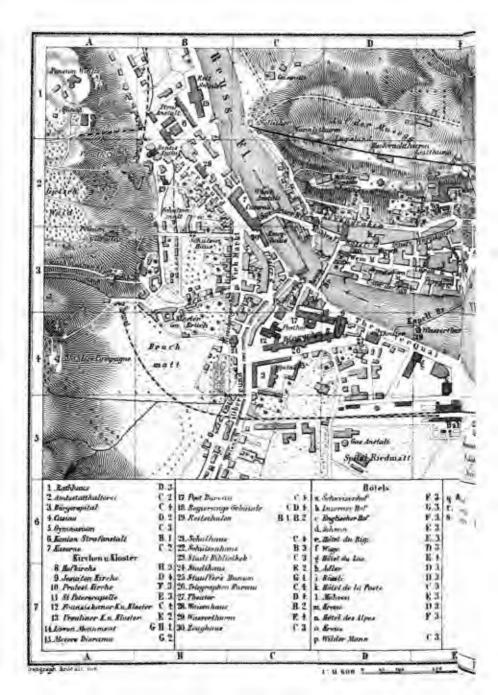
The Zug road leads through an undulating tract, past the W. side of a wooded hill bearing the ruins of the Baarburg (2086'). Beyond the wood (2 M.) we obtain a view of Baar, the Lake of Zug, the Rigi, and Pilatus. To the left, 1/4 M. farther, on the Lorze, which we cross, is a large cotton-factory. The Rigi and Pilatus now appear in all their grandeur. At (11/4 M.) Baar (1453'; \*Lindenhof; Sennhof; Krone; Rössli) there is another large mill. A curious custom, not unknown in other parts of Switzerland, prevails here. On the occasional opening of the graves the skulls are conveyed by the relatives of the deceased to the charnelhouse, where they are kept in symmetrical piles. Then  $(2^{1/2} M.)$  —

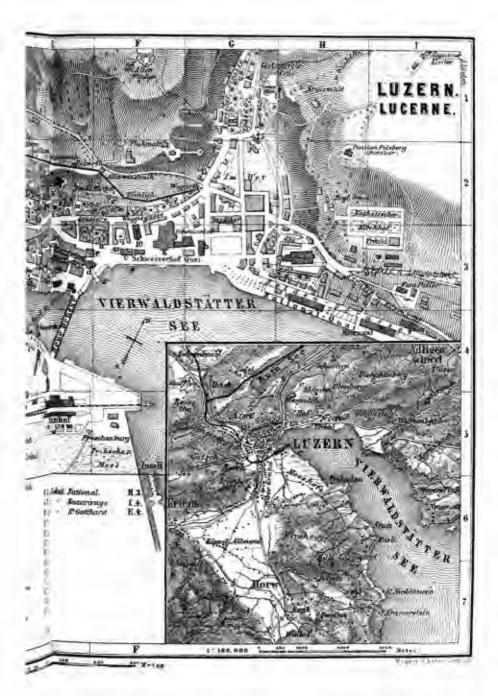
 $12^{1/2}$  M. Zug, see p. 69.

## 24. Lucerne.

Railway Station (Pl. E, 5) on the left bank of the lake. The steamboats to Flüelen generally touch here after leaving the Schweizerhof Quay; those from Flüelen touch first at the station, and then at the quay.

Hotels. "Schweizerhof (Pl. a), a spacious hotel admirably fitted up, with two 'dépendances', and "Luzerner Hof (Pl. b), both on the Schweizerhof Quay, R., L., & A. from 5 fr., H. 1½, D. 4½-5 fr.; "Hôtel National (Pl. q), on the Quai National, R., L., & A. from 6, D. 5 fr.; Hôtel-Pension Braurivage (Pl. r) and "Hôtel De L'Europe, both on the lake, on the Halden-Strasse; "Englischer Hof (Pl. c); "Schwan (Pl. d), R., L., & A. 4½-5½, D. 4½-fr.; "Hôtel du Rigi (Pl. e), adjoining the last these three on the lake, on the lake, on the lake, on the lake thank of 4½-5½, D. 4½fr.; "Hôtel du Rigi (Pl. e), adjoining the last (these three on the lake, on the right bank); "Hôtel du Lac (Pl. g), on the left bank of the Reuss, not far from the station, R., L., & A. from 3½, D. 3½, pens. 7½g fr.; "Hôtel du St. Gotthard (Pl. s), with restaurant, near the station, R., L., & A. 3½-4½, B. 1½, D. 3½fr.; "Wage (Balances, Pl. f), near the third bridge over the Reuss, R., L., & A. 3½-4, B. 1½, D. 4. — Inexpensive: "Engel, R. & A. 2½, D. 3 fr.; "Adder (Pl. h), R. 1½ fr.; "Weisses Rössli (Pl. i), R. & A. 2½, B. 1½d, D. incl. wine 3½ fr.; "Hôtel de La Poste (Pl. k); Hôtel des Alpes (Pl. n), R. & A. 2½-3 fr.; "Hôtel de La Poste (Pl. k); Hôtel des Alpes (Pl. n), R. & A. 2½-3 fr.; "Raben; Pristern; "Metzgern.





Pensions. Kaufmann; Waller & Schloss G'segnet-Matt; Villa G'segnet-Matt (Gelpke); Tivoli (lake-baths, see below); farther on, Seeburg (steam-Matt (Geipke); Tivoli (lake-baths, see below); tartner on, "Seeburg (steamboat stat.; p. 91). All these are on the Küssnacht road, close to the lake. Belvedere, above Tivoli (pens. 5-7 fr.); Faller, above Beaurivage; "New-Schweizerhaus (Kost), loftily situated; Pension Anglaise (Alt-Schweizerhaus); Kost-Häfliger, Villa Deschwanden, Bramberg 683 d; Stocker, near the Musegg-Str.; Hôt.-Pens. Gütsch (D. 3½, pens. 8 fr.) and "Pens. Wallis, on the Gütsch (p. 74), with charming view; "Suter (pens. 5-6 fr.), on the hill of Gibraltar (p. 74); Schönau, on the Meggen-Str., 2 M. from Lucerne. Still higher, to the S. of Lucerne (railway to Kriens in 12 min., thence an ascent of ¾ hr.; one-horse carr. from Lucerne 12 fr.; comp. p. 74) "Kurhaus Sontenberg with pleasant grounds and a fine view (7 fr. per day). Pens. Stutnenberg, with pleasant grounds and a fine view (7 fr. per day). Pens. Stutz, see p. 116.

Restaurants. \*Kursaal (adm. free except when concerts are given); \*St. Gotthard, near the station, see above; Café du Théâtre and Alpenclub, on the Reuss; "Stadthof; Hungaria (Hungarian wines); Café du Lac, by the Protestant church; Café des Alpes (with a few bedrooms), on the Schweizerhof-Quai. — Beer. "Muth, at the Weggis Gate; Kreuz (see above); Freienhof, by the theatre, near the Kapellbrücke, on the left bank of the Reuss; Löwengarten, near the Lion Monument. - Confectioner. Berger,

near the Stadthof.

Kursaal on the Quai National (Pl. H 3), with reading, concert, and ball-rooms, restaurant, theatre, and garden. Band daily, 4.30-5 p.m. Admission 50 c.; for one day 1 fr.; per week 6 fr., fortnight 10, month 15, whole season 30 fr. - Theatre (French operettas): stalls 4, pit and balcony 2 fr.

Baths in the lake by the Quai National, above the Kursaal; swimming 25, separate bath 50 c. — Lake-baths also near the Tivoli (see above). Baths in the Reuss below the town, with swimming-basin. Warm baths

at Felder-Lehmann's, Spreuer-Brücke.

Picture Gallery of the Kunst-Gesellschaft and Historical Museum in the Rathhaus (p. 73), from 1st June to 15th Oct. (9-6 o'clock; adm. 1 fr.). - Troxler's Exhibition of Paintings and Antiquities, at the Fortuna, next the Stadthof (adm. 1/2 fr.).

Meyer's Diorama (Pl. 15), at the Weggis Gate, contains panoramas from the Rigi and Pilatus with different lights (adm. 1½ fr.).

Post and Telegraph Offices on the left bank of the Reuss, by the Jesuitenkirche. Branch Office (diligence tickets and Poste Restante letters obtained here only) on the Schweizerhof Quay, adjoining the Engl. Hof, where there is also a goods-agency and exchange-office. A new post-office is about to be opened near the station. — Steamboats see pp. 74, 78, 91.

Cabs. For 1/4 hr., 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c. (to or from the station 1 or 2 fr.); for 1 hr., 2 fr. 50 or 3 fr. 60 c.; each box 30 c. — To Seeburg 11/2 or 2 fr.; Meggen 31/2 or 5 fr.; Küssnacht 61/2 or 9 fr.; Hergiswyl 41/2 or 61/2 fr. — From 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares.

Rowing Boats, usually 75 c. per hr.; for each boatman 75 c.; to Weggis or Stansstad with two men 41/2 fr., 3 men 6 fr., 4 men 71/2 fr.; Brunnen with 3 men 12 fr., with 4 men 15 fr., &c.

English Church Service in the Protestant Church in summer. Presby-

terian Service in the Maria-Hilf Church, at 11 and 6.

Beyond the striking beauty of its situation, Thorvaldsen's celebrated Lion (p. 72), and the Gletschergarten, Lucerne offers little inducement for a prolonged stay. The finest views are from the "Gütsch (cable-tram, p. 74), and from the (20 min.) "Drei Linden. We ascend by the Lion Monument to the right to the Capuchin Monastery on the Wesemlin, pass round the monastery to the right, and ascend by a path to the 'hill of the three limes', which commands a beautiful view of Lucerne, its environs, and the Alps with the Titlis in the centre, and the Finster-Aarhorn and the Schreckhörner in the distance to the right.

Lucerne (1437': pop. 17,850), the capital of the canton of that name, lies on the Lake of Lucerne or Vierwaldstätter See, at the efflux of the Reuss. It is enclosed by well-preserved walls and watch-towers, erected in 1385, which give it a picturesque appearance, while its amphitheatrical situation on the lake, between the Rigi and Pilatus, and facing the snow-clad Alps of Uri and Engelberg, is one of surpassing beauty.

The clear, emerald-green Reuss issues from the lake with the swiftness of a torrent. Its banks are connected by four bridges. The handsome New Bridge, the highest, an iron bridge paved with stone, close to the end of the lake, crosses from the town to the railway-station. The second, the Kapellbrücke, carried obliquely across the stream, is covered with a roof, which is painted with 154 scenes from the lives of St. Leodegar and St. Mauritius, the patron-saints of Lucerne, and from Swiss history. Adjoining the bridge, in the middle of the river rises the picturesque old Wasserthurm, containing the admirably arranged Municipal Archives. According to tradition, this building was once a lighthouse (lucerna), and gave its name to the town. St. Peter's Chapel (Pl. 11), at the N. end of the bridge, has four modern altar-pieces by Deschwanden.

The third bridge, the Reussbrücke, is of a more modern character. The fourth, the Mühlen- or Spreuer-Brücke, is roofed like the first, and adorned with paintings of the 'Dance of Death'. — The Reuss and the lake are enlivened with swans and flocks of half-tame waterfowl (Fulica atra; black, with white foreheads).

The \*Schweizerhof Quay, with its fine avenue of chestnuts, occupies the site of a bay of the lake which was filled up in 1852, and affords a delightful view. The stone indicator on a projecting platform points out the chief places in the environs.

VIEW. To the left the Rigi Group; the highest point to the left is the Kulm with the hotels; on the saddle between the Kulm and the Rothstock is the Staffel Inn; more to the right the Schild, the Dossen, and the isolated Vitznauer Stock. To the left of the Rigi, above the hills by the lake, rises the peak of the Rossberg; to the right of the Vitznauer Stock, in the distance, are the singularly indented peaks of the Ross-Stock Chain; then the Nieder-Bauen or Seelisberger Kulm and the Ober-Bauen; nearer are the dark Bürgenstock, with its hotel, and the Buochser Horn; to the left and right of the latter tower the Engelberg Alps, the last and highest to the right being the Titlis; farther to the right the Stanserhorn, the mountains of Kerns and Sachseln, and to the extreme right Pilatus.

On the new Quai National, which continues the Schweizerhof Quay to the E., is the Kursaal (see p. 71).

The Gothic Protestant Church (Pl. 10), at the back of the W. 'dépendance' of the Schweizerhof, was completed in 1861.

On rising ground at the E. end of the quay is the \*Hofkirche, or Stiftskirche (Pl. 8), restored in the 17th cent., with two slender towers erected in 1506. It contains a fine pulpit, carved stalls, stained-glass windows, and two side-alters with reliefs in carved wood, that on the N. side representing the death of the Virgin (15th cent.). The Churchyard contains some good monuments. Frescos in the S.W arcades by Deschwanden.

Not far from the Stiftskirche, outside the (N.E.) Weggis Gate, and  $^{1}/_{4}M$ . from the Schweizerhof, is the famous \*Lion of Lucerne

(Pl. 14), a most impressive work, executed in 1821 to the memory of 26 officers and about 760 soldiers of the Swiss guard, who fell in the defence of the Tuileries on 10th Aug., 1792. The dying lion (28' in length), reclining in a grotto, transfixed by a broken lance, and sheltering the Bourbon lily with its paw, is hewn out of the natural sandstone rock after a model (exhibited gratis in the adjoining building) by the celebrated Danish sculptor Thorvaldsen. Inscription: Helvetiorum fidei ac virtuti. Die X Aug., II et III Sept. 1792. Haec sunt nomina eorum, qui ne sacramenti fidem fallerent, fortissime pugnantes ceciderunt. Duces XXVI. Solerti amicorum cura cladi superfuerunt Duces XVI. The rock which bears the inscription and names of the officers is overhung with trees and creepers. A spring at the top flows down on one side and forms a dark pool at the base, surrounded by trees and shrubs. The monument is illuminated with Bengal lights every Saturday evening (1 fr.). The neighbouring Chapel (inscription, Invictis Pax) contains the escutcheons of the deceased officers. - The Lion Monument Museum, opposite the Lion, contains representations from the revolutionary period and an 'international picture gallery' (adm. 1/2 fr.).

On the N. side of the monument is the entrance to the \*Gletschergarten (adm. 1 fr.), a most interesting relic of the ice-period, with 32 holes formed by whirlpools, of different sizes (the largest being 26' wide and 30' deep), well-preserved 'Gletscherschliffe', or rocks worn by the action of the ice, etc., discovered in 1872, and connected by means of steps and bridges. A kiosque here contains Pfyffer's Relief of Central Switzerland, on a scale of 51/3 inches to the mile, 23' long, and 13' wide; in another there is a small collection of relics from lake-dwellings.

To the right of the Lion Monument is Stauffer's Museum (Pl. 25; adm. 1 fr.), containing about 600 stuffed Alpine animals in groups.

The Rathhaus (Pl. 1) contains some good carving, of 1605, and portraits of magistrates. On the ground-floor is a gallery of ancient and modern Pictures (1st June to 15th Oct.; p. 69), and an \*Historical and Art-Industrial Museum.

The Museum contains the collections of the Historical Society, comprising relics of the pre-historic, Celtic-Roman, Germanic and mediæval periods; the armoury from the Arsenal, embracing weapons, flags, and trophies of the battles of the 14th cent. and of the Burgundian and Milanese wars; the Antiquarium of the Historical Society, consisting of various relics and representations of the places where they were found. Among the historical objects may be mentioned curiosities from tombs, relics from the lake-dwellings, and an admirable bronze statue of Mercury. In the armoury is the coat-of-mail of Duke Leopold of Austria. A banner presented by Pope Julius II., and a chased sword-handle ('Tellenschwert') of the 16th cent. should also be noticed. Here, too, is exhibited a "Collection of Stained Glass of the 14th-18th cent., including a series of armorial bearings of the 17th cent.

A fresco on the tower represents the death of the magistrate Gundolfingen at the Battle of Sempach. The *Fountain* in the Weinmarkt (Pl. D, 3) dates from 1481.

The Jesuit Church (Pl. 9), near the Post-office, contains an

altar-piece in the second chapel to the right, representing St. Nikolaus von der Flüe (p. 118), behind which is the robe of the saint.

The \*Gütsch (1722'), a steep ascent at the N.W. end of the town (cable-train in 3 min., every  $^{1}/_{2}$  hr.; fare 30, return-ticket 50 c.), affords a splendid survey of the town, the lake, the Rigi, and the Alps of Uri, Unterwalden, and Engelberg. \*Hotel and Restaur., with wooded grounds. — A pretty walk through the woods leads from the Gütsch to the  $(1^{1}/_{2} \text{ hr.})$  Kurhaus Sonnenberg (p. 71), whence we may descend to (25 min.) Kriens (\*Pilatus) and take the train back to (12 min.) Lucerne. — The S.E. spur of the Gütsch is called Gibraltar (pens., see p. 71).

#### 25. Lake of Lucerne.

Comp. also Map, p. 80.

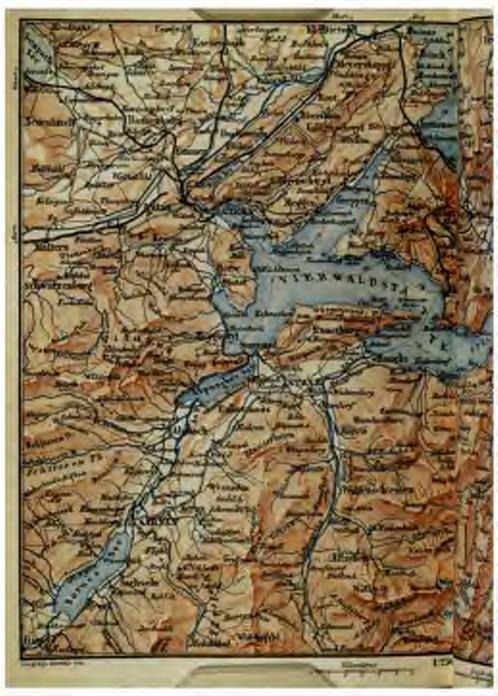
Steamboat 6-7 times daily between Lucerne and Flüelen in 23/4 hrs., express in 21/4 hrs. (to Hertenstein 35 min., Weggis 45 min., Vitznau 1, Buochs 11/4, Beckenried 11/2, Gersau 13/4, Treib 2, Brunnen 2 hrs. 5 min., Sisikon 2 hrs. 10 min., Isleten 2 hrs. 20 min., Bauen 2 hrs. 25 min., Tells-Platte 21/2, Flüelen 23/4 hrs.; the steamers do not all touch at Hertenstein, Buochs, Treib, Sisikon, and Tells-Platte). Fare to Flüelen 3 fr. 65 or 2 fr. 60c.; return-tickets available for two days at a fare and a half; season-tickets still cheaper. Trunk 40-80 c., including embarcation and landing. All the steamers, except the quick boat at 5.30 a.m., touch at the railway-station of Lucerne after leaving the quay (comp. p. 70). Good restaurants on board. Time-tables and useful maps of the lake to be had at the steamboat-offices gratis.

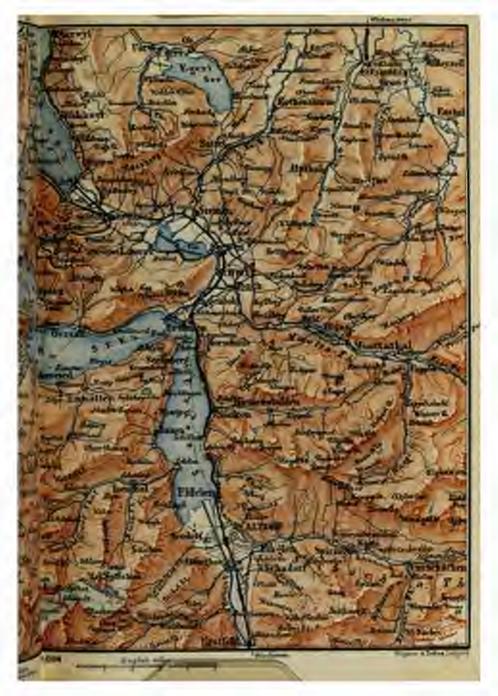
The \*\*Lake of Lucerne (1434'; Vierwaldstätter See, or 'Lake of the Four Forest Cantons'), which is bounded by the 'forest cantons' of Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, and Lucerne, is unsurpassed in Switzerland, and even in Europe, in magnificence of scenery. Its beautiful banks are also intimately associated with those historical events and traditions which are so graphically depicted by Schiller in his William Tell. The lake is nearly cruciform in shape, the bay of Lucerne forming the head, the bays of Küssnacht and Alpnach the arms, and those of Buochs and Uri the foot. Length from Lucerne to Flüelen 23 M., from Alpnach to Küssnacht at the extremities of the arms 121, M.; width 1,2-13,4 M.; greatest depth 700'.

Rowing or Sailing Boats are seldom used by travellers, being badly

Rowing or Sailing Boats are seldom used by travellers, being badly constructed and uncomfortable. Tariff at the inns on the lake. — The wind on the lake is apt to change with extraordinary rapidity, and the boatmen declare that it blows from a different quarter as each promontory is rounded. The most violent is the  $F\delta hn$  (S. wind), which sometimes renders the S. bay of the lake impracticable for sailing or rowing-boats, and dangerous even for steamboats. In fine weather the Bise (N. wind) usually prevails on the bay of Uri from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and a gentle S. wind during the rest of the day.

Soon after leaving Lucerne the steamer affords a strikingly picturesque view of the town, with its towers and battlements. To the left rises the Rigi, to the right Pilatus, and facing us the Bürgenstock, the Buochser Horn, and the Stanser Horn; to the left of Pilatus, above the hills of Suchseln, the Wetterhorn, the Schreckhörner, the Monch, Eiger, and Jungfrau gradually become visible,





but the Finsteraarhorn is hidden. The small promontory to the left, with a pinnacled villa, is the Meggenhorn. In front of it lies Altstad ('old shore'), an islet planted with poplars, so named because the bank of the lake formerly extended to this point, while both banks of the Reuss lower down were mere marshes. Fragments of an old custom-house are still to be seen on the island.

Beyond the Meggenhorn the lake of Küssnacht opens to the left, and the bay of Stansstad to the right, and we have now reached the central part ('Kreuztrichter') of the cross formed by the lake. In the distance to the left, Küssnacht (p. 91) is visible; in the foreground, Neu-Habsburg (p. 91). To the right the dark, forest-clad Bürgenstock (3720') rises abruptly from the water (see p. 113). From this part of the lake the Pilatus (p. 88) is very striking. Its barren, rugged peaks, seldom free from cloud or mist, frown grimly over the cheerful landscape, in marked contrast to the Rigi on the opposite bank, the lower slopes of which are covered with gardens, fruit-trees, and houses, and the upper with woods and green pastures.

Beyond the promontory of Tanzenberg, in a small bay to the left. is the handsome \*Pension Schloss Hertenstein (7-8 fr.); on a tongue of land beyond it is the ruined castle of Hertenstein, amidst wood. Facing us, in the distance, peeps the double-peaked Scheerhorn (p. 62). Stat. Hertenstein (\*Pens. Hertenstein, dépendance of Pension Schloss Hertenstein, and reached either on foot through the park in 10, or by boat in 5 min.). Then —

Weggis - Hotels. \*Hôt. DU LAC, pens. 6-9 fr.; \*Löwe, R. 2, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; "Post, at the steamboat-quay; "Bellevue, Inely situated <sup>3</sup> 4 M. to the W., 8-9 fr., adapted for a stay of some time; Pens. Belve-Dere & Villa Köhler, with garden, pens. from 6 fr.; Dr. Gerig's 'Paradies' Pens.; "Hot. Pens. Lützelau (see below).

Weggis, a thriving village in a very sheltered situation, the garden of Lucerne, was formerly the usual landing-place for the

Rigi (comp. pp. 81, 84).

A road to the N. leads to (2 M.; or a path to the right, passing the church, in 1/2 hr. to) Greepen (p. 91). Between the road and the path (which ascends for 1/4 hr. at the schoolhouse of Weggis) rises the Rigiblick, a grassy hill affording a fine survey of the lake. — Beautiful walk to the E., by the road skirting the lake, to Lützelau (\*Pens., 5 fr.) and (3 M.) Vitznau. A new road continues from Vitznau by the Obere Nase (fine view of the lake) to 1 hr. Gersey, and post the Vical large of Charal (fine view of the lake) to (1 hr.) Gersau and past the Kindlimord Chapel (p. 76) to (11/2 hr.) Brunnen.

Nearing Vitznau, we observe on the hill-side to the left the railway-bridge across the Schnurtobel (p. 82), and high above it the Hôtel Rigi-First (p. 87). Vitznau (\*Hôt. & Restaur. Rigibahn, R., L., & A. 31/2, B. 11/4, pens. 6-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Pfyffer, pens. 5-7 fr.; \*Hôtel Rigi, R. 2-21/2, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.; Pens. Zimmermann zum Kreuz), prettily situated at the base of the Vitznauer Stock, is the terminus of the Rigi Railway (p. 82). High above the village rises the precipitous Rothfluh, with the Waldisbalm, a stalactite

grotto 330 vds. long, but difficult of access.

Beyond Vitznau two rocky promontories, aptly called the Nasen

(noses), and perhaps once united, project far into the lake, apparently terminating it, the one being a spur of the Rigi, the other of the Bürgenstock (p. 117). Beyond the E. Nase the snowy pyramid of the Tödi (p. 61), and more to the left, above the Pragel, the Glärnisch (p. 64) become visible. Beyond this strait the lake is called the Buochser See, from Buochs (\*Krone; Hirsch; \*Restaur. Kreuzgarten), a village to the right, which was burned down by the French in 1798. Above Buochs rise the Buochser Horn and the Stanser Horn (see p. 113). All the steamers do not touch at Buochs. Between Buochs and Beckenried (pretty walk of 3/4 hr.) extensive operations have been carried out to regulate the torrents descending from the Buochser Horn and the Schwalmis.

Beckenried (\*Sonne; \*Mond, R. & A. 2. B. 1. pens. 7 fr.; \*Nidwaldner Hof, pens. 6-8 fr.; Adler), on the S. bank, where the delegates from the Four Forest Cantons used to assemble. (There are two piers here: one near the 'Sonne' for the steamers to Flüelen. the other by the 'Mond' for those to Lucerne.) In front of the church rises a fine old walnut-tree. In the neighbourhood are several cement-factories and the picturesque Riseten Waterfall.

One-horse carriage to Engelberg (p. 114) 18 fr., two-horse 30 fr. (from Buochs 15 or 25 fr.); to Stans 6 or 12, Stansstad 8 or 15, Alpnach 11 or 18, Grafenort 12 or 20. Seelisberg 13 or 25. Schönegg 6 or 12, Brienz 35 or 55 fr., and fee.

FROM BECKENRIED TO SEELISBERG (23/4 hrs.). The groad leads by the (34 hr.) charmingly situated \*Pension Schöneck (water and whey-cure, board 6 fr.) to (1/4 hr.) the village of Emmetten (2590'; Post, Engel, both well spoken of; Stern; pens. at all three 5 fr.); then through a somewhat monotonous dale between the Stutzberg and Niederbauen (p. 77) past the picturesque Seeli to the (13/4 hr.) Kurhaus Seelisberg and (8 min.) the village of Seelisberg (p. 77).

lage of Seelisberg (p. 77).

On the opposite bank, on a fertile strip of land between the Vitznauer Stock and the Hochfluh, lies the pretty village of Gersau (\*Hôt.-Pens. Müller, R. 2-4, D. 31/2, pens. from 9 fr.; \*Gersauer Hof; Hirsch; Sonne; \*Zur Ilge, plain), in the midst of orchards. with its broad-eaved cottages scattered over the hill-side. It was an independent canton down to 1817, when it was annexed to Canton Schwyz. The village, being protected from cold winds, is a resort of invalids. In the ravine behind it is a silk-spinning mill, and on the mountain above is the Rigi-Scheidegg Kurhaus (p. 81).

After the church-festival a kind of 'diet' used formerly to be held at Gersau by all the beggars of the surrounding country, accompanied by merry-makings which lasted for three days. — Path to the Rigi-Scheidegg, see p. 87. — To (4½ M.) Brunnen (p. 78) a beautiful walk by

the road skirting the lake.

The chapel on the bank to the E. of Gersau is called Kindlimord ('infanticide') from the tradition that a poor fiddler killed his starving child here by dashing it against the rock indicated by a black cross. To the E. rise the bare peaks of the two Mythen, at the base of which, 3 M. inland, lies Schwyz (p. 94); nearer is the church of Ingenbohl, and in the distance to the right the Achselberg or Achslenstock (7057'), with its crown of rocks resembling a castle.

The steamer now crosses to Treib (Inn, rustic), in Canton Uri, at the foot of the precipitous Sonnenberg, the landing-place for the village of Seelisberg (2628'; \*Hôt.-Pens. Hauser; Pens. Aschwanden, immediately behind the church, 5 fr., unpretending; Zum Löwen) on the hill above, to which a road leads in 11/4 hr. (one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 10, to the Kurhaus 6 or 12 fr., with fee of 2 fr.). The more direct footpath ascends to the left behind the inn (50 min.; steep but shady most of the way). By the Chapel of Maria-Sonnenberg (2772'), 12 min. from the church of Seelisberg, is the Pension Grütli (6 fr.), and near it the little Hôtel Mythenstein, beside which is the \*Kurhaus Seelisberg or Sennenberg (2772'; three houses, with 300 beds; pens. 10-11, A. 1/2 fr.), a sheltered

spot with pure mountain air, and a favourite health-resort.

Beautiful view from the Känzli (in the wood to the right at the S. end of the Kurhaus, 3/4 hr.), over the lake and the plain as far as the Weissenstein. — About 1/2 hr. S.W. of the Kurhaus lies the picturesque little Seelisberger See, or 'Seeli' ('little lake', 2471'; with bath-house), on the precipitous N. side of the 'Niederbauen, or Seelisterger Kulm (6316'; guide 5 fr. and fee), which may be ascended from the Kurhaus in 31'2-1. from Beroldingen in 3, or from Emmetten in 31/2 hrs. (see below). Starting from the Kurhaus, we follow the Emmetten road towards the N., passing the Seeli; after 1/2 hr. we ascend to the left towards the base of the Bauen, by a steep and narrow path, which is particularly uncomfortable after rain. Part of the ascent, which is suitable for mountaineers only, is through wood. - The ascent from Beroldingen (see below; good guide, Peter Bissig, at the 'Schlösschen') to the right, rounding the summit of the Kulm, and leading high above the Seelisberg Lake, is steep, toilsome, and giddy (3 hrs. in all; for adepts only). The preferable route leads from Beroldingen to the left, round the Kulm, and over the *Urwängi-Alp* (also 3 hrs.). — The ascent is easier from *Emmetten* (p. 76; experts may dispense with a guide). The shortest way (3 hrs.) leaving the village at the S. end, follows for a short distance the right bank of the Kohlthal brook, and then passes between some houses; after 20 min. we turn to the right and follow the tolerably good and distinct path towards the middle of the rocky arête at the W. end of the mountain. From the  $(1^1/4 \text{ hr.})$  top we enjoy a fine view of the lake of Lucerne. Thence along the ridge in  $1^1/2 \text{ hr.}$  to the summit. — An easier route, but 1/2 hr. longer, diverges to the left at the church  $(1^1/4 \text{ hr.})$  from the Kurhaus) and ascends the Kohtthal to a gate the church (1/4 hr. from the Kurhaus) and ascends the horizonta to a gave near some chalets (1 hr.). After 2 min. more we cross the bridge to the left, and ascend by a good but steep zigzag path for 20 min., at first over a grassy slope, and then entering the wood to the left; 7 min., a bridge over a cleft; 10 min., a chalet (the path leading to the right of the hill with a cross). We ascend the slopes beyond the chalet to (1/4 hr.) a gate; for 12 min. more we walk towards the Bauen, visible to the E., and then for 12 min. more we walk towards the Bauen, visible to the E., and then descend a little to a second chalet. Farther on we pass to the right of a stone stable on the hill; 40 min., third chalet (rustic tavern); lastly in zigzags, the best route being round the Bauen, to the pole on the top in 40 min. more. Magnificent view of the entire Lake of Lucerne from Lucerne to Flüclen, of the Uri-Rothstock, the Bristenstock, Tödi, Scheerhorn, Windgällen, etc., and of the Reussthal as far as Amsteg. The distant view, however, is inferior to that from the Rigi. Early in the morning nearly the whole ascent from Emmetten is in shade.

Those who desire to walk from Seelishers to Rayen on a bay of Lake Uri.

Those who desire to walk from Seelisberg to Bauen, on a bay of Lake Uri, and thence to cross the lake to Tell's Platte or Fluelen, go straight on from Sonnenberg (finger-post). After 1/4 hr. we diverge to the left to the (6 min.) \*Schwändifuh (an admirable point), the perpendicular rocks of which are the Teufelsmünster of Schiller's Tell (Act iv, Sc. 1). Returning to the main path, we descend, without turning either to the right or to the left, to [3/4 h.) the little château of Beroldingen, and thence by a safe, though steep and rather uncomfortable path to (1 hr.) Bauen (Tell, poor). Boat from Bauen to Tellsplatte 2, Rütli 3, Flüelen 4 fr. (higher charges at the 'Tell'). — Path to the Rütli, see p. 79.

Opposite Treib, on the E. bank, lies the large village of -

Brunnen. — "Waldstätter Hof, on the lake, with baths, R., L., & A. 3-5, D. 4, pens. 8-11 (in spring, 7-9 fr.); "Hôt.-Pens. Adder, "Hôt.-Pens. Hirsch, at the steamboat quay, R., L., & A. 2-3, 'pens.' from 7 fr.; "Rössli, Brunnerhof, both near the quay, pens. 6 fr.; "Hôt.-Pens. Auppermade, 6 min. from the lake, with gardens and fine view, pens. 8-10 fr.; "Pens. Gütsch, with fine view, unpretending; "Pens. du Lac, 1/4 M. to the W. of the village, 41/2-6 fr.; Pens. Bellevue (6 fr.) and Pens. Mythenstein, (61/2 fr.), both on the Axenstrasse, close to the lake; Hôt. Bannhof, Euw, Rosengaren, "Freihof, Sonne, Rütli, and others, homely. — Restaurant Zur Drossel, near the quay.

ROWING BOATS: to Treib and back with one boatman 1 fr., with two 2 fr.; Rütli (and back) 21/2 or 4, Tellsplatte 3 or 6, Rütli and Tellsplatte

5 or 8 fr.

BATHS (warm and lake-baths) at the Waldstätterhof (lake bath and towel, 50 c.). — Good and cheap wood-carving at *Leuthold's*, by the steamboat-pier, and at Aufdermauer's, on the Axenstrasse. — Eng. Ch. Serv. at the Waldstätter Hof.

Brunnen, the port of Canton Schwyz, a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 97), and one of the most beautiful places on the lake, is partly situated in a flat and marshy valley near the mouth of the Muota. The old Susthaus, or goods-magazine, is decorated

with quaint frescos.

The Gütsch, a height behind Brunnen, overlooks the two arms of the lake and the pretty valley of Schwyz. — Shady walks in the neighbouring woods. — From Brunnen to Morschach a good carriage-road (in shade in the morning) ascends in 1 hr. from the Axenstrasse. The shady footpath which diverges at the guide-post to the left before the road cuts off a long curve. 50 Min. "Hôtel Axenfels (about 1960'; R. from 2½, D. 4, 'pens.' 7 fr.) with gardens and a line view. A few min. farther on is the charmingly situated hamlet of Morschach (2155'; "Hôt.-Pens. Frohnalp, with gardens, pens. from 5 fr.; Pens. Bettschart, moderate; Pens. Degenbalm, beautifully situated on a eminence 10 min. above the village, pens. from 5 fr.). The road then ascends to the left, immediately behind the Hôt. Frohnalp, passing the Pens. Rütliblick (fine view) to (10 min.) the spacious "Kurhaus Axenstein, a hotel and pension (R. 3-4. D. 4, pens. 10-22 fr.; Eng. Ch. Serv.), splendidly situated on the Brändli. with a magnificent "Survey of both arms of the lake. Beautiful shady grounds close to the hotel, containing numerous erratic blocks and interesting traces of glacier-action. Strangers are admitted to the park, but if residing at the Hôtel Axenfels only on payment of 9 fr. Besides the road, there is a path from the Gütsch to the hotel, for the most part in shade (3/4 hr.) Omnibuses run between the Axenstein and Axenfels hotels and the station and pier at Brunnen (50 min., 21/2 fr.; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 10 fr.).

The Stoos (4242'), the N. spur of the Frohnalp ("Kurhaus, R., L., & A. 31/2,

The Stoos (4242'), the N. spur of the Frohnalp ("Kurhaus, R., L., & A. 31'2, pens 7-10 fr.), another good point of view, with varied walks, is reached by a road (in shade in the morning for most of the way) from Morschach in 2 hrs. (carr. and pair from Brunnen in 21/4 hrs., 20 fr.; there and back 25-30 fr.). — The "Frohnalpstock (6270'; small Inn. five beds), 11/2 hr. S. of the Stoos, reached by a rough path (milk at a chalet half-way), affords a magnificent view of the lakes of Lucerne and Zug. The panorama of

mountains is, however, inferior to that from the Niederbauen.

Other excursions from Brunnen: to the Lake of Lowerz (p. 96) by Wylen, and back by Schwyz (p. 96); to the Muotathal (p. 63); by Ibach, on the left bank of the Muota, and back by the right bank; by the Axenstrasse (p. 79) to Flüelen (9 M.; best by carr., the road being shadeless as far as Tell's Platte; to Flüelen with one horse 8 fr.); to the

Kindlimord Chapel (p. 76) and Gersau (p. 76); to the Rütli (see below); to Seelisberg (p. 77); to the Mythen (p. 97), etc.

At Brunnen begins the S. arm of the lake, called the Urner See or \*Lake of Uri. The mountains now rise very abruptly, and the lake narrows. Lofty peaks, often snow-clad, peep through the gorges which open at intervals. By the sharp angle which juts into the lake from the W. bank rises the Wytenstein, or Mytenstein, a pyramid of rock, 80' high, bearing an inscription in huge gilded letters to the memory of Schiller, the 'Bard of Tell'. On the N. side is an inscription to a young Swiss officer, who accidentally lost his life here. A little farther, below Seelisberg (p. 77), and 10 min. above the lake, are the three springs of the Rutli, or Grütli, trickling from a rock overgrown with vegetation. This spot, with the adjacent timber-built \*Inn in the old German style and pretty grounds, belongs to the Confederation.

On this plateau, on the night of 7th Nov., 1307, thirty-three men, from Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, assembled and entered into a solemn league for the purpose of driving their oppressors from the soil. Tradition relates that these three fountains sprang up on the spot where the three confederates, Werner Stauffacher of Steinen in Schwyz, Erny (Arnold) an der Halden of Melchthal in Unterwalden, and Walter Fürst of Attinghausen in Uri, stood when the oath was taken. — A good path ascends in 1 hr. from the Rütli to the Kurhaus Seelisberg (p. 77).

On the E. bank of the lake runs the \*Axenstrasse, leading from Brunnen to (9 M.) Flüelen, and remarkable for the boldness of its construction, being to a great extent hewn in the rock. Below, parallel with, or above the road, runs the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 97), skirting the lake in a succession of tunnels and cuttings.

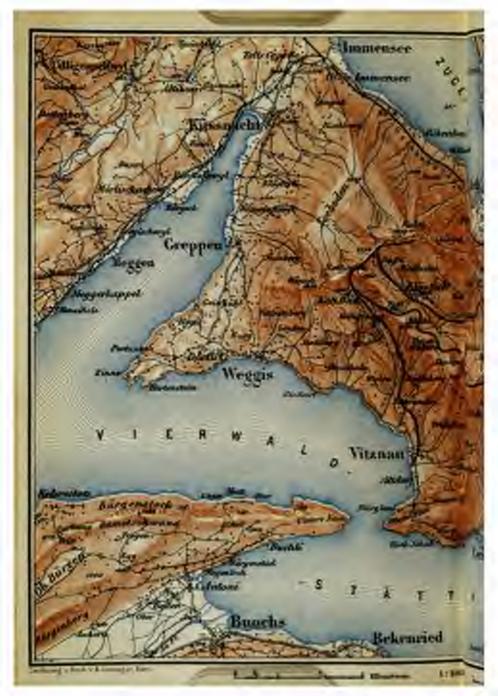
About 1/4 hr. after leaving Brunnen the steamer touches at Sisikon (Pens. Urirothstock, unpretending) on the E. bank. Through the Riemenstaldenthal (p. 64), on the opposite bank, we observe the bare Achslenstock (7057). We next reach stat. Tell's Platte (Restaurant, with baths, at the landing-place), 8 min. above which, on the Axenstrasse, is the \*Hôtel-Pension zur Tellsplatte (pens. 6fr.), with pleasure-grounds and a charming view. A little to the S. of the landing-place is a ledge of rock at the base of the Axenberg (3353'), where, shaded by overhanging trees and washed by the lake, stands the romantic Tell's Chapel, rebuilt in 1880, and adorned with four frescos by Stückelberg of Bâle (protected by a railing on the side next the lake; private path to it from the pier 20 c.). It is said to have been originally erected by Canton Uri in 1388 on the spot where the Swiss liberator sprang out of Gessler's boat. On Friday after Ascensionday at 7 a.m. mass is performed here, and a sermon preached, the service being attended by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood in gaily decorated boats. Near the chapel the lake is upwards of 700' deep. The grandest part of the Axenstrasse is between Tell's Platte Inn and Flüelen (21/2 M.), where it pierces the curiously contorted limestone strata of the Axenfluh, 360' above the lake, by means of a \*Tunnel. Beyond the

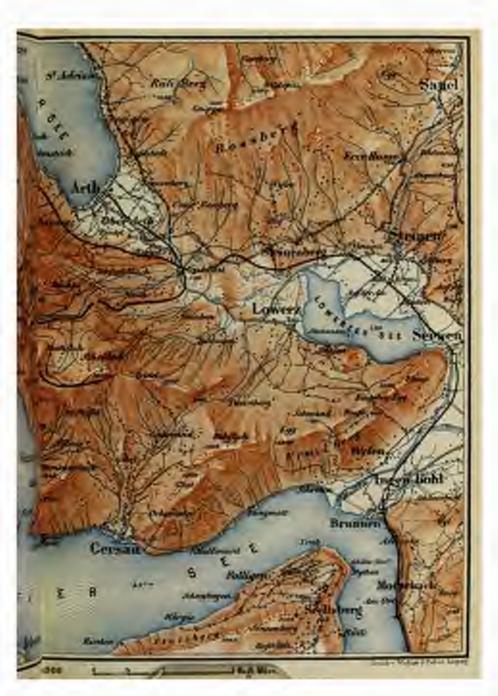
chapel Flüelen (which the steamer reaches in ½ hr. more) becomes visible. The scenery of this part of the lake is very striking. Opposite the chapel, on the W. bank, lies the hamlet of Bauen (p. 78), and, farther on, the dynamite-factory of Isleten, at the mouth of the Isenthal. On the saddle between the two peaks of the Uri-Rothstock, which rise above the Isenthal, lies a glacier, distinctly visible from the steamer; to the left of it the Gitschen (8334') rises abruptly from the lake, with its summit resembling a castle. Beyond Flüelen the Reussthal appears to be closed by the pyramidal Bristenstock, with the Kleine and Grosse Windgälle to the left of it (p. 110).

The Isenthal (see Map, p. 114) may be reached from Flüelen or Altdorf on foot in 3 hrs. viå Seedorf (p. 81), by a path skirting the lake and ascending to the site of the Fruttkapelle (2188'), with a picturesque view, where the path turns to the left into the valley; or by the steamer from Flüelen (starting at 1.20 p.m.) which touches at Isleten daily; or by small boat from Flüelen; or, best of all, by boat from Tell's Platte in ½ hr. (2-4 fr.). From Bauen (see above) a pleasant path, affording splendid views of the lake, ascends round the slope of the Furkelen direct to Isenthal in 1½ hr. — The path ascending from Isleten unites at the Fruttkapelle with the path from Seedorf. About 1 hr. from Isleten we reach the prettily situated village of Isenthal (2452'; \*Adler; Jos. Bissig and Alb. Imfanger, good guides). The valley divides here into the Grossthal to the right and the Kleinthal to the left. — Through the Grossthal, in which lies the Alpine hamlet of St. Jakob, we may either proceed to the W., passing between the Hohe Brisen (7894') and the Kaiserstuhl (7877'), over the Schönegy Pass (6316'), to Ober-Rickenbach and (5½ hrs.) Wolfenschiessen (p. 113); or to the S.W., over the Rothgrätli (8420') between the Engelberg-Rothstock and the Hasenstock to (10 hrs.) Engelberg (p. 114). The Engelberg-Rothstock (9252') may be ascended without difficulty from the Rothgrätli in 3/4 hr. (comp. p. 115).

Through the KLEINTHAL leads the usual route to the summit of the Uri-Rothstock (61/2-7 hrs.; not easy; guide 12, or with descent to Engelberg 25 fr. and fee). A fatiguing path leads to the Neienalp and (2 hrs.) Musenalp (4885); then a toilsome ascent of precipices of slate-rock to the top of the Kessei (8458); lastly, up the Mittelgrātli, or round it towards the E., across the Kleinthal Glacier and up the arête separating it from the Blümlisalp Glacier, to the summit of the "Uri-Rothstock (9620). An easier, but longer route through the Grossthal, passing St. Jakob and the Schlossfelsen, ascends by a steep and rough path to the (3 hrs.) Hangbaum-Alp (6659), grandly situated (fine cascades), where the night is spent (hay-beds); thence over pastures, loose stones, and the Blümlisalpsirn to the ridge between the Grossthal and Kleinthal; and lastly up the arête towards the W. to the summit (3-4 hrs. from Hangbaum). The mountain-group which culminates in the Uri-Rothstock and the Brunnistock (9683'), like the Titlis, is almost perpendicular on the E. and S.E. sides (towards the Gitschenthal and Surenen), and is composed of gigantic and fantastically contorted limestone rocks. The view from the summit is exceedingly grand: to the S. the chain of the Alps, with the Sentis at their E. extremity; at our feet, 8000' below, the Lake of Lucerne; to the N.E. and N. the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Entlebuch Mis., the lower hills of N. Switzerland, and the plains of S. Germany. — The descent (an easy and attractive glacier expedition) may be made by the Blümlisalp Glacier. the Schlosstock-Lücke, and the Rothstock-Lücke to the (3 hrs.) Plankenalp Club-hut, and to (2 hrs.) Engelberg (p. 114).

Flüelen, Ital. Fiora (\*Kreuz, R., L., & A. 3, B. 11/4 fr.; \*Tell, R. 2, B. 1 fr.; Adler; all near the quay; Stern. — Rail. Restaurant; lake-baths on the Axenstrasse, 1/2 M. off), is the port of Uri, and a station (close to the pier) on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 97).





Beyond the church is the small château of Rudenz which once belonged to the Attinghausen family. The Reuss, which falls into the lake between Flüelen and Seedorf, has been 'canalized' here to prevent inundations ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.'s walk, or  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. by boat to its influx).

## 26. The Rigi.

The Mountain Railways which ascend the Rigi from Vitznau and from Arth are now used by the vast majority of travellers who visit this justly famous and most admirable point of view. The journey is further facilitated by the numerous trains and steamboats which connect Arth and Vitznau with places both near and distant, so that a visit to the Rigi and back may now be accomplished easily from Lucerne or Zurich in one day. The ascent from Vitznau, which is more convenient for many travellers, affords beautiful views all the way, while that from Arth offers the advantage that the view bursts upon the spectator far more strikingly as he approaches the top.

Both lines are constructed on the rack-and-pinion system. The gauge is of the usual width. Between the rails runs the toothed rail, which consists of two rails placed side by side and connected with cross-bars at regular intervals. Into the spaces thus formed works a cog-wheel under the locomotive, which is always placed below the passenger-car. The maximum gradient of the Vitznau line is 1:4, and of the Arth line 1:5. Each train on the Vitznau line consists of one carriage only, with 54 seats. not divided into classes, and, on the Arth line, of two carriages holding 40 persons each. The average speed is 4-6 M. per hour. — The Scheidegg Railway (p. 87) is a line of the ordinary kind, but the locomotives are specially adapted for mounting gradients.

The Footpaths to the top of the Rigi are now very little used, but the Descent to Weggis on foot (2-21/2 hrs.; see p. 84) is recommended.

Hotels. On the Kulm, \*Schreiber's Rigi-Kulm Hotels (three houses; the two higher and older being now dépendances of the lower; Restaurant on the ground-floor of the latter); R., L., & A. 6-7, D. 5 fr. — On the Rigi-Staffel, where all the routes converge, 1/2 hr. below the Kulm, \*Hôt.-Pens. Rigi-Staffel, c., & A. from 31/3, D. 31/2, pens. 81/2 fr., adapted for a stay of some time; \*Hôtel Staffel-Kulm and Hôtel Rigi-Bahn, both immediately above the station, moderate. — The \*Kurhaus Rigi-Kaltbad (p. 82), 1/2 hr. below the Staffel, to the W., is a large, first-least exhibit pent though from 6 from 6 from 6 for and cold bether. Fig. 6 because class establishment, pens. from 9 fr.; (hot and cold baths; Eng. Ch. Serv.); Bellevue, below stat. Kaltbad, pens. from 7, D. 3½ fr., well spoken of. — \*Hôtel Rigi-First, on the Scheidegg railway (p. 87), 1/4 hr. from the Kaltbad, pleasant for some stay, pens. from 10th July to 10th Sept. 11-15 fr., earlier or later in the season 9-12 fr. — \*Schwert and \*Sonne, by the Klösterli (p. 83), R. & A. 2½-3, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr. — Pens. Riedboden between the Klösterli and the Staffel. 4 fr. — \*Hôt.-Pens. Rigi-FELSENTHOR (p. 84). 10 min. from stat. Romiti-Felsenthor (p. 82), pens. 6-7 fr. — Hôtel Rigi-Unterstetten, near stat. Unterstetten (p. 87), plain. — \*Kurhaus Rigi-Scheidegg (p. 87; proprietor, Dr. Stierlin), R. 3-5, D. 4, pens. in July and August 9-14, in June and Sept. 8-11 fr. (Eng. Ch. Serv.).

The \*\*Rigi (5906', or 4472' above the Lake of Lucerne; originally 'die Rigi', i.e. the strata), a group of mountains about 25 M. in circumference, lying between the lakes of Lucerne, Zug, and Lowerz, is chiefly composed of conglomerate (p. 96), while the N. and W. sides belong to the meiocene formation. The N. side is precipitous, but the S. side consists of broad terraces and gentle slopes, covered with fresh green pastures which support upwards of 4000 head of cattle, and planted towards the base with fig, chestnut, and almond

trees. Owing to its isolated situation, the Rigi commands a most extensive view, 300 M. in circumference, and unsurpassed for beauty in Switzerland. The mountain was known to a few travellers during the latter part of the 18th cent., but it was not till after the peace of 1815 that it became a resort of tourists. In 1816 a very modest inn was erected on the Kulm by voluntary subscription, and in 1848 it was superseded by the oldest of the three houses on the summit. Since then the number of inns has been steadily increasing, and the Rigi is now one of the most popular of Swiss resorts.

FROM VITZNAU TO THE RIGI-KULM. — 4½ M. MOUNTAIN RAILWAY in 1 hr. 20 min., fare 7 fr. (to Kaltbad 4½, Staffel 6 fr.); descent also 1 hr. 20 min.. fare 3½ fr.; 10 lbs. of luggage free, overweight being charged for. First-class return tickets from Lucerne to the Rigi viâ Vitznau 13½ fr.; Sunday tickets 7 fr.; season-tickets 30% less.

Vitznau, see p. 75. The station is close to the quay. The train (views to the left) ascends gradually through the village (1: 45), and afterwards more rapidly (1: 4), skirting the precipitous slopes of the Dossen. A \*View of the lake is soon disclosed, becoming grander as we ascend. Opposite us first appears the dark Bürgenstock, then the Stanserhorn, Pilatus, and Lucerne. Farther up, the Alps of Uri, Engelberg, and Bern come in sight above the lower mountains. The train (20 min. after starting) penetrates a tunnel 82 yds. long, crosses the Schnurtobel, a ravine 75' deep, by a bridge borne by two iron pillars, and soon reaches the watering and passing station of Freibergen (3333'). Stat. Romiti-Felsenthor (3890'; comp. p. 84) and (54 min. from Vitznau) —

23/4M. Kaltbad (4700'); to the left is the large Kurhaus (p.81), with its covered promenade, a health-resort on a plateau sheltered from the N. and E. winds.

A path leads through a narrow opening in the rock, to the left of the hotel, to St. Michael's Chapel, the walls of which are hung with numerous votive tablets. One of these on the left side records that two pious sisters sought refuge here from the persecutions of a governor of the district in the time of King Albert, and built the chapel. The spring (42° Fahr.) which bubbles forth from the rock adjoining the chapel was formerly called the 'Schwesternborn' in memory of the two sisters.

A path among the blocks of conglomerate near the chapel, and afterwards traversing park-like grounds, leads to the (10 min.) "Kanzli (4773'), a pavilion on a projecting rock, commanding an admirable view of the snow-mountains, and of the plain towards the N. with its numerous lakes, similar to that from the Staffel, but with a more picturesque foreground.— A path leads hence to the Staffel in the same time as from the Kaltbad (40 min.), ascending to the right as far as the point where the S. part of the Lake of Lucerne becomes visible, and following the crest of the mountain until it joins the path from the Kaltbad, about halfway up. Visitors to the Känzli therefore need not return to the Kaltbad.

Railway from the Kaltbad to the Scheidegg, see p. 87.

In 5 min, more the train reaches stat. Staffelhöhe; then ascends to the left, round the Rigi-Rothstock (see below), in 9 min. to (4 M.) Rigi-Staffel (5262'), the junction of the Arth line (see p. 83).

The 'Rigi-Rothstock (5156'), 12 min. to the S.W., affords a very picturesque survey of the central part of the Lake of Lucerne, which is not visible from the Kulm. A clear view is often enjoyed from this point while

the Kulm is enveloped in dense fog. The sunset is said to be sometimes seen in greater perfection from the Rothstock than from the Kulm, but the sunrise should certainly be witnessed from the latter.

The railway (here parallel with the Arth line) now ascends steeply to the Kulm (in 7 min.; a walk of 1/2-3/4 hr.), skirting the precipices on the N. side of the hill. 41/2 M. Rigi-Kulm (5741'), see p. 84.

FROM ARTH TO THE RIGI-KULM. 7 M. MOUNTAIN RAILWAY in 11/2 hr., fare 8 fr. 20 (to the Klösterli 5 fr. 50. Staffel 7 fr. 40 c.; from Arth-Goldau, on the St. Gotthard Railway, to the Kulm in 11/4 hr., fare 8 fr.); descent in 11/2 hr., fare 4 fr. 30 c.; only 10 lbs. of luggage free. Season tickets 50% less.

Arth (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 91. As far as Goldau the line is of the ordinary kind. The train ascends gradually to Ober-Arth, passes through the Mühlefluh Tunnel and under the St. Gotthard Railway, and reaches (11/2 M.) Arth-Goldau (1683'; Restaur.), a station on the St. Gotthard line (p. 96), where the toothed-wheel system begins, and where we change our direction. (Seats should if possible be secured at Arth on the left side, that farthest from the waiting-room.) The Rigi line traverses part of the scene of the Goldau landslip (p. 96), crosses the Schwyz road, and describes a wide curve to the W.; then, ascending more rapidly, it skirts the slope at the foot of the Scheidegg and reaches (23/4 M.) stat. Kräbel (2507'). Farther on, ascending 1' in 5', we skirt the precipitous Kräbelwand, where the construction of the line presented much difficulty, and obtain a fine view of the valley and lake of Lowerz, with the island of Schwanau, the Mythen near Schwyz, the Rossberg and scene of the great landslip, and the Lake of Zug. Beyond the Rothfluh Tunnel we are carried through a picturesque wooded valley, and across the Rothfluhbach, to the passing-station Fruttli (3780'). Still ascending rapidly, the train traverses the Pfedernwald, crosses the Dossenbach and, beyond the Pfedernwald Tunnel, the Schildbach, and reaches (5 M.; 11/4 hr. from Arth) -

Stat. Klösterli (4262'), lying in a basin enclosed by the Rigi-Kulm, the Rothstock, and the First. The 'Klösterli' is a small Capuchin monastery and hospice, with the pilgrimage-chapel of Maria zum Schnee, founded in 1689 and rebuilt in 1712, and the inns already mentioned (p. 81). The chapel is much visited by pilgrims, especially on 5th Aug. and 6th Sept.; and on Sundays there is mass with a sermon for the herdsmen of the mountain. This spot has no view, but is sheltered, and the air is often quite clear while the Kulm, Staffel, and Scheidegg are shrouded in mist. Walk from the Klösterli to the Rigi-First 18 min., Unterstetten ½ hr., to the Kulm 1½ hr., to the Staffel 40 min., to the Rothstock or the Schild 3/4, Dossen 1, Scheidegg 13/4 hr.

At  $(6^{1}/4 \text{ M.})$  stat. Rigi-Staffel (p. 82) a strikingly beautiful view is suddenly disclosed towards the W. and N. (comp. p. 81). From this point to the (7 M.) Rigi-Kulm, see above.

Bridle Paths to the Rigi (comp. p. 81). From Arth (1367'; p. 91), 31/2 hrs. to the top; a good path, which cannot be mistaken. By the chapel

of St. George, near the last house, it turns to the left, and reaches the foot of the mountain in 12 min.; 12 min., a waterfall, precipitated over blocks of conglomerate, but often dry in summer; 8 min., a meadow; 4 min., an expanse of fern; 12 min., the Kasgatterli, a store-house for cheese (avoid path to the right); 20 min., waterfall; 4 min., Unteres Dächli (see below), where the path unites with the bridle-path from Goldau.

FROM GOLDAU (p. 96)  $3^3/4$  hrs., an excellent bridle-path, the best of the Rigi routes, and not to be mistaken. To the W. of the railway-station we cross the Aa, and proceed to the left of the brook through meadows, pine-wood, and rocky debris, ascending by steps at places. To the left the precipitous slopes of the Rothfuh (5233'). 1 hr. Unteres Dächli (3084'; Inm), where the path comes up on the right from Arth; good view of the valley of Goldau, the Lake of Lowerz, and the Mythen of Schwyz. By the cross adjoining the tavern begin the thirteen stations or oratories which lead to the chapel of Our Lady of the Snow. At (20 min.) the Obere Dächli (refreshm.), with its fresh spring, the wood is quitted; on the opposite side of the valley runs the railway. This point is about half-way to the top; the second half, however (13/4 hr.), is easier. 10 min. Malchus-Capelle, the 8th station; then (1/2 hr.) Klösterli (see above); thence to the Rigi-Staffel (p. 83) 40 min., to the First 20 min. (p. 87).

FROM KÜSSNACHT (p. 91) a bridle-path (31/4 hrs.). The path diverges to the right by a small shrine at the N. end of the village, skirting the brook, which it crosses near a large new house; 1/2 hr., ruins of a burned house; at the finger-post 'auf die Rigi' we turn to the left; 20 min., Rossweid, where the rock bears a cross to the memory of a man killed by lightning in 1738 (view over the N. part of the Lake of Zug); then through wood (for 20 min.) and a fern-clad tract (view of the Lakes of Sempach wood (for 20 min.) and a tern-ctad tract (view of the Lakes of sempacin to the left, and Baldegg to the right). (1/4 hr.) Unter Seeboden-Alp (3372'; Kurhaus, rustic and dear), on which, at the Heiligkreuz, our path unites with those from Immensee and Tell's Chapel; 18 min., Obere Seeboden-Alp. Then a steep zigzag ascent of 11/4 hr. to the Rigi-Staffel (p. 83).

From Immenses (p. ?0) a bridle-path (31/4 hrs.). After 1/2 M. we reach the Küssnacht and Arth road at the inn 'Zur Eiche' (p. 88); fifty paces to the left, by the inn 'Zur Ilge', the Rigi path ascends to the right to the (13/4 hr.) Untere Seeboden-Alp (see above). Or we may follow the Kussnacht road for 1/2 M. more to Tell's Chapel (p. 91), and ascend thence to the left by a path which joins the other on the (3/4 hr.) Langeneck-Alp.

FROM GREPPEN (p. 91), on the E. bank of the Küssnacht arm of the Lake of Lucerne, another good bridle-path leads to the Kulm in 31/2 hrs.

FROM WEGGIS (p. 75) a bridle-path (31/4 hrs.), which cannot be missed (finger-post 5 min. from the landing-place), winding at first through productive orchards, the fruit of which is frequently offered for sale. It crosses the track of a mud-stream which descended from the mountain in 1795, taking a fortnight to reach the lake. (11/4 hr.) Heiligkreuz-Capelle; (1/2 hr.) the Hochstein or Felsenthor, sometimes called the Käsbissen (\*Hôt. Felsen-Thor, p. 81), an arch formed of two huge masses of conglomerate, on which rests a third block, (Stat. Romiti, a little higher up, see p. 82.) The which rests a third block. (Stat. Romiti, a little higher up, see p. 82.) The path runs parallel to the railway part of the way. (3/4 hr.) Kaltbad, see p. 82. This route commands beautiful views of the lake and mountains, and is especially recommended for the descent (comp. p. 81).

The Rigi-Kulm (5906'), a grassy peak, the highest and northernmost point of the Rigi, descends abruptly on the N. to the Lake of Zug, while on the S.W. side it joins that part of the mountain which encloses the basin of the Klö-terli and extends to the Scheidegg. At the top rises a wooden belvedere. The hotels (p. 81) stand about 130 paces below the summit, sheltered from the W. and N. winds.

The Kulm almost always presents a busy scene, but is most thronged in the morning and evening. The sunset is always the chief attraction. A performer on the Alpine horn blows the 'retreat' of the orb of day, after which the belvedere is soon deserted.



Half-an-hour before sunrise, the Alpine horn sounds the reveille. All is again noise and bustle; the crowded hotels are for the nonce without a tenant; and the summit is thronged with an eager multitude, enveloped in all manner of cloaks and mantles. Unfortunately a perfectly cloudless sunrise is a rare event.

A faint streak in the E., which gradually pales the brightness of the stars, heralds the birth of day. This insensibly changes to a band of gold on the horizon; each lofty peak becomes tinged with a roseate blush; the shadows between the Rigi and the horizon gradually melt away; forests, lakes, hills, towns, and villages reveal themselves; all is at first grey and cold, until at length the sun bursts from behind the mountains in all its majesty, flooding the superb landscape with light and warmth.

\*\*View. The first object which absorbs our attention is the stupendous range of the snow-clad Alps, 120 M. in length (comp. the Panorama). The chain begins in the far E, with the Sentis in Canton Appenzell, over or near which the first rays of the rising sun appear in summer. Nearer the Rigi rises the huge snowy crest of the Glärnisch: then the Tödi, in front of which are the Clariden. and to the right the double peak of the Scheerhorn; next, the broad Windgälle, immediately opposite, and the sharp pyramid of the Bristenstock, at the foot of which lies Amsteg on the St. Gotthard road; then the Blackenstock and the Uri-Rothstock, side by side, both so near that the ice of their glaciers can be distinguished; next, the serrated Spannörter, and more to the right the Titlis, the highest of the Unterwalden range, easily distinguished by its vast mantle of snow. The eye next travels to the Bernese Alps, crowning the landscape with their magnificent peaks clad with perpetual snow. To the extreme left is the Finsteraarhorn, the loftiest of all (14,026'); adjacent to it the Schreckhörner, the three white peaks of the Wetterhorn, the Mönch, the Eiger with its perpendicular walls of dark rock on the N. side, and the Jungfrau. To the W. tower the jagged peaks of the sombre Pilatus, forming the extreme outpost of the Alps in this direction. — Towards the North the entire Lake of Zug is visible, with the roads leadings to Arth, and the villages of Zug and Cham. To the left of the Lake of Zug, at the foot of the Rigi, stands Tell's Chapel, midway between Immensee and Küssnacht, a little to the left of a white house; then, separated from the Lake of Zug by a narrow strip of land, the Küssnacht arm of the Lake of Lucerne; more to the W. Lucerne with its crown of battlements and towers, at the head of its bay. Beyond Lucerne is seen almost the entire canton of that name, with the Emme meandering through it like a silver thread; the Reuss is also visible at places. More distant are the Lake of Sempach, the W. side of which is skirted by the railway to Bale, and the lakes of Baldegg and Hallwyl. Towards the West and North-West the horizon is bounded by the Jura Mts., above which peep some of the crests of the Vosges. - To the North, but to the left of the Lake of Zug, th handsome buildings of the former Abbey of Muri are visible, be yond which rises the castle of Habsburg; in the distance the Black Forest with its highest peaks, the Feldberg (to the right) and th Belchen (to the left). Beyond the Lake of Zug is seen the crest o the Albis with the Uetliberg, which nearly conceals the Lake of Zü rich; the long cantonal hospital and the cathedral in the town of Zürich are, however, visible. In the extreme distance rise the ba saltic cones of Hohenhöwen and Hohenstoffeln (close together) an the Hohentwiel in Swabia. Towards the East, behind the N. slop of the Rossberg, a glimpse is obtained of the Lake of Egeri, on th S. bank of which was fought the famous battle of Morgarten (p. 94) Beyond Arth, opposite the Kulm, is the Rossberg, the S. slope of which was the scene of the disastrous Goldan landslip (p. 96) Between the Rossberg and the E. ramifications of the Rigi lies th Lake of Lowerz with its two little islands; beyond it, the town o Schwyz, at the foot of the bald heights of the Mythen, overtopped by the imposing Glärnisch. To the right opens the Muotathal, ce lebrated in military annals. To the South-East and South the different heights of the Rigi form the foreground, viz. the Hochflu (below it the Rothfluh), Scheidegg, Dossen, and Schild, at the foo of which lies the Klösterli. To the left of the Schild part of th Lake of Lucerne is seen near Beckenried, and to the right the ba called the Lake of Buochs, with the Buochser Horn above it; a littl more to the right the Stanser Horn with Stans at its base; nearer the less lofty Bürgenstock and the Rigi-Rothstock. Beyond these to the left, is the Lake of Sarnen, embosomed in forest, to th right, the Bay of Alpnach, connected with the Like of Lucerne b a narrow strait formed by the Lopperberg, a spur of Pilatus. -Good panorama by Keller, upon which that annexed is based.

For a quarter of an hour before and after sunrise the view i clearest; at a later hour the mists rise and condense into clouds frequently concealing a great part of the landscape. To quote the chamois-hunter in Schiller's Tell:

'Through the parting clouds only
The earth can be seen,
Far down 'neath the vapour
The meadows of green.'

But the mists themselves possess a certain charm, surging in the depths of the valleys, or veiling the Kulm, and struggling agains the powerful rays of the sun. The effects of light and shade varying so often in the course of the day, are also a source of constant interest. In the early morning the Bernese Alps are seen to the best advantage, and in the evening those to the E. of the Bristenstock. One whole day at least should be devoted to the Rigi A visit may also be paid (on foot or by rail) to the Staffel (p. 83) the Kaltbad (p. 82), the Klösterli (p. 83), or the Scheidegg (p. 87) and the Rothstock (p. 82) may be ascended.

As the temperature often varies 40-50° within 24 hours, overcoats and shawls should not be forgotten. During the prevalence of the Föhn, or S. wind, the Alps seem to draw nearer, their jagged outlines become more definite, their tints warmer; and during a W. wind the Jura Mts. present a similar appearance; but these phenomena generally portend rain.

FROM THE KALTBAD TO THE RIGI-SCHEIDEGG. — 41/4 M. RAILWAY in 25 min.; fare 2 fr. 50, there and back 3 fr. 60 c.; only 10 lbs. of luggage free.

Rigi-Kaltbad (4700'), see p. 82. The railway skirts the S. slope of the Rothstock, being hewn in the rock the greater part of the way, and ascends gradually to stat. Rigi-First (4747'; \*Hotel, see p. 81), which commands a beautiful view of the Lake of Lucerne, the Uri and Unterwalden Mts., and the Bernese Alps. The train now describes a wide curve round the N. slopes of the Schild (see below), affording a pleasant view, towards the E., of the Mythen, the Glärnisch, and the Alps of Appenzell. Beyond stat. Unterstetten (Hotel, see p. 81) we traverse the saddle of the hill and cross a bridge 55 yds. long and 33' high, with a view to the N. and S. We pass through the Weisseneck Tunnel, 55 yds. long, cross the Dossentobel by a viaduct 84' high, and reach the ridge which connects the Dossen with the Scheidegg, where a view towards the S. is again disclosed.

Stat. Rigi-Scheidegg (5250'; \*Kurhaus, p. 81). The view hence (summit, 5407') is less extensive than that from the Kulm, but it also embraces the principal mountains, and some points not visible from the Kulm (see Panorama at the hotel). The plateau of the Scheidegg, about 1 M. in length, affords a pleasant promenade. The Dossen (see below) is 3/4 br. distant.

The Dossen (see below) is  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. distant.

Paths to the Scheidegg. From Gersau (p. 76) a bridle-path ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs., descent 2 hrs.), steep at places. Beyond the village we cross the brook and ascend by a paved path between orchards and farm-houses; 40 min., Brand:  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., a saw-mill, where we again cross the brook; 10 min., Unter-Gschwänd (tavern); 10 min., Ober-Gschwänd, where we join the path from Lowerz (see below). To the right, the precipitous slopes of the Hoch-fluh (5554'); below lies the little chapel of St. Joseph. On the sharp crest of the hill, 20 min. below the Scheidegg, a view is suddenly disclosed of the Rossberg and the lakes of Lowerz and Zug.

FROM LOWERZ (p. 96) a bridle-path (3 hrs.), ascending towards the S. to the depression between the Hochfuh and the Twäriberg, the E. spur of the Scheidegg, and uniting with the Gersau route at Ober-Gschwänd (see above).

FROM THE KLÖSTERLI (p. 83) a bridle-path (134 hr.), ascending from the Schwert Inn and passing the Dossen (5515'), the ascent of which adds 1/4 hr. to the walk. (We ascend the saddle to the right between the Schild and Dossen, 1/2 hr. from the Klösterli, pass the slope above Vitznau, with a fine view, and go straight thence to the top of the Dossen, which commands the whole of the Lake of Lucerne and Canton Unterwalden.)

FROM THE STAFFEL (p. 83) a good path (2 hrs.), hardly to be mistaken (railway, see above). At the Staffel Hotel it diverges to the left from the Rothstock path and skirts the brow of the mountain. (To the right, views of the Lake of Lucerne and the Alps; in the valley to the left lies the Klösterli.) After ½ hr., on the First (see above), it crosses the path from

the Klösterli to the Kaltbad, rounds the slopes of the Schild (5095') to the saddle between the Schild and Dossen, skirts the latter, and descends to the (11/4 hr.) chalets in the Elend, between the Dossen and Scheidegg, where it joins the path from the Klösterli. To the Kurhaus 1/4 hr. more.

#### 27. Pilatus.

Comp. Map, p. 74.

Routes. Pilatus is ascended from Hergiswyl, from Alpnach-Gestad, or from Alphach. Steamboat 3 times daily from Lucerne to Hergiswyl in 35 min. (1 fr. 40, 80 c.), to Alpnach-Gestad in 1½ hr. (2 fr. 40, 1 fr. 20 c.). Description of the route, see p. 117. Two-horse carr. from the railway-station at Lucerne to Hergiswyl in 1 hr., 1-2 pers. 4½, 3-4 pers. 6 fr.

FROM HERGISWYL (p. 117) bridle-path in 3½ hrs. (down in 2½ hrs.) to

the Hôtel Klimsenhorn (horse 12 fr.; back on the same day 8 fr., next day 12 fr.), whence the Klimsenhorn may be ascended on foot in 10 min., the Tomlishorn in 1 hr., and the Esel in 50 min. — From Alpnach-Gestad (p. 117) to the Hôtel Bellevue bridle-path in 41/2-5 hrs. (down in 3 hrs.); thence to the top of the Esel, 8 min. — From Alphan (p. 117) to the Hotel Bellevue bridle-path in 41/2-5 hrs. (down in 3 hrs.). — Porter from Hergiswyl to the Esel 3, Horse (without luggage) 12 fr.; (haise-à-porteurs 20 fr.; horse from Alpnach-Gestad to the Bellevue 15 fr. (Guides unnecessary.) - RAILWAY from Alphach-Gestad to the Hôtel Bellevue, under construction, see p. 89.

Hotels. KLIMSENHORN, 10 min. from the top of the peak of that name, R., L., & A. 41/2, D. 3 fr.; \*Bellevue, on the ridge between the Oberhaupt and the Esel, with an uninterrupted view towards the E., expensive, R., L., & A. 51/2, B. 2 fr.

\*Pilatus, the lofty mountain to the S.W. of Lucerne, rises boldly in a rugged and imposing mass, almost isolated from the surrounding heights. The W. and N. portions belong to the canton of Lucerne, the E. and S. to Unterwalden. The lower slopes are clothed with beautiful pastures and forests, while the upper part consists of wild and serrated cliffs, from which its ancient name Fractus Mons (broken mountain) is derived. The names 'Fracmont', 'Frakmund', have in later times been occasionally applied to it, but the name Pilatus (mons pileatus, the capped mountain) came into general use about the close of last century.

The names of the different peaks from W. to E. are the Mittaggüpfi or Gnep stein (6300'), the Rothe-Totzen (693'), the Widderseld (6824', the wildest), the Tomlishorn (6998', the highest), the Gemsmattle (6732'); to the S. the Matthorn (6693'); to the N. the Klimsenhorn (6266', which, seen from Lucerne, is the farthest W.); in the centre the Oberhaupt, then the Esel (6965', the most frequently ascended), and lastly the Steigli-Egg (6486'). Pilatus, form rly one of the best-known of the bwiss mountains, was for many years supplanted by the Rigi, but has of late regained its ancient reputation and become one of the most popular points of view in Switzerland.

Ascent. From Hergiswyl (\*Rössli), a village at the E. base of Pilatus (p. 117), an easy bridle-path ascends in 31/2 hrs. to the Hôtel Klimsenhorn. In front of the church we take the broader path to the left, and after 3 min. turn to the right, traversing orchards and meadows, and afterwards wood. At (11/4 hr.) the Hôt.-Pens. Brunni, a small sulphur-bath, there is a terrace affording a fine view; 6 min., a bench shaded by pines; 1/4 hr., a second bench. After 12 min. the path leads through a gate to the



PANORAMA VOR PILATUS ESEL 1 193 m

Gschwändalp, where a third bench (6 min.) commands a fine view. Near a chalet (20 min.) we pass through another gate and ascend in steep zigzags to the left, at first through beautiful pine-wood, and then across slopes of grass and debris, to (11/4 hr.) the Hôtel Klimsenhorn, situated on the saddle (5935', 29' higher than the Rigi-Kulm) connecting the Oberhaupt with the Klimsenhorn.

From the hotel we may ascend the (10 min.) \*Klimsenhorn (6266'), which affords an extensive and picturesque prospect to the E., N., and W., from the Uri Mts. to the Lake of Neuchâtel. The

view to the S. is hidden by the loftier peaks of Pilatus.

We may also ascend the Tomlishorn (6998') from the hotel in 1 hr., but the path is bad. It at first descends to the rock-strewn Kastelenalp on the W. slope, and then mounts towards the S.W., where it is hewn in the rock at places. Lastly it ascends on the brink of a gully by means of dilapidated steps to the ridge connecting the Tomlishorn with the Gemsmättli (6732), and thence towards the W. to the summit. View similar to that from the Esel.

From the Hôtel Klimsenhorn a well-constructed zigzag path ascends the steep slope of the Oberhaupt, to the (40 min.) Krisiloch, an aperture in the rock resembling a chimney, 20' high, through which 41 wooden steps ascend to the arête between the Oberhaupt and the Esel. A \*View of the Bernese Alps is suddenly disclosed here. The path then leads in a few minutes to the Hôtel Bellevue (6790'), and thence in 8 min. to the summit of the \*Esel (6965'). The \*\*VIEW from this point resembles that from the Rigi, but surpasses it in grandeur, the Bernese Alps being nearer and more conspicuous. Compare the panorama.

FROM ALPNACH-GESTAD (p. 117; railway under construction), a bridle-path (41/2-5 hrs.), the pleasantest of the routes. By the chapel near the Rössli, 3 min. from the landing-place, it diverges to the right, crossing pastures, at first ascending gradually, and affording beautiful retrospects of the lake and the Unterwalden Mts. Passing (1/2 hr.) a bench, we enter a wood, cross a bridge, and ascend a ravine (with small waterfalls) in zigzags to the (2 hrs.) Aemsigenegg (4431'); then ascend the Aemsigenalp (refreshm.) and Mattalp to the (11/2 hr.) ridge (6132') between the Esel and Matthorn, where our path joins that from Alphack. To the Hôtel Bellevue (see above), 1/2 hr. more.

FROM ALPNACH (p. 117). The bridle-path (41/2 hrs.; quite distinct), crosses the Kleine Schlierenbach, beyond the village, to Im Grund, and ascends through pastures (fine waterfall in the ravine to the right) and wood to the (2 hrs.) Alp Lütholdsmatt (3769'; refreshm.). It now leads to the E., past the chalets of Schwändi and Hinter-Frakmünd, between the slopes of the Widderfeld and the Tomlishorn on the left and those of the Matthorn on the right, and lastly ascends a stony slope in zigzags across detritus to the Hôtel Bellevue.

The PILATUS RAILWAY, now being constructed under the superintendence of Col. Locher. and to be opened for passenger traffic in June 1889, starts from Alpnach-Gestad between the Pilatus and Adler hotels (1446'), and ascends to the N., through fine beech woods, to the Aemsigenalp

(where the trains pass each other) and the Matt & (5314). Thence it is carried up the rocky peak of the Essi in a series of sharp curves, traversing four short tunnels and several galleries. The railway is 23 4 M. long, and the substructure for the entire distance consists of massive blocks and slabs of granite. The average gradient is 40:100, the steepest being 48:100, and the most gradual 18:100. The trains are propelled by means of two pairs of toothed wheels (one pair at each end of the train), working horizontally into a rail, toothed on both sides, in the centre of the track.

The Rigi has a marked advantage over Pilatus in frequently enjoying clear and sunny weather while its rival is shrouded in clouds or fog. Being an advanced outpost of the Alpine chain, Pilatus attracts every storm that approaches from the N. or W., and is the popular barometer of the district. An old saying runs thus:

'If Pilatus wears his cap, serene will be the day; If his collar he puts on, you may venture on the way; But if his sword he wields, at home you'd better stay!'

If the summit is free from clouds and fog in the morning, the weather cannot be depended on; but if shrouded in fog till midday, a fine afternoon may be expected.

Many legends are connected with Pilatus, particularly with its caverns (the Mondloch below the Tomlisalp, and the Dominikhöhle above the Brundlisalp) and its Lake (to the S.W. of the Klimsenhorn). One of the oldest [is, that when Pontius Pilate was banished from Galilee, he fled hither, and in the bitterness of his remorse, drowned himself in this lake.

### 28. From Zug and Lucerne to Arth.

Comp. Maps, pp. 74, 80.

#### i. From Zug to Arth. Lake of Zug.

Steamboat (in connection with the Zürich and Lucerne and the Rigi railways) in 50 min. (Quick train from Zug by Rothkreuz to Arth-Goldau in 48 min., ordinary in 1 hr. 40 min.)

The Lake of Zug (1368'), 83/4 M. long, 21/2 M. wide, and 650' deep, is very picturesque. Its richly wooded banks rise gently to a moderate height, while to the S., above its azure waters, towers the Rigi, visible from base to summit. On the flat N. bank of the lake many remains of lake-dwellings have been discovered.

Zuy, see p. 69. Soon after the steamer has left the pier, Pilatus appears to the S.W., and then the Bernese Alps and the Stanserhorn to the left. On a promontory on the W. bank is the handsome new château of Buonas; on the E. bank lie the village of Oberwyl and the houses of Otterswyl and Eyelenegg. Looking back, we observe the church-tower of Cham (p. 69), rising above the plain. On the W. bank, farther on, the wooded promontory of Kiemen projects far into the lake. To the left of the Rigi-Scheidegg are the Frohnalpstock and the Ross-Stöcke. The steamer touches at Walchwyl-Hörnli and the village of Walchwyl (\*Stern) on the E. bank, and then crosses to Immensee (\*Hôt. Rigi), charmingly situated at the foot of the Rigi. (Rail. stat., see p. 96; omnibus to Küssnacht in ½ hr.; footpath to the Rigi, p. 84).

On the E. bank lies St. Adrian. at the foot of the Rossberg (see

p. 96), which on this side is clothed with wood and pasture. As Arth is approached, one of the Mythen of Schwyz (p. 97) peeps from behind the Rossberg.

Arth (\*Adler, with garden on the lake; \*Hôt. Rigi; Schlüssel) lies at the S. end of the lake, between the Rigi and the Rossberg, but not exposed to the landslips of the latter, the strata of which dip in another direction. The Church, erected in 1677, contains a silver cup and vase captured at Grandson in 1476.

Arth-Rigi Railway, see p. 83. Footpath up the Rigi, see p. 83. —

From Arth to Küssnacht and Lucerne, see p. 96.

#### ii. From Lucerne to Küssnacht and Arth.

STEAMBOAT from Lucerne to (8 M.) Küssnacht, 1 hr.; Post-Omnieus from Küssnacht to (2 M.) stat. Immensee 3 times daily in 25 min., Rallway from Immensee to (5 M.) Arth-Goldau in 19 min. (From Lucerne by Roth-kreuz to Arth-Goldau quick train in 55 min., ordinary in 11/4 hr.; see pp. 95, 96.)

Departure from Lucerne, see p. 74. The steamer touches at Pens. Seeburg (p. 71), rounds the promontory of Meggenhorn (p. 75), and enters the bay of Küssnacht. To the left, near stat. Vorder-Meggen, rises the picturesque château of Neu-Habsburg, behind which peeps the ancient tower of the castle of that name, once a frequent resort of the Emp. Rudolph when Count of Hapsburg, and destroyed by the Lucerners in 1352. The incident which induced Rudolph to present his horse to the priest is said to have occurred here (see Schiller's ballad, 'The Count of Hapsburg').

Stat. Hinter-Meggen (\*Kurhaus & Pens. Gottlieben, suitable for some stay, prettily situated 1/4 M. from the lake, 5-9 fr.). The steamer now crosses to Greppen, skirts the beautiful wooded slopes of the Rigi, and soon reaches —

8 M. Küssnacht (1433'; pop. 3203; \*Hôt. du Lac, R. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.; \*Schwarzer Adler; Rössli; Tell; \*Pens. Sigwart), a village prettily situated at the N. end of this bay of the lake. Omnibus to Immensee from the landing-place; one-horse carr. 3 fr. — Ascent of the Rigi, see p. 84.

The road to (2 M.) Immensee ascends a little. To the right, on a wooded hill, are the scanty remains of Gessler's Castle, which is said to have been destroyed in 1308. We then pass through the 'Hohle Gasse' or 'hollow lane'; see Schiller's Tell), now half filled up, but still deserving the name at one point where it is shaded by lofty beeches. At the upper end of it,  $1^{1}/_{2}$  M. from Küssnacht, to the left, is Tell's Chapel (1584'), rebuilt in 1834, marking the spot where the tyrant Gessler is said to have been shot by Tell. Over the door is a painting of the event, with an inscription.

By the (1/2 M.) inn \*Zur Eiche, the road divides. A few paces to the right is stat. Immensee-Küssnacht (p. 96). The road to the left descends to (1/4 M.) the village of Immensee (p. 84).

# 29. From Wädenswyl to Einsiedeln, Schwyz, and Brunnen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 36, 74.

30 M. RAILWAY to (101/2 M.) Einsiedeln in 1 hr. (fare 2 fr. or 1 fr. 50 c.). Diligere from Einsiedeln to (191/2 M.) Brunnen twice daily in 31/4 hrs. (to Schwyz in 23/4 hrs.); fare 4 fr. 75 c. By taking the train to Biberbruck and the diligence thence to Brunnen, the traveller may reach the latter from Wädenswyl without passing Linsiedeln. — One-horse carr. from Einsiedeln to Brunnen in 33/4 hrs., 17 fr.; two-horse carr. from Biberbruck to Brunnen 25 fr.

Wädenswyl, see p. 39. The line (gradient 1:50) gradually ascends the fertile slopes on the S. bank of the Lake of Zürich, commanding beautiful views of the lake and the islands of Lützelau and Ufnau (p. 39). On a hill to the right is the ruin of Alt-Wädenswyl. 2 M. Burghalden;  $3^3/_4$  M. Samstagern ( $1^1/_4$  M. to the S.W. of which is the whey-cure estab. of Hütten, p. 39). Near ( $5^1/_2$  M.) Schindellegi( $2^4/_3$  \*Freihof; Hirsch), we cross the brawling Sihl. Now that we have quitted the fertile bank of the lake, the scenery suddenly assumes a more Alpine character. The line rounds the E. slopes of the Hohe Rhonen ( $4^0/_2$ ), and approaches the Alpbach, which falls into the Sihl here. Towards the S. appear the Mythen (p. 97). Beyond ( $7^1/_2$  M.) Biberbruck ( $2^7/_2$ 9'; Post), where the Biber falls into the Alpbach, the Glarus Mts., bounded on the left by the pyramidal Köpfenstock ( $6^2/_2$ 0'), form the background.

Pleasant excursion from Biberbruck (by road) to the (21/2 M.) top of the Gottschallenberg (3743'; \*Inn), the W. prolongation of the Hohe Rhonen (see below), commanding a fine view of the Alps. The descent may be made to (21/2 M.) Egeri (p. 94), to (11/2 hr.) Richterswyl (p. 39), or

by Menzingen to (6 M.) Zug (p. 69).

The train follows the narrow Alpthal (several cuttings and embankments, and a short tunnel), and soon reaches the basin of

 $(10^{1/2} \text{ M.})$  Einsiedeln (see below).

FROM RAPPERSWYL TO EINSIEDELN. By the lake-viaduct to Hurden and Pläffikon (rail. in 10 min.) see p. 39. A narrow road commanding fine views of the lake ascends in windings, past the Pens. Lugete, to the (5 M.) pass of the Etzel (3254; \*Inn), with the Chapel of St. Meinrad. The Hoch-Etzel (3615'; steep ascent of 1/2 hr. from the inn) is wooded, and commands no view, but the \*Schönboden (3523'), 3/4 hr. to the E., affords a splendid view of the lake. the Limmatthal as far as Baden, the Alps of Appenzell and Glarus, the Siblthal and Alpthal, with Einsiedeln, the Mythen of Schwyz, the Rossberg, and the Rigi; to the W. rises the Hohe Rhonen (4042'), locally called Dreiländerstein from the stone at the top marking the boundaries of cantons Zurich, Zug, and Schwyz. Travellers bound for Einsiedeln may from the Schönboden descend towards the \$\mathbb{S}.\mathbb{W}. direct to Egg, visible below, cross the Sihl, and join the road from the Etzel. — From the Etzel Inn the road descends to the (1 M.) Teufelsbrücke (2202') over the Sihl. The famous Paracelsus (d. 1541 at Salzburg) is said to have been born or to have once lived here. Then 3/4 M. to Einsiedeln.

Einsiedeln (2890'; pop. 8401; \*Pfau, R. & A. 21/2, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; \*Sonne; Drei Könige; \*Adler; Schwan), or Notre-Dame-des-Ermites (Monasterium Eremitarum), in a green valley, watered by the Alpbach, vies with Rome and Loreto in Italy, St. Jago de Compostella in Spain, and Mariazell in Styria as one of the most famous pilgrim

resorts in the world. Its foundation is attributed to Count Meinrad of Sulgen, who built a chapel here in honour of a wonder-working image of the Virgin presented to him by the Abbess Hildegard of Zürich. After the death of Meinrad, who was assassinated in 861, a monastery of Benedictine Hermits ('Einsiedler') sprang up here. In 1294 it was created an independent principality by Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg, and owing to the constantly increasing throng of pilgrims which it attracted soon vied with St. Gallen as one of the richest monasteries in Switzerland.

In the large open space between the houses (a great many of which are inns for the entertainment of the pilgrims) and the conspicuous buildings of the monastery rises a black marble Fountain with fourteen jets, surmounted by an image of the Virgin, from which the pilgrims are wont to drink. Under the Arcades, which form a semicircular approach to the church on the right and left, as well as in the Platz itself, there are numerous stalls for the sale of prayer-books, images of saints, rosaries, medals, crucifixes, and other 'devotional' objects. So great is the demand for engravings, religious works, and other souvenirs of the place, that at Benziger's Library no fewer than 700 workmen are employed in printing and stereotyping, engraving on wood and zinc, chromo-lithographing, book-binding, etc. The pilgrims, who come chiefly from Switzerland, Bavaria, Swabia, Baden and Alsace, number about 150,000 annually. The greatest festival takes place on 14th Sept.

The extensive Abbey Buildings, in the Italian style, which were re-erected for the sixth or seventh time in 1704-19, are 148 yds. long, 41 yds. of which are occupied by the Church and its two slender towers. On the right and left of the entrance are Statues of the Emperors Otho I. and Henry II., two benefactors of the Abbey.

The Interior Otho I. and Henry II., two benefactors of the Abbey. The Interior of the church is gaudily decorated with gilding, marble, and pictures of little value. In the nave, isolated from the rest of the building, stands the Chapel of the Virgin, of black marble, the 'Sanctum Sanctorum', with a grating, through which, illuminated by a solitary lamp, a small Image of the Virgin and Child is visible, richly attired, and decked with crowns of gold and precious stones. At the back of the chapel is the inscription: 'Deiparae Virgini Casparus Comes in Altaembs Gallara et Vadutz Perfecit Anno Salutis MDCXXXII.' In the chapel to the right a Crucifix by J. Kraus; in the choir an Assumption by the same artist, skilfully restored by Deschwanden in 1858. The Treasury, once so rich, was despoiled by the French in 1798. The Abbey contains a well-arranged Library of 26,000 volumes, chiefly historical, a number of MSS., and a small natural history collection. The Fürstensaal is hung with good life-size portraits, including those of Pius IX., the emperors William I., Francis Joseph, and Napoleon III. The Private Chapel of the abbot is adorned with paintings of ecclesiastical events. — Connected with the Abbey are a Seminary and a Lyceum.

Zwingli was pastor of Einsiedeln from 1515 to 1519; and the effect of his preaching was such, that in 1517, on the anniversary festival, the monks left their cells, and the Abbey was for a time quite deserted.

The Herrenberg (3648'), a hill near the Abbey, commands a beautiful view of the neighbourhood.

From Einsiedeln to Schwyz and Brunnen. The high-road leads towards the N.W. to —

3 M. Biberbruck (p. 92), and then turns to the S. to (1½ M.) Altmatt (2989'), a poor hamlet of weavers on a large moor, to which a cart-track leads direct from Einsiedeln in 1 hr. across the lofty plain of Katzenstrick (3455'; Inn at the top).

7½ M. Rothenthurm (3040'; \*Ochs), where the long back of the Rigi and the hotels on the Kulm become visible, is named after a red tower belonging to fortifications (Letze) once erected by the Schwyzers to protect their N.W. boundary. In the vicinity, on the E. slope of the Morgarten (see below), on 2nd May, 1798, the Schwyzers under Reding defeated the French, who lost 2000 men. The road traverses monotonous pastures, passing Biberegg (3110') on the left, and then descends in numerous windings. In the gorge far below flows the Steinen-Aa.

10 M. Sattel (2729'; Neue Krone, on the road, Alte Krone, in the village) lies above the new road.

FROM SATTEL TO UNTER-EGERI,  $5^{1}/2$  M., diligence daily in 1 hr., passing the pretty Egeri-See (2332'). On the Morgarten, the hill on the S.E. side of the lake, on 16th Nov. 1315, the Confederates won their first victory over their Hapsburg oppressors commanded by Leopold of Austria. A memorial chapel, containing a representation of the battle, was erected at St. Jakob,  $^{3}/_{4}$  M. to the N. of Sattel and 1 M. from the S.E. end of the lake. A commemoration service is held here annually on the day of the battle. At the W. end of the lake are the villages of (4 M.) Ober- and ( $^{1}/_{2}$  M.) Unter-Egeri (\*Post; Hôt. Henggeler), with a new Gothic church, prettily situated at the mouth of the Lorze (lake baths). Ascent of the Zuger Berg (p. 69)  $^{3}/_{4}$  hr.; of the Gottschallenberg (p. 92)  $^{1}/_{4}$  hr. The \*Rossberg (highest peak, Wildspitz, 5190'), an admirable point of view, may be ascended through the Hurithal and over the Rossbergalp in  $^{2}/_{2}$  hrs. (see below). — From Ober-Egeri to Zug dilivence twice daily in  $^{1}/_{2}$  hr.

(see below). — From Ober-Egeri to Zug diligence twice daily in 1½ hr. From Sattel to Goldau, 5½ M., diligence twice daily in 1¼ hour. The road leads at first high above the deep ravine of the Steinen-Aa, passing the (3¼ M.) Ecce-Homo Chapel (2408), where the old road to Schwyz by Steinen (p. 96) diverges to the left. It then skirts the Rossberg (p. 96), passes Steinenberg (\*Rössli), whence the Wildspitz (see above) is easily ascended in 3 hrs., and leads across the scene of the Goldau land-

slip to (43/4 M.) stat. Arth-Goldau (p. 96).

The \*Schlagstrasse, as the new road from Sattel to Schwyz is called, crosses the Steinen-Aa and descends on the W. slope of the *Hacken* (see below), affording beautiful views of the fertile valley of Steinen, the Lake of Lowerz with the Schwanau, the scene of the Goldau landslip, and the Rigi. At (4 M.) Auf der Burg (\*Inn) Schwyz and the Mythen become visible. Thence to stat. Seewen 1½ M., to Schwyz 2 M.

 $16^{1/2}$  M. Schwyz, 1 M. from the Schwyz-Seewen station on the St. Gotthard line (p. 96).

FROM EINSIEDELN TO SCHWYZ OVER THE HACKEN ( $3^{1}/_{2}$  hrs.), destitute of shade, and very disagreeable in bad weather. We ascend the monotonous Alpthal (with the nunnery of Au on the right) to the ( $1^{1}/_{2}$  hr.) village of Alpthal ( $3^{2}/_{2}$ ); "Stern), where the somewhat rough and steep log-path ascending the Hacken begins. In  $1/_{2}$  hr. we reach a point where the space between the two Mythen (p. 97), shaped like the letter V, is distinctly observed, and in  $1/_{2}$  hr. more the Inn on the Hacken-Pass

(4588'), which commands a splendid view of the lakes of Lucerne and Lowerz, etc. (The view is still finer from the \*Hochstuckli, 5105', 1/2 hr. higher up, to the N, and embraces the N. part of the lake and the town

of Zürich.) Descent to (1 hr.) Schwyz steep and stony.

FROM EINSIEDELN TO SCHWIZ OVER THE IBERGER EGG, 13 M. Good road through the Shilthat or Euthal by Steinbach and Euthal to (8 M.) Iberg (3483); thence to the Iberger Egg (4823) or Heilighauschen, affording a fine survey of the Lake of Lucerne and the Alps, and by Bülisberg and Rickenbach to (5 M.) Schwyz.

The road from Schwyz to (3 M.) Brunnen (St. Gotthard Railway, see p. 97) crosses the *Muota* (p. 97) at *Ibach*, and passes *Ingen-bohl*, with its pilgrimage-church and the nunnery of *Mariahilf*, founded in 1855.

 $19^{1/2}$  M. Brunnen, see p. 78.

# 30. From Lucerne to Bellinzona. St. Gotthard Railway.

Comp. Maps, pp. 74, 80, 96, 104.

109 M. Railway. Express in 53/4, ordinary trains in 71/2 hrs.; fares 24 fr. 60, 17 fr. 20, 12 fr. 30 c. (To Lugano 1271/2 M., express in 63/4 hrs.; 29 fr. 30, 20 fr. 50, 14 fr. 66 c.; to Milan 176 M., in 93/4 hrs.; 36 fr. 65, 18 fr. 5 c.) Rothkreuz (p. 69), a station between Zug and Lucerne, the starting-point of the St. Gotthard line, is reached by express from Zürich in about 11/2 hr.; from Bâle by Lucerne in 3 hrs., or by Aarau or by Brugg and Muri in 31/2-41/4 hrs. — For the day express there is a table d'hôte at Göschenen, where the traveller should be careful to avoid an involuntary change of carriages, or even of trains. In the great tunnel it is unnecessary to close the windows (comp. p. 101), but this should be done in the curved or loop-tunnels, especially in a cending. Finest views from the 1st class end-coupés (Aussichtswagen): from Lucerne to Flüelen to the right, from Flüelen to Göschenen to the left, and from Airolo to

Bellinzona to the right.

The \*\*St. Gotthard Railway, opened on 22nd May, 1882, its construction having occupied ten years, is one of the grandest achievements of modern times. It includes the Immensee, Goldau, Flüelen, Bellinzona, Lugano, and Chiasso (128 M.). the Bellinzona and Locarno (13½ M.) and the Bellinzona, Mag dino. and Pino (17 M.) lines. The highest point of the line, in the middle of the great tunnel, is 3787' above the sea-level, and the maximum gradient is about 1' in 4'. At places the ascent is rendered more gradual by means of curved tunnels, piercing the sides of the valley; there are three such tunnels on the N. side, and four on the S. side of the mountain (comp. Map. p. 97). Altogether the line has 56 tunnels (of an aggregate length of 25½ M.), 32 bridges, 10 viaducts, and 24 minor bridges. In order to examine the most interesting structure of the line itself, the traveller should drive in an open carriage or walk from Amsteg to Göschenen (12 M.) and from Airolo to Giornico (15 M.). Those who are not pressed for time should take the steamboat from Lucerne to Flüelen, in preference to the train; or, if they have not yet visited the Rigi, they may take the railway to Rothkreuz, Arth-Goldau, the Rigi-Kulm, and Vitznau, and the steamer thence to Flüelen.

From Lucerne to (11 M.) Rothkreuz (1444'), see p. 69. Our line diverges to the right, traversing a hilly and wooded tract. To the right a glimpse of Pilatus with the Bernese Alps beyond it. Before reaching *Immensee* (p. 90), which lies below us, on the left,

we obtain a survey of the E. part of the Lake of Zug (p. 90). On the N. bank lies Walchwyl; then St. Adrian (p. 90).

16 M. Immensee-Küssnacht (1585'). Omnibus to Küssnacht in 25 min. (p. 90; Tell's Chapel, at the end of the 'Hohle Gasse', is <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. from the station). To the right the wooded slopes of the Rigi, with the Kulm Hotel far above us (p. 84).

The train runs high above the Lake of Zug, passing through several cuttings. At the E. end of the lake, on the left, lies the thriving village of Arth (p. 91), at the foot of the wooded Rossberg; in front of us rise the Mythen (see below). Threading the Rindelfluh Tunnel (220 yds.) and several rock-cuttings, we cross the high-road and the Rigi line (p. 83) to —

21 M. Arth-Goldau (1844'; Rail. Restaur.; \*Hof Goldau, 3 min. from the station; \*Rössli, in the village of Goldau), situated on the scene of the great Goldau Landslip, and also a station on the

Arth-Rigi-Railway (p. 83).

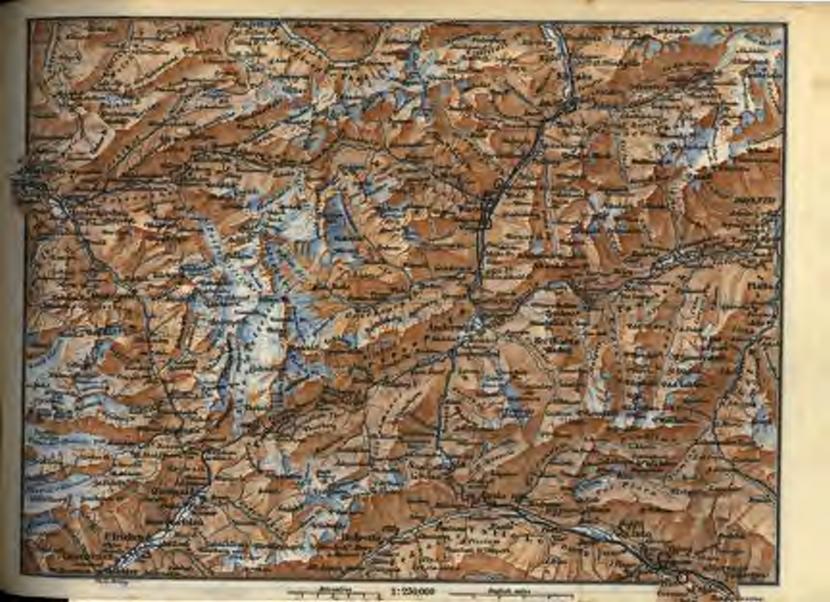
Goldau Landslip. The Rossberg, or Rufi (5190'), which rises above the village of Goldau, is composed, like the Rigi, of 'Nagelflue', a conglomerate of limestone and flint pebbles imbedded in a calcareous cement. This rock, itself extremely hard, is interstratified with sandstone and other soft formations, which are apt to be disintegrated by exposure to the air, or saturated by subterranean waters, in which case they descend suddenly into the valleys in the form of huge streams of mud. The superincumbent strate of conglomerate, being thus deprived of their support, are also from time to time precipitated into the valleys. On 2nd Sept., 1806, one of these strata, upwards of 1 M. in length, 1000' in breadth, and 100' in thickness, was precipitated from a height of 3000' into the valley below, burying four villages with 457 of their inhabitants, filling up one-fourth of the Lake of Lowerz, and converting the smiling landscape into a rocky chaos. The village of Lowerz, 3 M. to the E. of Goldau, lost its church and some of its houses by the same catastrophe. — Ascent of the Rossberg, see p. 94.

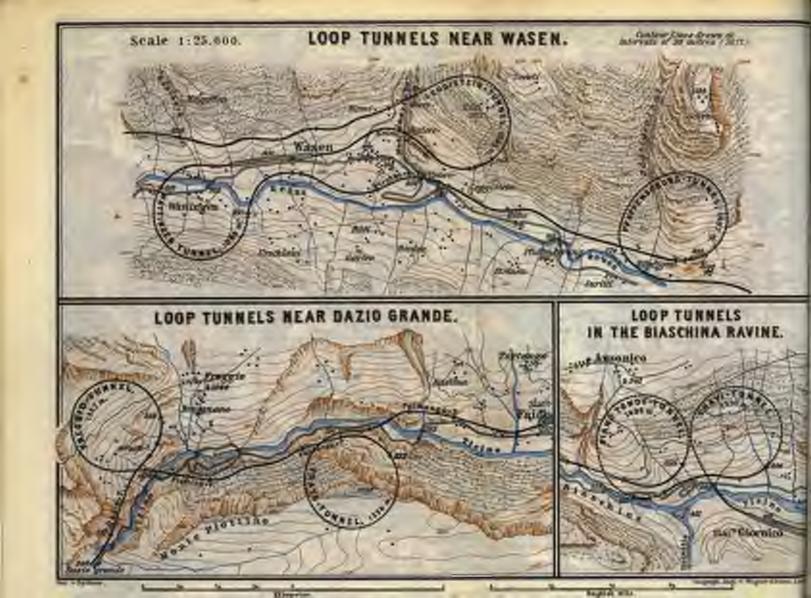
The railway traverses part of this scene of desolation, which extends a considerable way up the Rigi. Time has covered the fragments of rock with moss and other vegetation, and pools of stagnant water have been formed between them at places. The track of the landslip may be distinctly traced on the side of the Rossberg, which

is still entirely barren.

On the slope to the left lie the houses of Steinenberg (p. 94); on the right, high above, is the Kurhaus Rigi-Scheidegg (p. 87). The train rounds the pretty Lowerzer See (1476'; 2½ M. long). To the right lies the village of Lowerz, and in the middle of the lake the island of Schwanau with its ruined castle. — 24½ M. Steinen (1525'; Rössli), a considerable village in a fertile situation, the traditional birthplace of Werner Stauffacher (p. 79). On the supposed site of his house stands a chapel with old frescos, which is said to have been erected in 1400. The train crosses the Steinen-Aa to —

26 M. Schwyz-Seewen. The village of Seewen (1515'; \*Rössli; Stern), to the W. of the line, at the foot of the E. spur of the Rigi, has a chalybeate bath which attracts visitors. About 1 M. to the E. lies Schwyz (1686'; pop. 6543; \*Rössli, R., L., & A. 2-3 fr.;





\*Hôtel Hediger, same charges), a straggling town, lying picturesquely at the base and on the slopes of the Little Mythe (5954') with its two peaks, and the Great Mythe (6244'). The Parish Church (1774) is considered one of the handsomest in Switzerland. The Town Hall contains portraits of 43 'landammanus' (magistrates) from 1534 downwards, and an old carved ceiling. The large Jesuit Monastery, above the town, is now a grammar-school.

The \*Great Mythe (6244'; 31/2 hrs.; guide 4 fr., unnecessary for the experienced; horse to the Holzegg 8-10 fr.), ascended without difficulty by a good but somewhat dizzy path, is a magnificent point of view, hardly inferior to the Rigi and Pilatus. Road from Schwyz to (11/4 M.) Rickenbach (Stern, good, pens. 4 fr.; Bellevue, very primitive); bridle-path thence to the (11/2 hr.) Holzegg (5010'), which may also be reached by a more direct path from Schwyz viā St. Joseph (guide desirable). — From Brunnen by Hoach and Rickenbach to the Holzegg in 21/2-3 hrs., Schwyz remaining on the left. — Good path from Einsiedeln by Alpthal to the Holzegg in 23/4 hrs. — From the Holzegg the new Mythen path (railings at the steepest parts) ascends in 48 zigzags on the E. side of the mountain, and then follows a narrow arête to the (11/4 hr.) summit (Inn, new, 10 beds). Good panorama by A. Heim.

We now turn to the S. (passing the Frohnalpstock on the left, with the Kurhaus Stoos far above us, p. 78), cross the Muota near Ingenbohl, and reach—

281/2 M. Brunnen (1434'; p. 78), the most frequented spot on the *Lake of Lucerne*. (Station on the N.W. side, 1/2 M. from the lake.)

Passing through a tunnel under the Gütsch and the Axenstrasse (p. 79), the train now reaches the \*Urner See, or S.E. bay of the Lake of Lucerne (p. 79), and is carried along its bank by a series of tunnels and rock-cuttings. Splendid views of the lake to the right. High above it, on the opposite bank, lie the houses of Seelisberg, at the foot of which are the Mythenstein and Rütli (p. 79); and further distant towers the Uri-Rothstock with its glacier (p. 80). We pass through the Hochfluh Tunnel (640 yds.), the St. Franciscus Tunnel (212 yds.), and the Oelberg Tunnel (2169 yds.), the second-longest on the line.  $32^{1/2}$  M. Sisikon, at the mouth of the narrow Riemenstaldenthal (p. 76). Crossing the Axenstrasse, and enjoying fine glimpses of the lake and the Uri-Rothstock to the right, we traverse the Stutzeck Tunnel (1082 yds.) and others, passing Tell's Platte (chapel not visible; p. 79), the Axenberg (3670' long), and the Sulzeck, to —

36 M. Flüelen (1434'; Rail. Restaur.; comp. p. 80), the port of Uri, and the starting-point of the high-road over the St. Gott-

hard, formerly a busy depôt of vehicles of every kind.

We now ascend the broad lower Reussthal, with the *Bristen-stock* (p. 99) in the background, and the two *Windgüllen* (p. 110) to the left of it.

38 M. Altdorf, or Altorf (1466'; pop. 2901; \*Hôt. de la Gare, unpretending, R. 1-2 fr.; \*Schlüssel; \*Löwe; Krone; \*Tell, unpretending; beer at Reiser's), the capital of Canton Uri, 1 M. from the station, lies in a fertile valley surrounded by mountains.

This pleasant little town is the traditional scene of the exploits of William Tell, the liberator of Switzerland from the Austrian yoke. A colossal Statue of Tell, in plaster, erected in 1861, is said to occupy the spot whence the intrepid archer aimed at the apple placed on his son's head by order of the tyrant Gessler. About 150 paces distant stands a fountain, with a statue of Besler, a magistrate of the town, erected on the supposed site of the lime-tree by which Tell's child stood while awaiting his father's arrow, and which is said to have flourished here till 1567. Some say that the lime-tree was thirty paces farther back, on the ground where the tower now stands; but the latter is known to have existed before the 14th cent.

The Church contains a Madonna in relief, by Imhof. The Capuchin Monastery, above the church, and the neighbouring Pavillon Waldeck command beautiful views. (Ascent near the tower, or from below Tell's statue.) Above the monastery lies the Bannwald, a 'sacred grove', in which the woodman's axe is proscribed, as it protects Altdorf from falling rocks (see Schiller's Tell, Actiii, Scene 3).

To the right, beyond the town, is a Nunnery, to the left the Arsenal; then, about 1 M. to the left, the village of Bürglen (1804'; Tell), prettily situated on a height at the entrance to the Schächenthal (p. 62), the traditional birth-place of Tell. The supposed site of his house is marked by a Chapel, erected in 1522, and adorned with paintings of his exploits.

Through the Schächenthal and over the Klausen to Stachelberg, see R. 20. A glimpse at the Schächenthal is best obtained by ascending from Weiterschwanden or Spiringen (p. 63) in about 1½ hr. to one of the farmhouses in the Kessel (4505'), which afford a most picturesque survey of the grand head of the valley (Scheerhorn, Griesgletscher, Kammlistock, and Claridenstock), with beautiful fresh pastures and dark pine-forest in the foreground. — The Ross-Stock (8080', 5 hrs.; with guide), a splendid point of view, is ascended from Bürglen. Descent, if preferred, through the Riemenstaldenthal to Sisikon (p. 97).

The train now crosses the wild Schächenbach in its artificial bed, near its confluence with the Reuss. From among fruit-trees to the left peeps the pretty church of Schattorf. To the right, beyond the Reuss, we observe the church-tower and the ruined castle of Attinghausen, in which the Baron Werner of Attinghausen mentioned in Schiller's Tell is said to have died in 1307. The background of the valley towards the S. is formed by the pyramidal Bristenstock (p. 99); to the right rise the bold precipices of the Gitschen (8334') and the Bockli (6810'); to the left the Mittagstock (6663'), Belmistock (7933'), Hohe Faulen (8212'), and lastly the two Windgällen (Grosse, or Kalkstock, 10,463'; Kleine, or Sewelistock, 9846').

41½ M. Erstfeld (1503'; Hof Erstfeld, Hôt. Bahnhof, both at the station), a large railway-depôt, where the ascent begins and a heavier locomotive is attached to the train. The village lies on the opposite bank of the Reuss, at the mouth of the Erstfelder Thal, above which peep the jagged Spannörter, the Engelberg-Rothstock, and the strangely contorted Schlossberg Glacier.

The interesting Erstfelder Thal (comp. Map, p. 114), flanked by steep and lofty mountains, extends to the Schlossberg Glacier (4 hrs.). At the head of the valley are two Alpine lakes, the gloomy Faulensee, 1/2 hr. from the glacier, and the Obersee (6163), 3/4 hr. farther to the S., at the base of the Krönlet or Krönte (10,197). The Faulenbach, which flows out of the latter, forms a beautiful fall. Fatiguing passes (10-11 hrs.; for adepts only, with good guides) lead hence over the Schlossberg-Lücke (8635') and over the Spannort-Joch (9610') to Engelberg (comp. p. 115).

From Erstfeld or Altdorf over the Surenen to Engelberg, see p. 115. The Reussthal narrows, and the train begins to ascend on the right bank. 45 M. Stat. Amsteg (1795'), above Silenen, a village in the midst of fruit-trees. Near the station, on a rocky hill to the right, are the ruins of Zwing-Uri, traditionally a castle of Gessler. About 1 M. to the S. lies the village of Amsteg (1760'; \*Stern, or Post: \*Hirsch; Hôt.-Pens. Freihof, in all, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, 'pens.' 4-6 fr.), prettily situated at the mouth of the Maderaner Thal, through which the Kärstelenbach descends to the Reuss.

\*MADERANER THAL (bridle-path in 31/4 hrs. to the Hôtel Alpenclub), see R. 32. - Over the Krüzli Pass or the Brunni Pass to Disentis and over

the Clariden Pass to Stachelberg, see p. 110.

The Bristenstock (10,090'; 8-9 hrs.; very fatiguing; guide 20 fr.), ascended from Amsteg by the Bristenalp and the Blackialp, affords a grand but hardly repaying panorama. Descent to the Etzlithal or Fellithal difficult. — Oberalpstock (10,922), Kleine and Grosse Windgälle (9800' and 10,470'), etc., see p. 109, 110. — The Hohe Faulen (8290'; 5 hrs., with guide; not difficult and attractive) may be ascended from Silenen through

the Evithal and over the Strengmatt, Rhonen, and Balmeten Alps.

The St. Gotthard Road from Amsteg to Göschenen (comp. Map, p. 96) is recommended to walkers, both for the sake of the scenery and for the opportunity it affords of examining the interesting railway. It crosses the Kärstelenbach and then the Reuss by a bridge of two arches. To the left runs the railway; below us dashes the Reuss through its deep ravine, forming a succession of waterfalls. In the early summer huge masses of avalanchesnow, looking like earth or detritus, are seen in some of the gorges. Beyond (13/4 M.) Inschi (2168'; Lamm) we pass a fall of the Inschi-Alpbach. A picturesquely situated bridge carries the road back to the right bank of the Reuss (the railway remaining on the left bank), on which lies (1½ M.) Meitschlingen, with a chapel. About ½ M. farther we cross the Fellibach. (Through the narrow Felli-Thal or Fellenen-Thal, which abounds in crystals, the Oberalp-See may be reached by the Fell-Lücke in 6 hrs.; crystals, the Oberalp-See may be reached by the Fell-Lucke in b hrs.; p. 353.) On the hill opposite stands the hamlet of Gurtnellen (5153'). Beyond the village of Wyler is (3 M.) a third bridge (2661'), called the Pfaffensprung ('priest's leap', from the tradition that a monk once leaped across the stream here with a girl in his arms), by which the road recrosses to the left bank. The first of the curved tunnels of the railway begins here (see below). Far below, the river dashes through a narrow gorge. View beautiful in both directions. The road crosses the turbulent Meien-Reuss (p. 123) shortly before reaching  $(1^1/2 \text{ M.})$  Wasen (p. 100). To the right are the three railway-bridges. A path to the right, 50 yds. beyond the bridge, cuts off the windings of the road which ascends to the loftily situated church.

Near (3/4 M.) Wattingen (2998') is the fourth bridge over the Reuss, above which, to the right, is a fall of the Rohrbach (p. 100). The (1 M.) fifth bridge (Schönibrück, 3212') crosses to the left bank of the Reuss. To the left rises the *Teufelsstein*, a huge mass of rock. The next place (1½ M.) is Göschenen (3488; p. 100). Thence to Andermatt, see p. 105.

The most interesting part of the line begins here. Above the village of Amsteg it pierces a projecting rock by means of the Windgälle Tunnel (1828'; 189 yds. long), crosses the Kärstelenbach by an imposing iron bridge (147 yds. long, 177' high; fine view of the deeply-cut Maderaner Thal, with the Grosse Windgälle, to the left, and of the Reussthal to the right), and is then carried through the slope of the Bristenstock, which is much exposed to avalanches, by means of the two Bristenlaui Tunnels (436 yds. and 234 yds. long), and across the brawling Reuss by an iron \*Bridge 256' high. We

now follow the left bank of the picturesque Reussthal (views to the left), traverse the *Inschi Tunnel* (96 yds.), cross the *Inschialpbach* and the *Zraggenthal* (viaduct about 100 yds. long), thread the short *Zgraggen*, *Breiten*, and *Meitschlinger* tunnels and a long cutting, and skirt the hill-side by a viaduct to (50 M.) Gurtnellen (2297').

Above Gurtnellen we come to one of the most remarkable parts of the line, which in order to facilitate the ascent to Göschenen (see below) passes through three curved tunnels and round a wide bend. It crosses the Gornerenbach and the Hägrigenbach (fine waterfall on the right), enters, near the Pfaffensprung-Brücke (p. 99), the Pfaffensprung Loop Tunnel (1635 yds., 3 min.), in which it mounts 115', goes through the short Mühle Tunnel, re-crosses the Hägrigenbach (overlooking the Pfaffensprung bridge on the left), and then traverses the Mühren Tunnel (2822'; 93 yds. long). Then follow a handsome bridge over the deep ravine of the Meienreuss (p. 123), the Kirchberg Tunnel under the 'church-hill' of Wasen (330 yds.), a bridge across the Reuss to the left, the Wattinger Loop Tunnel (1199 yds.; ascent of 76'), another bridge over the Reuss, and the Rohrhach Tunnel (242 yds.). 55 M. Wasen (3055'), a considerable village (\*Hôt. des Alpes; \*Ochs; Krone; Restaur. Post), with a loftily situated church commanding an admirable survey of the bold structure of the railway. - Over the Susten to Meiringen, see R. 37.

The imposing \*Mittlere Meienreuss Brücke (69 yds. long, 260' high) and the Leggistein Loop Tunnel (1204 yds.; ascent of 82') carry us to the third or Upper Meienreuss Bridge (59 yds. long; 148' high), beautifully situated. We then pass through the Meienkreuz Tunnel (3251'; 84 yds. long), skirt the hill-side, and obtain a view of Wasen and the windings just traversed. Opposite rises the Rienzer Stock (9785'). Crossing the Kellerbach and the Rohrbach, the train passes through the Naxberg Tunnel (1719 yds.; ascent of 118'), crosses the deep gorge of the Göschenen Reuss (bridge 69 yds. long, 161' high; view of the Göschenenthal to the right, with the beautiful Dammafirn, p. 104), and reaches—

59½ M. Göschenen, or Geschenen (3640'; \*Rail. Restaur., D. 3½ fr.; \*Hôt. Göschenen, opposite the station, R., L., & A. 3 fr. 75 c.; \*Rössli, in the village, ¼ M. distant, R. & A. 2 fr.; Hôt. de la Gare; St. Gotthard; Löwe; Krone). — From Göschenen to Airolo by the St. Gotthard Road, 22 M., see R. 31.

Immediately beyond the station the train crosses the Gotthard-Reuss (p. 107) by a bridge 105' high, and enters the great St. Gotthard Tunnel, which is 16,309 yds. ( $9^{1}/_{4}$  M.) in length, being 2930 yds. ( $1^{2}/_{3}$  M.) longer than the Mont Cenis Tunnel. The central point is 3786' above the sea-level, from which it descends on both sides, about 6' in 1000' towards Göschenen and 2' in 1000' towards Göschenen, and a month later at Airolo, and the boring was completed on

29th Feb. 1880. During seven years and a half no fewer than 2500 workmen were on an average employed here daily, and the number sometimes rose to 3400. The cost was estimated at 50 million fr. (2 million pounds sterling), but that sum was exceeded by 63/4 millions (270,000*l*.). The boring machines used were on the improved Ferroux system, worked by compressed air. The tunnel, 28' broad and 21' high, is lined with masonry throughout, and is laid with a double line of rails. As a current of fresh air (temperature 70° Fahr.) constantly passes through the tunnel, it is unnecessary to close the windows. The tunnel runs at a depth of 1083' below Andermatt, 6076' below the Kastelhorn (which rises above the centre of the tunnel), and 3350' below the Sella Lake. Express trains take 20 min. to pass through the tunnel, slow trains 27-30 min.; at intervals of 1000 mètres are placed lanterns on each side of the tunnel, numbered I to XV, the even numbers being on the right side and the uneven on the left.

 $69^{1}\!/_{2}$  M. Airōlo (3756'; \*Posta, R., L., & A. 3-3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, D. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, B. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> fr.; \*Hôt. Airolo, R. & A. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> fr.; \*Hôt. des Alpes, \*Hôt. Lombardi, both at the station), in the upper valley of the Ticino (Valle Leventina, p. 103), the first Italian-Swiss village, rebuilt since a fire in 1877.

A drive from Airolo to Giornico in an open carriage is very interesting (comp. p. 96; one-horse to Faido 10, to Giornico 19 fr.). — Bridlepath through the Val Bedretto and over the Nufene Pass to Wallis, see p. 292; over the S. Giacomo Pass (7572') to the Falls of the Tosa, see p. 296. Through the Val Maggia to Locarno, see p. 414. Through the Val Canaria and over the Unteralp Pass (8303') to Andermatt (8 hrs.), fatiguing; the ascent very steep. Over the Bocca di Cadlimo (8337') to S. Maria in 8 hrs. attractive. — By Passo Bornengo to Val Maigels, see p. 353.

FROM AIROLO TO DISENTIS THROUGH THE VAL PIORA (10 hrs., guide, unnecessary, to Piora 6, to S. Maria 10 fr.; horse to Piora, 3 hrs., 12 fr.). Descending the St. Gotthard road for 3/4 M., we cross the Canaria to the left, and ascend to (20 min.) Madrano (4109). After 1/4 hr. more the path ascends the slope to the left to (20 min.) Brugnasco (4548'). It then runs on nearly at the same level, overlooking the picturesque Val Ticino, and afterwards through wood. From (3/4 hr.) Altanca (4567'; Inn) we ascend to the left in zigzags past a small chapel to (40 min.) Valle (a spring by the wayside). The rock below it bears a very ancient inscription. In the gorge to the right are several picturesque waterfalls. Fine retrospect of the Alps of Ticino. We next cross a rocky saddle to the (1/2 hr.) sequestered Lake Ritom (6000'), on a hill to the left of which is the "Hôtel Piora (sheltered, and suitable for some stay). Pine-woods close to the hotel. Several good points of view in the neighbourhood (Fongio. Pian' Alto, Camoghè, Punta Nera, Taneda etc.). In secluded basins lie six small lakes (and there are four others just beyond the ridges in the direction of the Val Cadlimo). Great variety of geological formations and of plants. — The path to S. Maria (31/4 hrs.; porter 7 i.) leads round the lake, to the left. By the (20 min.) Ritom Chalets we ascend the slope to the left by a narrow path to the (20 min.) chapel of S. Carlo. Crossing the brook, and passing a cross on the right (leaving the small lake of Cadgno, with its summer hamlet to the left), we reach (1/4 hr.) Piora, a poor hamlet, and (1/4 hr.) Murinascio, a group of huts. The path, indicated by crosses, leads straight on for 1/4 hr., and then ascends to the left. Farther on it always bears to the left. [The last huts of Piano de' Porci lie to the right, below us. Persons bound for Olivone may from

this point cross direct by the Passo Columbe (7792'), between the Scai and Piz Columbe, to the Casaccia hospice; p. 355.] We ascend the secluded Val Termine, with the Piz dell Uomo (9022') on the left, to the (3/4 hr.) summit of the Uomo Pass (7257'; 10 min. before reaching which we pass a good spring by a heap of stones), with its deserted hut. Descent on the other side marshy at places. Before us to the right rises the Scopl, to the left in the distance the Tödi chain. The (1 hr.) Hospice of St. Maria, see p. 355. Thence to Disentis, or across the Lukmanier to Olivone, see R. 94.

Below Airolo the train crosses the Ticino, which descends from the Val Bedretto (p. 292), passes through the Stalvedro-Tunnel (209 yds.), and enters the Stretto di Stalvedro. On the left bank of the Ticino the high-road runs through four rock-cuttings. The valley expands. 73 M. Ambri-Piotta. To the left lies Quinto. Beyond (76 M.) Rodi-Fiesso (3110') we come to one of the most curious parts of the line (comp. the map, p. 97). The Platifer (Monte Piottino) here projects into the valley from the N.; the Ticino has forced its passage through the barrier, descending in a series of falls through a wild rocky gorge to a lower region of the valley, while the railway accomplishes the descent by means of two circular tunnels. At Dazio Grande it crosses the Ticino (striking view down the valley), is carried through the Dazio Tunnel (388 yds.) and the short Artoito Tunnel, and enters the Freggio Loop Tunnel (1712 yds.), from which it emerges into the Piottino Ravine, 118' lower down. It then recrosses the Ticino, at a point where the scenery is very fine, passes through the Monte Piottino and Pardorea tunnels, and descends 118' more by means of the Prato Loop Tunnel (1711 yds.), beyond which we enjoy a view of the beautiful valley of Faido. Crossing the Ticino by the Polmengo Bridge, and going through another tunnel, we reach -

81 M. Faido (2352'; \*Angelo, R. & A. 2½, pens. 5-8 fr.; \*Hôt. Faido, at the station; \*Hôt.-Pens. Fransioli, pens., incl. wine, 7 fr.; Prince of Wales, Italian; Hôt. Vella), the capital of the Leventina, very picturesquely situated. On the right the Piumogna descends to the Ticino in a fine waterfall.

The Valle Leventina, or Valley of the Ticino, formerly belonged to Canton Uri, and was governed in the most despotic manner by bailiffs, who purchased their appointment from the Landsgemeinde, as was the custom in almost all the democratic cantons, as well as in the republics of antiquity. A revolt broke out in 1755, but was suppressed with the aid of the Swiss troops. The French put an end to this mode of government in 1798, and in 1815 the Congress of Vienna formed the Leventina and other Italian districts into the new canton of Tessin or Ticino.

From Faido over the Predelp Pass to the Lukmanier, see p. 355.

The train now carries us through beautiful scenery on the left bank of the Ticino; the numerous campanili in the Italian style, crowning the hills, have a very picturesque effect. To the right lies Chiggiogna, with an old church. From the cliffs on both sides fall several cascades, the veil-like fall of the Cribiasca on the right, near (85½ M.) Lavorgo, being the finest. Huge masses of rock lie scattered about, interspersed with fine chestnut-trees. Vines and mulberries begin to appear. Below Lavorgo the Ticino forces its

way through the picturesque Biaschina Ravine to a lower region of the valley, and forms a fine waterfall, while the railway descends about 302' on the left bank by means of two loop-tunnels, one below the other in cork-screw fashion. We pass through the La Lume Tunnel (508 yds.), cross the Pianotondo Viaduct (114 yds. long), and then enter the Pianotondo Loop Tunnel (1643 yds.; descent of 115'). Next follow the short Tourniquet Tunnel, the Travi Viaduct (67 yds.), and the Travi Loop Tunnel (1706 yds.; descent of 118'), from which we emerge upon the floor of the lower Valle Leventina. Crossing the Ticino, we next reach—

90 M. Giornico (1480'). The large village (1296'; Cervo; Corona), picturesquely situated on the left bank, 1½ M. to the S., has an old Lombard tower and remains of fortifications near the church of S. Maria di Castello. The well-preserved church of S. Niccolò da Mira, in the earliest Romanesque style, is said to occupy the site of a heathen temple. Below Giornico the train crosses the Ticino by a bridge 132 yds. long. On the right is the pretty fall of the Cramosina. 94 M. Bodio (1086'; Posta). Beyond Polleggio (Corona) the Brenno descends from the Val Blegno (p. 356) on the left, and is twice crossed by the line. The valley of the Ticino now expands and takes the name of Riviēra down to the mouth of the Moësa. Luxuriant vines, chestnuts, walnuts, mulberries, and figtrees now remind the traveller of his proximity to 'the garden of the earth, fair Italy'. The vines extend their dense foliage over wooden trellis-work supported by stone pillars, 6-10' in height.

98 M. Biasca (Rail. Restaur.; in the village, 1 M. from the station, Union et Poste, well spoken of), with an old Romanesque church on a hill (1112'). A series of oratories near the station ascends to the Petronilla Chapel, loftily situated, near which is the beautiful \*Froda or St. Petronilla Waterfall. — To Olivone, and over the Lukmanier to Disentis, see R. 94.

The train skirts the base of the richly clothed E. slopes of the valley, which is very hot and dusty in summer.  $101^1/2$  M. Osogna (965'; Posta) lies at the foot of an abrupt rock with a rounded summit. Near Cresciano, to the left. are the pretty Boggera Falls. 105 M. Claro (1027') lies at the base of the Pizzo di Claro (8920'), a beautiful mountain with luxuriant pastures, on the slope of which, to the left, stands the monastery of S. Maria (2074'). Beyond (1071/2 M.) Castione the train passes the mouth of the Val Mesocco (p. 366) and crosses the Moësa. To the left lies Arbedo (p. 366). We now approach Bellinzona, a most picturesque-looking place, with its lofty pinnacled walls and its three picturesque old castles.

109 M. Bellinzona, Ger. Bellenz (760'; pop. 2436; \*Poste et Pens. Suisse, R., L., & A. 3 fr.; \*Angelo; Hôt. Bellinzona; Rail. Restaur.), a town of quite Italian character, with a handsome abbeychurch of the 16th cent., is the capital of Canton Ticino. It is com-

manded on the W. by the Castello Grande, on an isolated hill; on the E. by the Castello di Mezzo, or di Svitto, and the Castello Corbario or Corbè, the highest of the three (1502'). In the middle ages Bellinzona was strongly fortified by the Visconti and others, and was regarded as the key to the route from Lombardy to Germany. The fortifications have been partly restored of late.

The three castles were the residences of the three Swiss Bailiffs (comp. 103), in whom the judicial and executive authority was vested. Each castle had a small garrison and a few cannons. The Castello Grande, which affords a striking view, belonged to Uri, and is now used as a prison and arsenal (visitors admitted: fee). The Castello di Mezzo belonged to Schwyz; the upper, the Castello Corbario, now in ruins, to Unterwalden. — Beautiful walk (1½ hr. in all) towards the S. of the town; up the road to the highest castle, with charming views, but not quite up to the gate, where the hill becomes more level and is planted with lofty chestnuts; then back, and through the vineyards to the conspicuous pilgrimage-chapel of S. Maria della Salute. another admirable point of view; lastly, to the left of the chapel, back to the station.

Ascent of the Monte Camoghè (from Bellinzona 7-8 hrs.), (with guide), see p. 410. — Over the Passo di S. Jorio to the Lake of Como, see p. 428. From Bellinzona to Lugano and Como, see p. 407; to Locarno,

p. 410; to Laveno, p. 415.

#### 31. From Göschenen to Airolo over the St. Gotthard.

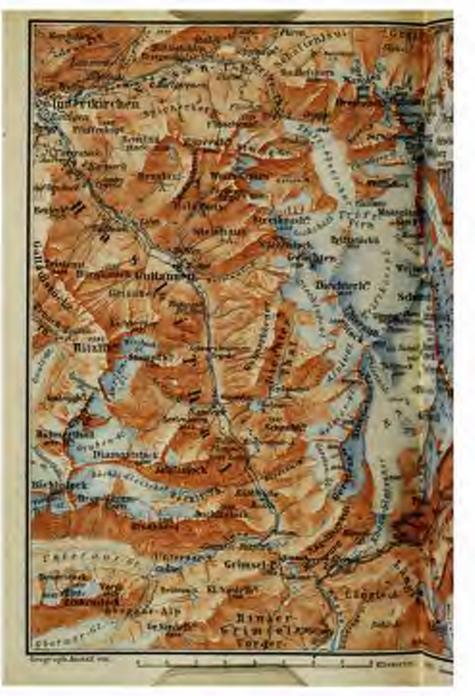
22 M. Diligence from Göschenen to Andermatt 4 times daily in 1 hr. (fare  $1^1/2$ , coupé 1 fr. 80 c.); to Hospenthal 4 times in  $1^1/2$  hr. (2 fr. 25 or 2 fr. 70 c.). No diligence from Hospenthal over the St. Gotthard. Omnibuses from the Göschenen station to the Andermatt (1- $1^1/2$  fr.) and Hospenthal hotels (2 fr.). Carriage and pair from Göschenen to Hospental 10, to

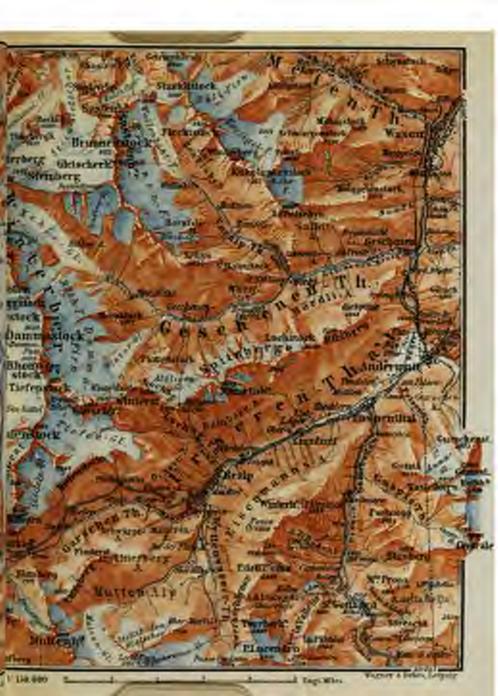
the Hospice 40, to Airolo 60-70 fr.

The St. Gotthard was probably the most frequented of the Alpine passes down to the beginning of this century, but being crossed by a bridle-path only it was gradually deserted for the new roads over the Simplon, the Splügen, and the Bernardino. In 1820-32 the cantons of Uri and Ticino constructed the carriage-road, which for half-a-century was the scene of busy traffic; but since the completion of the railway it has again become deserted. Travellers will, however, he repaid by a drive in an open carriage or a walk over the pass. Those whose chief object is to make excursions from the Hospice will reach it more quickly from Airolo than from Göschenen.

Göschenen (3640'), on the St. Gotthard Railway, see p. 100.

The Göschenen-Thal (3 hrs. to the Göschenen-Alp, guide unnecessary; provisions should be taken) deserves a visit. A good path leads by Abfrutt to (11/4 hr.) Wicki (4350'), where the Voralper Renss dashes from the Kaltbrunnen-Kehle, a ravine on the right; then by St. Niklaus and the Brindlistaffel (5043') to the (13 4 hr.) Göschenen-Alp (6040'), grandly situated. To the W. descends the beautiful Dammeriur from the Winterberg range (which culminates in the Dammastock and Rhonestock); and I hr. farther up the valley the Göschenen-Reuss issues from the Kehle Glacier, imbedded between the Winterberg and Steinberg. — A moderately easy and very interesting path (7 hrs., with guide) leads from the Göschenen-Alp over the Alpligen-Gletscher and the Alpligen-Lücke (9110'), between the Lochberg and Spitzberg (p. 102), to Realp (p. 102). The S.E. peak of the Lochberg (9400'), which affords a splendid view of the Galenstock group and the Alps of the Valais as far as Mont Blanc, is easily ascended in 3 4 hr. from the pass. — Several difficult passes, fit for experts only, cross from the Göschenen-Alp to the Rhone and Trift Glaciers (Winterjoch, Dammapass, Maasplankjoch; comp. p. 123). Over the Switen-Limmi (10.180') or the





Thierberg-Limmi (about 10,500') to the Steinalp, 9 hrs., laborious (see p. 123). — Ascent of the Fleckistock (Spitzliberg, 11,214'; guide 30 fr.) for experts only, difficult. We ascend from Wicki (see above) through the Kallbrunnen-Kehle to the (11/4 hr.) Hornfeli-Alp (5.50'; spend night). At the head of the valley, in view of the Wallenbühlfira, we mount to the right to the Flühen (7874'); then over loose stones and steep rock to the summit (6 hrs. from the Hornfeli-Alp).

Above the Göschenen station the \*St. Gotthard Road crosses the Reuss by the Vordere, or Häderli-Brücke (3720'). On the left are the railway bridge and the N. end of the great tunnel. Here, 1/4 M. beyond Göschenen, begins the sombre rocky defile of the \*Schöllenen (21/2 M. long), bounded by lofty and almost perpendicular granite rocks, at the base of which dashes the Reuss. The road ascends by numerous windings, most of which may be cut off by footpaths or the old bridle-path passing the disused Lange Brücke (no saving effected by crossing it), and crossing the Sprengibrück (4048'). The road in the Schöllenen is much exposed to avalanches, and at one of the most dangerous points is protected by a gallery, 60 yds. long, at the farther end of which is the bull's head of Uri.

The road next crosses  $(2^3/_4$  M. from Göschenen) the \*Devil's Bridge (Teufelsbrücke, 4593'), amidst wild and grand rocky scenery. The Reuss here falls in a picturesque cascade into an abyss 100' below, bedewing the bridge with its spray. The wind (aptly called 'Hutschelm', or 'hat-rogue', by the natives) sometimes comes down the gorge in violent gusts, and endangers the hats of the unwary. The new bridge, built of granite in 1830, has a single arch of 26' span. The old bridge, 20' below, is disused and over-grown with moss.

A battle between the French and the Austrians took place here on 14th Aug., 1799, with the result that the latter were compelled to retreat over the Oberalp to Disentis. A month later the tide of fortune turned. Suvoroff, after several sharp skirmishes in the Val Tremola (p. 108), with the aid of Rosenberg, who had crossed the Lukmanier and the Oberalp, drove the French before him. On the morning of 25th Sept. the Russians forced the passage of the Urner Loch with severe loss, but were again checked at the Devil's Bridge, which was stoutly defended by the French. The latter attempted to blow up the bridge, but only succeeded in destroying a stone embankment by which it was approached. Nothing daunted, the Russians gallantly descended under galling fire to the bed of the Reuss, succeeded in crossing it and clambering up the opposite bank, and after a fierce conflict compelled their enemy to retreat to the Lake of Lucerne.

Beyond the Devil's Bridge (cabaret; good collection of St. Gotthard minerals) the road winds upwards to the (1/8 M.) Urner Loch (4642'), a tunnel 70 yds. long cut through the rock in 1707, originally broad enough for a bridle-path only. Prior to 1707 a hanging chain-bridge, called the Stäubende Brücke, conducted the traveller round the Teufelsstein, through a constant shower of spray.

The Valley of Urseren, upon which the road emerges from the dark Urner Loch, presents a striking contrast to the wild region just traversed. This peaceful valley (p. 111), with its green pastures watered by the Reuss, is about 8 M. in length and 1/2-1 M. in breadth, and is surrounded by lofty and barren mountains partially

covered with snow. Corn grows here but scantily, and trees are scarce. Winter lasts nearly eight months, and during the short summer fires are often necessary.

4 M. Andermatt. — "Hôt,-Pens. Bellevue, a large hotel, in an open situation, 1/4 M. from the village, R., L., & A. 5-8, B. 11/2, D. 5 fr., high charges for carriages (En.l. Ch. Serv.); opposite, Hôt,-Pens. Nager, small; St. Gotthard, R., L., & A. 31/2, D. 4 fr.; "Drei Könige, R. & A. 2, B. 11/4, D. 3 fr.; "Hôt. Oberalp, R., L., & A. 23/4, D. 21/2 fr.; "Krone, moderate; Sonne. — Café-Restaur. du Touriste, by the Bellevue, with a few rooms. Andermatt (4738'; pop. 722), or Urseren, Ital. Orsera, 11/4 M.

Andermatt (4.738'; pop. 722), or Urseren, Ital. Orsera, 11/4 M. from the Devil's Bridge, the principal village in the valley, is a winter resort of invalids. Adjoining the church is a charnel-house adorned with skulls bearing inscriptions (comp. p. 70). At the exit of the Urner Loch, beside the cliffs to the left, is a much older church said to date from the time of the Lombards. The Mariahilf chapel affords a good survey: to the W. rises the barren grey Bäzberg, in the background the Furka with its inn, to the left the Muttenhorn; a few paces beyond the chapel, the Six-Madun, or Badus (see below), is visible; to the E. in long zigzags ascends the road over the Oberalp (p. 354). St. Gotthard minerals sold by Frau Meuer-Müller.

From Andermatt over the Oberalp to Coire, see R. 93; over the Furka

to the Rhone Glacier, see R. 33.

The Badus, or Six-Madun (9616'), the huge outpost of the Alps of the Grisons, is ascended from Andermatt in 41/2-5 hrs. (guide necessary; from Tschamut easier and shorter, p. 353). The summit, which consists of blocks of gneiss, commands numberless peaks of the Alps of the Grisons, Bern, and the Valais, and the whole of the Vorder-Rheinthal. — The Gurschenstock (9423'; 4 hrs.) and Gamsstock (9728'; 41/2 hrs.) are also fine points of view (guide necessary). — Over the Unteralp Pass to Airolo (8 hrs.), see p. 101.

Between Andermatt and Hospenthal we observe the Glacier of

St. Anna, high above the brow of the mountain to the left.

5½ M. Hospenthal (4800'; Meyerhof, R., L., & A. 4-5, B. 1½, D. 4-5, pens. 8-10 fr., high charges for carriages) derives its name from a hospice which formerly stood here. The tower on the hill is a relic of a castle said to have been built by the Lombards. The Furka Road (R. 33) diverges to the right beyond the village.

The St. Gotthard road ascends in numerous windings through a bleak valley, on the left bank of that branch of the Reuss which descends from the Lake of Lucendro (see below). A short-cut diverges to the left by the second house beyond the Reuss bridge. Pleasant retrospects of the Urseren-Thal and the jagged peaks of the Spitzberge (p. 112), as far as the Galenstock to the W. To the left of the bleak (3 M.) Gansboden opens the abrupt Guspis-Thal, at the head of which are the Guspis Glacier and the Pizzo Centrale (see below). At a bend in the road (3/4 M.) is the first Cantoniera (5876'), at the foot of the Winterhorn, or Piz Orsino (8747'). The road enters Canton Ticino, passes the second Cantoniera, and crosses the Reuss for the last time, near its source in the Lake of Lucendro (to the right; not visible), by the (3 M.) Rodont Bridge (6621').

To the Lake of Lucendro (6834) a digression of 1/2 hr. only. The path diverges below the Rodont Bridge (on the left bank), leads over masses

of rock to the (10 min.) beautiful green lake, environed with snow-peaks and glaciers, and skirts its N. bank. To the S. rises the imposing Piz Lucendro (9708'), to the W. the Ywerberhörner (9265'), the Piz dell' Uomo (8820'), etc. — The path crosses the Reuss at its exit from the lake, and rejoins the St. Gotthard road on the top of the pass.

On the (1 M.) Pass of St. Gotthard (6936') the road passes between several small lakes.

The St. Gotthard is a mountain group, with a number of different peaks, extensive glaciers, and about thirty small lakes. The pass is a barren valley, destitute of view, bounded on the E. by the precipitous Sasso di S. Gottardo (8235'), and on the W. by the rocks of the Fibbia (8996') and the Pizzo la Valletta (8334'). The chief peaks of the St. Gotthard are: E., the Prosa (8983') and Pizzo Centrale (9850'; see below); W., the Piz Lucendro (9708'), Ywerberhorn (9265'), Piz dell' Uomo (8820'), and Winterhorn or Piz Orsino (8747'); then, more to the W., the Leckihorn (10,070'), Muttendam (10,184') Pizzo Pessiora (10,250'), Pizzo Rotondo (10,40'), Kühhodenhorn (10,184'), Pizzo Pesciora (10,250'), Pizzo Rotondo (10,490'), Kühbodenhorn (10,080'), etc.

 $133/_4$  M. Albergo del S. Gottardo (6867'),  $1/_4$  M. to the S. of the culminating point, formerly an inn. Opposite is the \*Hôtel du Mont Prosa (R., L., & A. 3, D. 4, pens. 9 fr.) adjoined by the Hospice, where poor travellers are lodged gratuitously. On a rock a little to the S. is the old Mortuary Chapel.

EXCURSIONS (guides for the shorter ascents at the hotel). Pizzo Centrale, or Tritthorn (9850'), not difficult (31/2 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). Beyond the hospice we cross the brook to the left, and ascend the slope of the Sasso San Gottardo over detritus to the entrance of the Sella Valley, through which the route leads. To the left Mte. Prosa (see below). We skirt the slope high above the Sella Lake (7320') and ascend a snow-field to the base of the peak, which consists of crumbling hornblende. The view is one of striking magnificence, embracing almost all the highest mountains in Switzerland (\*Panorama by A. Heim). — Monte Prosa (8983'; 2½ hrs.; guide 7 fr.), free from difficulty. By the hut above the Sella Lake (11/4 hr.) we diverge to the left from the Pizzo Centrale path, and ascend across poor pastures and patches of snow to the (3/4 hr.) saddle (8520') between the Prosa and Blauberg. Then to the left again, up the arête, and lastly over sharp rocks to (1/2 hr.) the summit. The W. peak, 41' higher than the E., is separated from it by a chasm 20' deep. View inferior to that from the Pizzo Centrale.

The Fibbia (8996'; 2½ hrs.; guide 7 fr.), a gigantic rock which commands the St. Gotthard road on the W. and descends suddenly to the Val Tremola, is fatiguing. Excellent survey of the St. Gotthard group, the valley of the Ticino, and the Ticino Alps. — Piz Lucendro (9708'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide, 10 fr., unnecessary for the experienced), a fine point, free from difficulty. From the Lucendro Lake (p. 106) a good path ascends by the Lucendro Alp to the Ywerber Pass, before reaching which we turn to the left and gradually mount the Lucendro Glacier to the S.E. angle of the Piz; then over rock to the summit. Descent to the Lucendro Pass (see p. 108). — Leckihorn (10,070), see p. 108. — Pizzo Rotondo (10,490), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard, is very difficult (comp. p. 292).

Ascent of the Sorescia or Scara Orell (7350'), a pleasant excursion (1 hr.). We descend the road to the S. to the Ticino bridge, and beyond it ascend a narrow path to the left. Fine view, especially of the Ticino Alps, the Cristallina, Campo Tencia, Basodino, etc. Descent to the Sella valley unadvisable, there being no bridge over the Ticino.

Passes. Over the Orsino Pass to Realp, not difficult (4 hrs.; adepts need no guide). The route ascends N.W. from the Lucendro lake over grass slopes, past the *Orsirora Lake* (8058'; to the left) to the Orsino Pass (about 8530'), on the S.W. side of the Pizzo Orsino (see above); striking view (S.) of the St. Gotthard group from the Furka to the Fibbia, (N.W.) of the Finsteraarhorn and Agassizhorn, and (N.) of the Galenstock and Dammastock range as far as the Sustenhörner and Titlis. Descent to

Realp across pastures and brushwood.

Over the Lecki Pass to the Furka (10 hrs., with guide), fatiguing, but repaying. From the Hotel we ascend the Valletta di S. Gottardo, between the Fibbia and the Pizzo la Valletta, to the (2 hrs.) Passo di Lucendro (8330'), whence the Piz Lucendro (see p. 107) may be acended (11/2 hr.). We then cross to the N. of the Piz (or descend from the Piz) to the Wyttenwasser-Thal and the Cavanna Pass (p. 111), traverse the Wyttenwasser Glacier, pass the Hühnerstock, and reach (4½ hrs.) the Lecki Pass (9556'), lying to the N. of the Leckihorn (10,070'; see p. 107; easily ascended from the pass in ½ hr.). Descent across the Mutten Glacier, past the Muttenharner; then an ascent between the Thierberg and Blauberg to the small Schwärze Glacier, and down to the (31/2 hrs.) Furka Hotel (p. 111).

From the Hospice to Airolo is a walk or drive of 11/2-2 hrs.; in the reverse direction 3 hours. In winter and spring the snowdrifts on the road-side are often 30-40' high, and sometimes remain unmelted throughout the summer. Snow-storms and avalanches are most prevalent on the S. side.

About 1/2 M. to the S.E., below the hospice, the road crosses that branch of the Ticino which issues from the Sella Lake (see p. 107). By the first house of refuge, the Cantoniera S. Antonio (6375'), the road enters the Val Tremola, a dismal valley into which avalanches often fall, and descends past the Cantoniera S. Giuseppe (6010') in numerous windings, avoided by the old bridle-path. At the third refuge, the Cantoniera di Val Tremola (5564'), the Val Tremola ends and the Valle Leventina (p. 102) begins. \*View down to Quinto. To the right opens the Val Bedretto (p. 292), from which the main branch of the Ticino descends.

22 M. Airōlo (3868'), 81/2 M. from the St. Gotthard Pass, see p. 101. Travellers going from the St. Gotthard to the Val Bedretto need not descend to Airolo, but save an hour by leaving the road below the Cantoniera di Val Tremola (see above), at the angle of the first great bend in the direction of the Val Bedretto. The path descends to the right, and at Fontana (p. 292) joins the road leading from Airolo to All'Acqua.

#### 32. The Maderaner Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 60.

The Maderaner Thal, a picturesque valley about 8 M. in length, enclosed by lofty mountains (N., the Great and Little Windgalle, the Great and Little Ruchen, and the Scheenhorn; S., the Bristenstock, Weitenalpstock, Oberalpstock, and Düssistock), and watered by the turbulent Kärstelenback, is worthy of a visit. Bridle-path (shaded in the early morning) from Amsteg to the (31/4 hrs.) Hôtel Alpendub (3032' above Amsteg; horse 12 fr.; porter 6, there and back within two days 12 fr.). Be utiful return-route by the Stafeln (see below), 6-7 hrs., even practicable for ladies.

Amsteg (1758'), see p. 99. We diverge from the St. Gotthard road on the left bank of the Kärstelenbach and ascend, passing under the huge railway-bridge, by a good zigzag path to the St. Antons-Kapelle; then over gently sloping pastures, shaded with fruit-trees, to (50 min.) the hamlet of Bristen (2015'; the 'Caplan' sells good wine). The path descends a little, crosses (5 min.) to the right

bank of the foaming Kärstelenbach, and again ascends. After 7 min. we avoid a bridge to the right, leading to the narrow Etzlithal (see p. 110), in which a fine waterfall is visible. After 20 min, the path recrosses to the left bank and leads to the (5 min.) houses Am Schattigen Berg. It then ascends rapidly to (40 min.) a small cabaret on the Lungenstutz (3599'), and (8 min.) a cross commanding a fine view. Passing through wood at places, we next cross the Griessenbach and the Staldenbach to (1/2 hr.) the chalets of Stössi (3904'). Crossing the Kärstelenbach at a (5 min.) Saw-mill, and passing the houses of Balmwald on the left, in 25 min. more we reach the \*Hôtel zum Schweizer Alpenclub (4790'; R., L., & A. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr.; Eng. Ch. Serv.), adapted for a stay of some time. Fine view from the terrace on the W. side of the house. Pleasant wood-walks in the vicinity. The small Butzli-See is 1/2 M. from the hotel.

To the Hufi Glacier, an interesting walk (1 hr., guide unnecessary). From the inn a path, at first through wood, ascends the grassy slopes on the N. side of the valley (passing opposite the falls of the Brunnibach, the Stäuberbach, and the Lämmerbach), crosses the Schleierbach, the Seidenbach, and the Milchbäche, and ascends to (1 hr.) a rocky height (5230'), overlooking the glacier, from which the Kärstelenbach issues. We may now descend to the end of the glacier (guide necessary, 3-4 fr.) and return to the hotel on the left bank of the Kärstelenbach, passing the waterfalls above mentioned, and crossing the Alp Gufern (3-4 hrs. in all).

Beautiful return-route to Amsteg by the \*Stafeln (6-7 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), the lofty pastures on the N. side of the valley. The path first leads to the above-mentioned rock overlooking the Hüfi Glacier (1 hr.), and then ascends to the (1 hr.) Alp Gnof (6234'), the (3/4 hr.) Stäfel-Alp (6289'), and the (1/4 hr.) Alp Bernetsmatt (6553'; Alpine fare and accommodation), commanding a most magnificent \*View of the Huff Glacier, Clariden Pass, Düssistock, Tschingel Glacier, Oberalpstock, Weitenalpstock, Crispalt, Bristenstock, Galenstock, Spitzliberg, the Windgällen, and Ruchen. We then descend rapidly to the pretty Golzern-See (4636') and the (1 hr.) Golzern-Alp (4583'; good drinking water), and lastly in zigzags through underwood to the hamlet of  $(1^{1}/_{2} \text{ hr.})$  Bristen and  $(1/_{2} \text{ hr.})$ hr.) Amsteg (to the station  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more).

Another fine route, but fatiguing, and 1 hr. longer, is from the Alp Bernetsmatt (see above), to the pastures of Oberkasern (6389'), and thence along the slopes of the Kleine Windgalle (p. 110) over rocks and debris (guide advisable) to the Alp Auf dem Rücken (5753'), in full view of the Bernese Alps, the Titlis, Maderaner Thal, and Tödi, and descending thence to Amsteg by Waldiberg (4126') and Frenschenberg (2676').

Excursions proof The Hörer Alpenguing (Guides: Ambr. and Los.

EXCURSIONS FROM THE HOTEL ALPENCLUB. (Guides: Ambr. and Jos. Zgraggen; Jos. Maria, Melch., and Jos. Thresch; Jos. Furger, A. Baumann, Jos. Indergand and others; ordinary excursions, 6 fr. per day.) The ascent of the Düssistock (Piz Git, 10,703'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.) is difficult and requires experience. The path leads up the Brunntthal to the (2 hrs.) Waltersfirren Alp (6332'), ascends to the left to the (2 hrs.) Resti-Tschingel \*\*Reliable Apr (6002), ascends to the left to the (2 lifts.) Items Teaching of Glacier, and crosses it; we then clamber over the precipitous rocks of the \*\*Rleine Düssi\* (10,280') and ascend the arête to the (2 lifts.) summit. Splendid view. — The Oberalpstock (Pix Tgietschen, 10,925'; guide 2-1 fr.), presents no serious difficulty to adepts. We either proceed from the Alpenclub Hotel to the upper part of the (4-5 hrs.) \*\*Brunni Glacier\*\* (p. 110), and ascend the snowy slopes, to the right, to the summit in 2-21/2 hrs.; or cross from Amsteg to the upper part of the Strimthal by the Krüzli Pass (see below), and ascend across the Strim Glacier, reaching the summit from the S.E. side (7-8 hrs., from Sedrun 1 hr. less). — Weitenalpstock (9872'), 7 hrs., very toilsome. — Bristenstock (10,089'), see p. 99. — Piz Cambriales (10,589'), 4-5 hrs. from the Hufi Club-hut (see below), and Claridenstock (10,728'; 20 fr.), 5 hrs. from the club-hut, not very difficult for practised climbers. Kammlistock (10,787'; 20 fr.), 5 hrs. from the club-hut, laborious — The Grosse Windgälle or Kalkstock (10,463'), from the Alp Bernetsmatt (see p. 109) 5 hrs., and the Grosse Scheerhorn (10,814'), from the Hüfi Club-hut 6 hrs., both very difficult, require experience and thorough steadiness (guide 25 fr.). — Grosse Ruchen (10,295'), less difficult, but extremely fatiguing (from the Alp Gnof. 6-7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). — The Kleine Windgälle (9800'), from the Alp Oberküsern (p. 109) by the arête between the Kleine and Grosse Windgälle, in 31/2 hrs., is not difficult and very attractive.

Passes. To Stachelberg over the Clariden Pass (9843'), 11-12 hrs. from the Alpenclub Hotel, a grand and most interesting expedition, presents no serious difficulty to experts with able guides (30-35 fr.). The route ascends the slopes of the Düssistock (p. 109), on the left bank of the Hüß Glacier, to the (21/2 hrs.) Club Hut on the finely situated Hüß Alp (5906'; spend night). Then a steep ascent for a short distance, over the moraine to the (40 min.) Hüß Glacier, and gradually up the Hüßfirn and Claridenfirn to the (3-31/2 hrs.) Pass at the S. base of the Claridenstock (10,728'), commanding a fine view of the Tödi, the Rheinwaldgebirge, etc. We then descend the Claridenfirn, passing the Bocktschingel. a rock with a hole through its middle, and the Gemsfayrenstock (p. 60), and through the dificult Wallenbach-Schlucht to the Altenorenalp, the Auengüter (p. 61), and (5 hrs.) Stachelberg. Or from the Claridenfirn (keeping to the right before reaching the Clariden Pass) we may cross the Hüß Pass (9646'), between the Hintere Spitzalpelistock (9852') and the Catscharauls (10,046'), to the Sandfirn, and then either descend to the left to the Upper Sandalp (p. 61) or to the right by the Sandgrat to Disenis (p. 351). — Another pass to Stachelberg (12-13 hrs. from the Alpenclub Hotel) is the Kammlilücke (9268'), lying between the Scheerhorn and the Kammlistock (see above), for experts not very difficult. Descent over precipitous ice-slopes to the crevassed Griesgletcher, the Kammli Alp and the Kausen Pass (p. 62).

To Unterschächen over the Ruchkehlen Pass, 8-9 hrs., laborious. From the Alp Gnof (p. 109) we ascend precipitous grass-slopes, rock, and glacier to the pass, between the Grosse and Kleine Ruchen, and descend steeply through the glacier-clad Ruchkehle into the Brunnithal and Schächenthal (p. 62). — The Scheerhorn-Griggeli Pass (9180') is also toilsome. From the Hüfi Club-hut we mount the Hüfi Glacier and the Bocktschingelfirn to the pass, between the Scheerhorn and the Kleine Ruchen, and descend to the Obere Lummerbach-Alp and Unterschächen.

To DISENTIS over the Brunni Pass (8875'), 8 hrs., interesting, but fatiguing (guide 20 fr.). We ascend the Brunnithal by Rinderviel and Waltersfirren (p. 109) to the (2½ hrs.) Brunni-Alp (6988'), cross the Brunni Glacier to the (2 hrs.) pass between the Piz Cavardiras (9506') on the left

and the Piz d'Acletta (9570') on the right, and descend through the Acletta-Thal to Acletta and (31/2 hrs.) Disentis (p. 351).

FROM AMSTEG OVER THE KRÜZLI PASS (7645') TO SEDRUN, 8 hrs., fatiguing. Through the Etzlithal to the pass, 51/2 hrs.; thence down the Strim-Thal to Sedrun (p. 352), 21/2 hrs.

## 33. From Göschenen to the Rhone Glacier. The Furka.

Comp. Map, p. 104.

25 M. DILIGENCE in summer daily in 6½ hrs. (9 fr. 95, coupé 11 fr. 95 c.); from Goschenen to Brieg daily in 12 (Brieg to Göschenen 14) hrs., with ½ hour's halt at Tiefenbach, and dining at the Rhone Glacier (22½, coupé 27 fr.). — Carriage and pair from Göschenen to Brieg 100 fr. One-

horse carriage from Andermatt to the Furka Hotel 15 (from Realp 10), two-horse carr. 25 fr.; to the Rhone Glacier 25 or 40 fr.; from the Rhone Glacier to the Furka 10 or 15 fr. Bargains should be made personally with the drivers; carriages hired at the hotels are 20% dearer.

The \*Furka Road, constructed chiefly for military purposes, and forming a convenient route to or from the Grimsel and the Bernese Oberland, commands striking views of the Rhone Glacier and the neighbouring mountains, and from Realp onwards should be traversed in an open carriage or on foot.

To  $(5^{1}/_{2} M.)$  Hospenthal (4800'), see pp. 104-106. At the upper end of the village the road diverges to the right from the St. Gotthard route, ascends a little, and skirts the level bank of the Realper Reuss in the bleak Urserenthal (p. 105). On each side rise steep grassy slopes, furrowed by numerous brooks, and overshadowed on the N. by the jagged pinnacles of the Spitzberge (10,053').  $2^{1}/4$  M. Zumdorf (4965'), a group of huts with a chapel. Farther on we cross the Reuss and the Lochbach, which descends from the Tiefengletscher (see below), and soon reach (13/4 M.) -

91/2 M. Realp (5059'; \*Hôt. des Alpes; 'Beim Hospiz', with the post-station), a poor hamlet at the W. end of the Urseren Valley.

Over the Alpligen-Lücke to the Göschenen-Alp, see p. 105; Orsino Pass to the St. Gotthard. see p. 107. — From Realp to Villa in the Val Bedretto (p. 292) by the Cavanna Pass (8566'), between the Piz Lucendro and Hühnerstock, 5 hrs., uninteresting.

Beyond Realp the road begins to ascend in long windings, which the old road to the right, 50 paces beyond the second bridge, 1/2 M. from Realp, avoids. (In descending from the Furka we quit the new road a few hundred paces beyond the 50th kilomètre stone, and descend by a few steps to the left.) We soon obtain a fine retrospective view of the broad Urserenthal, with the zigzags of the Oberalpstrasse in the back-ground (p. 354); on the left are the Wyttenwasserthal with the glacier of that name, the Ywerberhörner, and the Piz Lucendro. On the (31/2 M.) Ebneten-Alp (6831') the windings terminate. About 1 M. farther is Tiefenbach (6790'; \*Zum Tiefengletscher, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.), where the diligence halts some time.

By following the slope from this point and crossing the moraine, we reach (1½ hr.; guide) the beautiful **Tiefengletscher**, imbedded between the Galenstock and the Gletschhorn (10,850'), where beautiful crystals (more than 12½ tons) were found in 1868 (p. 134). — Over the Tiefensattel to the Rhone Glacier (Grimsel, Trifhütte), see p. 122. — Over the Winterlücke (9449') to the Göschenen-Alp (p. 104), 6 hrs.; descent to the Winter Glacier steep.

The road crosses the Tiefentobel and ascends, running high up on the N. slope. The old bridle-path (not recommended) follows the Garschenthal on the left, far below. On the right lies the Siedeln-Gletscher, the discharge of which forms a fine waterfall; above it rise the pinnacles of the Bielenstock (9669'). Before us rises the Furkahorn (p. 112). The (3 M.) —

171/2 M. Furka (7992'; \*Hôt. de la Furca, R., L., & A. 31/2-4, lunch 3, D. 5 fr.) is a saddle between the Muttenhörner on the left and the Furkahörner on the right, descending abruptly on both sides. Magnificent view of the Bernese Alps with the imposing Finsteraarhorn and to the left of it the Oberaarhorn, Walliser Fiescherhörner, Siedelhorn, and Wannehorn, and to the right the Agassizhorn and Schreckhörner. From the road, about 3/4 M. farther on, we obtain a view of the Upper Valais and its Alps (Mischabelhörner, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc.).

EXCURSIONS. \*Furkahorn (9935'; 21/2 hrs.; guide 5 fr.), to the N. of the EXCURSIONS. 'Furkahorn (1935'; 21/2 hrs.; guide 5 fr.), to the N. of the pass; ascent over grass, detritus, and patches of snow; fatiguing, but very interesting. Admirable panorama of the Alps of Bern and Valais, the Galenstock, St. Gotthard group, etc. Not advisable to descend direct to the Rhone Glacier. — 'Muttenhorn (10.180'; 3 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), S. of the Furka. a very fine point, not difficult.

Galenstock (11,805'; 5 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), for adepts only, with an able guide, axe, and rope. From the Furka to the (3/4 hr.) Rhone Glacier (see below), skirt its left margin, climb a steep snowy slope to the right, follow a difficult arête of rock, and lastly mount very steep news to the

follow a difficult arête of rock, and lastly mount very steep neve to the overhanging snowy summit (caution required). View exceedingly grand.

From the Furka over the Lecki Pass to the St. Gotthard Hospice (10 hrs., with guide), see p. 108; over the Triftlimmi to the Trifthütte, see p. 122. To THE GRIMSEL HOSPICE (p. 168), 5 hrs. (guide 10 fr.; Alpenstock and nailed boots requisite). Walkers may descend from the Furka by a good path, diverging to the right from the road 1/2 M. from the inn, to the upper part of the Rhone Glacier in 3/4 hr., cross it above the ice-fall in 11/2 hr., and go over the (3/4 hr.) Nägeli's Gratli (8470'; °View) to the (2 hrs.)Hospice. This route is less to be recommended in the reverse direction.

The road follows the slope to the right to the (11/4 M.) Galenhütten (7900') and descends to the left in long zigzags, high above the huge \*Rhone Glacier (p. 291), affording admirable views of its fantastic ice-masses. (At the second bend of the road is the small Hotel Belvedere. Path thence in 1/4 hr., over loose stones, keeping to the left, to a point commanding the upper part of the glacier.) In the valley we cross the Muttbach (the discharge of the Gratschlucht-Gletscher). The road is joined here on the left by the steep old bridle-path from the Furka. It then gradually descends the slope of the Längisgrat, and again describes several long bends, which the old bridle-path, to the right, cuts off. Crossing the infant Rhone, we now reach the (61/4 M.) —

25 M. Rhone Glacier Hotel, in the 'Gletsch' (5750'; p. 291). From the Rhone Glacier to Brieg, see p. 276; over the Grimsel to Meiringen, see R. 52.

### 34. From Lucerne to Altdorf by Stans and Engelberg. The Surenen Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 74.

STEAMBOAT from Lucerne to Stansstad 4 times daily in 40 min., fare 1 fr. 40 or 80 c. (see p. 116). — DILIGENCE from Stansstad to (14 M.) Engelberg twice daily in 31 2 hrs.; fare 4 fr. 60, coupé 6 fr. 40 c. (to Stans 6 times daily in 20 min.; fare 60c.); one-horse carriage 15, two-horse 25 fr. - Walkers may dismiss their vehicle at Grafenort (9 M. from Stansstad, a drive ors may dismiss their vehicle at Grafenort (9.3). From Stansstat, a drive of 13/4 hr., one horse carr. 10, two-horse 16 fr.), beyond which the road is so steep that travellers usually alight and walk. (One-horse carr. from Beckenried to Engelberg, the route for travellers from the St. Gotthard, 15-18, two-horse 25-30 fr.; see p. 76.) — From Engelberg to Altdorf over the Surene Pass, rather fatiguing (bridle-path, 8½ brs.; guide, 14 fr., unnecessary in fine weather; travellers from Altdorf need a guide to the top of the pass only,  $8\,\mathrm{fr.}$ ).

To Stansstad, see p. 117. The road leads round the S. base of

the Bürgenstock (p. 117), through orchards and pastures.

2 M. Stans, or Stanz (1510'; pop. 2210; Krone, R. 1, B. 1 fr.; Engel; Rössli), the capital of Nidwalden, the E. half of Canton Unterwalden, lies in the midst of a vast orchard, on which. however, from 11th Nov. to 2nd Febr. the sun shines for one hour only in the morning, between the Hohe Brisen (7894') and the Stanserhorn (see below). Adoining the handsome Parish Church is the \*Monument of Arnold von Winkelried (p. 19), a fine group in marble by Schlöth. A tablet by the Burial Chapel in the churchyard, on the N. side of the church, commemorates the massacre perpetrated here in 1798 by the French, who were exasperated by the obstinate resistance they met with. The Town Hall contains portraits of all the mayors from the year 1521; below them is a collection of Unterwalden flags; also two French banners of 1798; a picture by the blind artist Würsch, who perished in 1798; another by Volmar, representing Brother Klaus taking leave of his family (p. 118). In the Arsenal is shown Arnold von Winkelried's coat of mail. Fine view from the Knieri, above the Capuchin Monastery.

The Stanser Horn (6230'; \*View) is ascended from Stans by the Blumattalp, or from Kerns (p. 117) by Wysserlen (31/2-4 hrs.; guide not indispensable). — The Buochser Horn (5934'; 31/2 hrs.), ascended by Nieder-Rickenback (see below), is another interesting point, commanding a superb view
of the Lake of Lucerne from Lucerne to Brunnen, the district of Schwyz,

and the Engelberg valley from Stans to Grafenort.

The road to (12 M.) Engelberg traverses the valley of the Engelberger Aa, between the Stanser Horn on the right and the Buochser Horn on the left. In the background rises the snow-clad Titlis. Near (21/4 M.) Thalwyl, or Dallenwyl, we cross the Aa. On a mound of detritus at the mouth of the Steinbach, to the right, stands the church of Dallenwyl.

A good bridle-path, diverging to the left, ascends to (4½ M.) the finely-situated health-resort of Nieder-Rickenbach (3830'; \*Kurhaus zum Engel, pens. 5.6 fr.). From this point the interesting ascent of the Steinalp-Brisen (7891'; guide not indispensable to adepts) may be made in 3½ hrs. vià the Ahorn-Alp and the Steinalp. Another attractive ascent is that of the \*Schwalmis (7373'; 2½-2¾ hrs.; guide unneressary), which leads by the Ahorn-Alp, the Bärfalle (with a cross), and the Bühlalpe, and thence up the E. arête. An interesting pass (4½ hrs. with guide) leads from Nieder-Rickenbach by the Bühlalp and the gap (6924') between the Schwalmis and the Schynberg, descending by the Bolgen-Alp to St. Jakob in the Isenthal (p. 80).

The next places are (2 M.) Wolfenschiessen (1709'; Eintracht; Kreuz) and  $(2^3/_4\text{ M.})$  Grafenort (1886'), consisting of a chapel, an \*Inn (good wine), and a farm of the Abbey of Engelberg. About  $^{1}/_{2}$  M. beyond Grafenort the road ascends through beautiful wood. To the right, far below, flows the brawling Aa. Leaving the wood, we pass  $(2^{1}/_{2} \text{ M.})$  the small auberge 'Im Grünen Wald', below which, in the valley to the right, a brook descending from the Trübsee (p. 121) falls into the Aa. After another slight ascent,

we turn to the left, and suddenly obtain a view of the \*Engelberger Thal. a green Alpine valley, 5 M. long and 1 M. broad. bounded on three sides by lofty, snow-clad mountains. The Titlis with its ice-mantle stands forth majestically, and to the left rise the rocky pinnacles of the Great and Little Spannort (p. 115); in the foreground is the Hahnenberg or Engelberg (8566'). Then (2 M.)—

14 M. Engelberg. — "Hôtel Sonnenberg, finely situated, R., I., & A. 4-5, D. 41/2, S. 3, pens. 81/2-11 fr.; "Hôtel Titlis, R., L., & A. 31/2, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; "Engel, pens. 51/2-7fr., R. separated only by board partitions; apartments at Dr. Cattanis, adjacent, but without board; "Kurhaus & Pens. Müller, 6-9 fr.; "Frau Dr. Müller's Pension, adjacent; "Hôt. Engelberg; "Hôt. Des Alpes, unpretending, pens. 5 fr., R. extra; "Pens. Iless. Rooms at several other houses; usual charges, R. 11/2, B. 1, D. 2 fr.; whey also procurable. Beer at Wasser's. — English Church in the grounds of the Hôtel Titlis. — Guides: Karl and Eugen Hess: Jos. Kuster, father and son; Leodegar Feierabend; Jos. and Placidus Hess: Jos. and Mich. Amrhein; Jos. Imfanger.

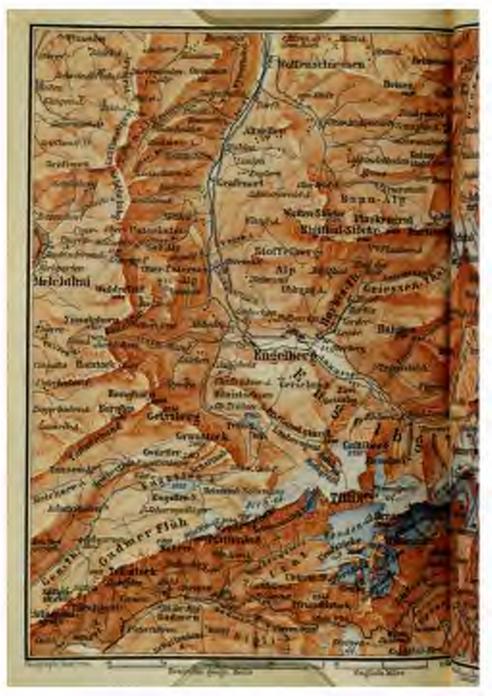
Engelberg (3314'), loftily and prettily situated, and sheltered from the N., is a favourite health-resort, particularly for nervous patients. At the upper end of the village rises the handsome Benedictine Abbey of the name, founded in 1121, named Mons Angelorum by Pope Calixtus XI., and rebuilt after a fire in 1729.

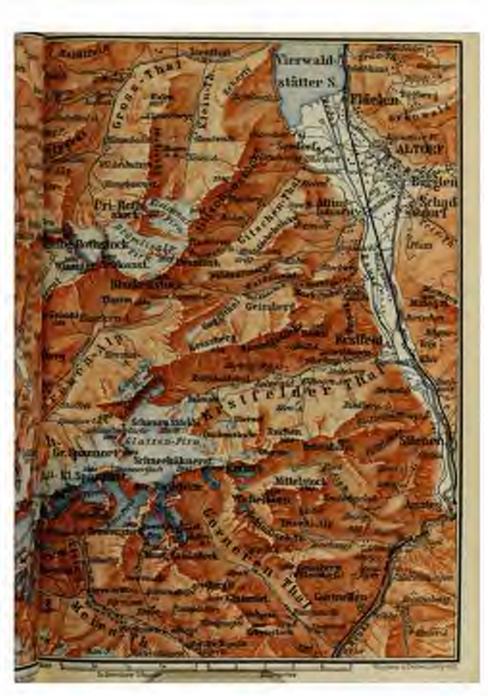
The \*Church contains modern pictures by Deschwanden, Kaiser, and Würsch (p. 113). High altar-piece, an Assumption by Spiegler, 1734. In the chapter-house two transparent pictures by Kaiser, the Conception and the Nativity. The Library (20,000 vols., 210 MSS.), which was pillaged by the French in 1798, contains a good relief of the Engelberg Valley. Permission to visit the monastery must be obtained from the abbot. to whom a visiting-card is sent with a request that he will fix the hour. — The School connected with the abbey is well attended. The Farm Buildings, with the labourers' dwellings, are very extensive, and in the cheese-magazine several thousand cheeses are frequently stored at one time. The revenues of the abbey, which formerly exercised sovereign rights over the surrounding district, were considerably reduced by the French in 1798.

Opposite the Abbey, to the S., on the left bank of the Aa. are pleasant shady walks, which are reached in 10 minutes.

EXCURSIONS. Oberschwand (4300'; Inn), affording a delightful survey of the valley and the neighbouring mountains, is reached by a path ascending gradually by Unterschwand in 1½ hr., or by a steep path ascending direct in 1 hr. — The Flühmatt (1355'), 1 hr. to the N. commands a magnificent view of the Titlis. — Pleasant walk (way to the Surcene Pass, see p. 115), passing the church on the left, to the (3'4 hr.) Tätschbachfall, which descends from the Hahnenberg. (To the left of this path is the End der Welt, a rocky basin at the head of the Horbisthal. It may be reached in ½ hr.: 10 min. from the church, and beyond the bridge over the Horbisbach, the path ascends to the left by the café Zur neuen Heimat.) Beyond the Tätschbach we may cross the Fürrenbach, which also forms several falls, and visit the (½ hr.) dairy-farm of Herrenrüti (3897'; horse there and back 5 fr.), the property of the Abbey, affording a survey of the Firnalpell and Grassen glaciers. — The Arnitobel, a gorze with a waterfall, 2½ M. to the W., a pleasant and shady walk; thence to the right to the (1½ hr.) Arnialp (5267'), with a good view of the Engelberger Rothstock and Uri-Rothstock. — Fürrenalp (6073'; 2½ hrs.); the path ascends to the left before reaching the Tatschbachfall, and then skirts the slope above (beautiful view of the Titlis).

ASCENTS. The Rigithalstock (8514'; 4', 2 hrs.; guide 9 fr.), the last part difficult, fine panorama; the Geissberg (8904'; 5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), rather





fatiguing; the Widderfeld (7723'; 4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), less fatiguing. — Hutstock (8789'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), by the Juchli (p. 118), not difficult for mountaineers. — The Hanghorn (8790'), an attractive point, is reached in 6-7 hrs (guide 12 fr.) by crossing the slope of the Schattband, in front of the Hutstock. — Engelberg-Rothstock (9252'; 5 hrs.; guide 9 fr.), interestant of the Hutstock. ting and not difficult. We ascend the Alp Obhaag and the Plankenalp to the (3½ hrs.) Club Hut on the Ruchhubel (7562), not far from the Griessen-

gletscher; thence below the Rothgrätli (p. 80) to the top in 1½ hr. more.

\*Uri-Rothstock (9620'); 8½ hrs.; guide 17, with descent to Isenthal
22 fr.), very interesting. From the club-hut above the Plankenalp (see above) to the (11/4 hr.) gap (8878') on the S. of the Engelberg-Rothstock; thence across snow to the (1 hr.) Porta or Schlossstocklücke, adjoining the Schlossstock (9055'); then a rather steep descent to the Blümlisalpfirn; again an ascent to the arête separating it from the Kleinthal, and lastly

up the Kleinthalfirn to the  $(2^{1}/2 \text{ hrs.})$  top (comp. p. 80).

The Gross-Spannort (10,515') is ascended from the Spannort Club-hut (6500'), 4 hrs. from Engelberg, by the Schlossberg-Lücke and the Glatten-firm, in 41/2 hrs.; interesting, though toilsome (guide 25 fr.). — Klein-Spannort (10,382'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 35 fr.); from the Spannort Hut by the Spannortjoch (see below); difficult climbing.

The "Titlis (10,627'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) is most interesting. though

trying. It is advisable to go on the previous evening to the Obere Trübsee-Alp (p. 121; 21/2 hrs.; horse 10 fr.), in order not to have the steep Pfaffenwand (p. 121) to ascend at starting. From this point it is usual to start at 2 a.m., in order that on the return-route the snow may be traversed before the heat of the day. From the top of the Pfaffenwand the path ascends over turf and debris to the (2 hrs.) Stand (8033'), where a short rest is taken; it then mounts a steep slaty incline in zigzags, over rock and detritus, to the (3/4 hr.) Rothegg (9030), where the glacier is reached. We ascend the glacier, at first gradually, then more rapidly (step-cutting sometimes necessary), and if the snow is in good condition we reach the (11/2-2 hrs.) summit, called the Nollen, without material difficulty. The view, highly picturesque and imposing, embraces the entire Alpine chain from Savoy to the Tyrol, N. Switzerland, and S. Germany. The ascent of the Titlis, though requiring perseverance, is perhaps the least difficult of glacier-excursions. Descent to the Jochpass (Engstlenalp), see p. 121.

Passes. From Engelberg over the Jochpass to Meiringen (guide, unnecessary, to Engstlen 8 fr.), see R. 36; over the Storegg or the Juchli to the Melchthal (guide to Sarnen 12 fr.), see p. 118; over the Rothgrätli to

the Isenthal (guide 17 fr.) see p. 80.

FROM ENGELBERG TO ERETFELD (p. 98) over the Schlossberg-Lücke (8635'; 10 hrs.; guide 23 fr.), a fine route, but fatiguing. By spending a night in the Spannort Hut (see above; 2 hrs. below the pass) mountaineers may combine the ascent of the Gross-Spannort (see above) with this pass. — To Erstfeld across the Spannortjoch (9610; 10-11 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), between the Gross and the Klein-Spannort, toilsome.

To Wasen over the Grassen Pass (Bärengrube, 8917), 10 hrs., difficult

(guide to Meien 25 fr.). — To the Steinalp over the Wendenjoch (8694).

10-11 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting (guide 25 fr.).

The route to the Surenen Pass leads past the Tätschbachfall to (11/4 hr.) Herrenrüti (p. 114), follows the right bank of the Aa to (25 min.) the frontier of Canton Uri by the Nieder-Surenen Alp (4134'), and ascends to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Stäffeli (4652'). After a steep ascent to the (50 min.) Stierenfall (best viewed from below), we cross (5 min.) the brook, and in 40 min. more recross it to the Blackenalp (5833'), with its chapel. The path then ascends gradually over snow, which melts in July, to the (11/2 hr.) pass of the Surenen-Eck (7562'), on the S. side of the Blackenstock (9587').

The Titlis becomes grander as we ascend, and we observe a

long range of peaks and glaciers, particularly the Klein- and Gross-Spannort and the Schlossberg, extending as far as the Surènen. On the other side we survey the mountains enclosing the Schächenthal, on the opposite side of the Reuss, the Windgälle being most conspicuous. On the E. side of the Surenen the snow, which never entirely melts, is crossed in  $^{1}/_{4}$  hr. in the height of summer. Then a steep descent to the (1 hr.) Waldnacht-Alp (4754'), which is visible from the height in the long valley below. At a stone bridge  $(^{1}/_{4} \text{ hr.})$  the road divides. The very steep path in a straight direction leads to  $(^{13}/_{4} \text{ hr.})$  Altdorf (p. 97); that to the right, crossing the bridge, to  $(^{2} \text{ hrs.})$  Erstfeld (p. 98). By the latter we reach the (5 min.) Bockitobel, with the picturesque falls of the Waldnacht-bach (beyond which the guide may be dismissed), descend through wood into the valley, traverse the pastures to the village of Erstfeld, and cross the Reuss to the station on the St. Gotthard line (p. 98).

## 35. From Lucerne over the Brünig to Brienz (and Meiringen).

Comp. Maps, pp. 74, 140.

361/2 M. STEAMBOAT from Lucerne to (11 M.) Alpnach-Gestad 4 times daily in 1-11/4 hr.; DILIGENCE from Alpnach-Gestad to (251/2 M.) Brienz 3 times daily in 6 hrs.; to (24 M.) Meiringen once daily in 6 hrs. (changing carriages at Lungern). From Brienz by steamboat, corresponding with the diligence, to Bönigen (Interlaken), so that Interlaken may be reached from Zürich in one day. Tickets to Interlaken are obtained at the post-office (branch-office next door to the Engl. Hof) at Lucerne (where the coupé may be secured), or on board the steamers: from Lucerne to Brienz 10 fr. 90 c., coupé 12 fr. 90 c.; to Interlaken 13 fr. 85, coupé 16 fr. 40 c.; from Alpnach-Gestad to Brienz 81/2 fr., coupé 101/2 fr.; to Meiringen 8 fr., coupé 9 fr. 90 c. — From Alpnach-Gestad to Vitznau (for the Rigi) a through-ticket, vià Lucerne, costs 1 fr. less than booking to Lucerne and thence to Vitznau. — Those who have not secured the coupé, should try to obtain seats in an open supplementary carriage ('Beiwagen'), as the 'intérieur' of the diligence affords little view.

Carriages. With two horses, from Lucerne to Brienz or Meiringen

CARRIAGES. With two horses, from Lucerne to Brienz or Meiringen 45-50, to Interlaken 60-70 fr. — From Alpnach-Gestad to Lungern one-horse 15, two-horse 25 fr.; to Brienz or Meiringen 25 or 40 fr.; the latter, for 4-5 persons, pleasanter and not dearer than the diligence. It is advisable always to start an hour or two in advance of the diligence, so as to avoid

the dust raised by the latter.

The Road from Lucerne to Alpnach (12 M.) runs inland. At first it follows the rapid Kriensbach, and then leads by Horw (1678'), with its prettily situated church, to Winkel ("Stern, plain), on a bay of the Lake of Lucerne (p. 117), and along the bank of the lake to Hergiswyl (p. 117). It next skirts the Lopper, close by the lake, and at the Acherbrücke (p. 117) reaches the Lake of Alpnach, on the N.W. bank of which it leads to Alpnach-Gestad (117).

RAILWAY from Lucerne across the Brunig to Brienz under construction.

Beyond the central point of the cruciform lake (p. 74), the steamer passes the country-seat of *Tribschen*, the prettily situated *Pension Stutz*, the St. Niklauscapelle, and the country-house of Kästenbaum or Kastanienbaum, and enters the bay of Stansstad. To the left rises the Bürgenstock, with its precipitous N. slopes

(p. 117). To the right the promontory of Spissenegg extends far into the lake, forming a bay which extends to the N. to Winkel (p. 116). The steamer steers to the S.W. to Hergiswyl (\*Hôt.-Pens. Rössli. moderate, pens. 4-7 fr.), at the foot of Pilatus (p. 88), and then to the E. to Stansstad (1444'; Hôtel Winkelried; Freienhof; Rossli; Schlüssel), the 'harbour of Stans'. The square pinnacled Schnitz-Thurm was erected by the Swiss in 1308 to vindicate their recently acquired independence.

From Stansstad a good road, diverging to the left from the Stans road (p. 113), leads, chiefly through pleasant wood, to (4 M.; one-horse carr. 8, two-horse 14 fr.) the "Hôtel Bürgenstock (2855; R. from 4, B. 11/2, D. 8, two-horse 14 ir.) the Hotel Burgenswer (2005; R. Irom 4, B. I.), the  $A_1$ , pens.  $S_1 = 13^{1/2}$ , fr.; resident physician), a favourite health resort, with extensive and shady grounds. The hotel and several points near it command beautiful views. Thus to (1/2 hr.) Honegy, a good path. A steep path (unpleasant in wet weather) ascends through wood in 1 hr. to the Hammetschwand (3721'), the summit of the Burgenstock, which descends abruptly to the Lake of Lucerne: striking view of the greater part of the lake, of the lakes of Sarnen, Sempach, Baldegg. Hallwyl, and Zug, of the Rigi, Pilatus, Mythen, Weissenstein, and of the Alps of Glarus and Unterwalden, and part of the Bernese Alps.

The Lopper, the E. spur of Pilatus (see p. 116), extends far into the lake. The brook opposite, which falls into the lake at Stansstad, has further narrowed the channel between the Lake of Lucerne and the Lake of Alpnach with its alluvial deposits, and the strait is now crossed by an embankment and a bridge (Acherbrücke). which is opened for the passage of steamers. Within the Bay of Alphach rises the Rozberg (2214'; Roz, Ross, akin to Roche, rock). separated from the Plattiberg by the Rozloch, a narrow ravine, in which the Mehlbach forms several falls. Portland Cement factory. On the lake is situated \*Pens. Blättler (5 fr.), with a sulphurspring and pleasant grounds. On the slope of the Rozberg, 1/4 hr. to the E., is the \*Pens. Rozberg, prettily situated, and 10 min. beyond it the Pens. Burg Rozberg.

WALK FROM STANSSTAD TO SACHSELN. The path skirts the lake for a short way, enters the Rozloch, and at Allweg (Inn), 2 M. from Stansstad, where there is a chapel in memory of Winkelried (pp. 19, 113), joins the Stans and Sarnen Road (no diligence). This road leads past the W. base of the Stanserhorn (p. 110), and by Rohren to (2 M.) St. Jakob, a village with an old church, then across the Mehlbach, and through the Kernwald to (2\frac{1}{2}\text{M.)} Kerns (Krone; Hirsch; Rössli), a pleasant village with a pretty church, and (2 M.) Sarnen. — Or we may go direct from Kerns to (2 M.) Sachseln; this road, 1\frac{1}{2}\text{M.} shorter, does not pass through Sarnen, but crosses the entrance of the Melchthal (see p. 118).

Alpnach-Gestad (1443'; \*Hôtel Pilatus or Post, near the lake. R.  $2^{1}/_{2}$ . B.  $1^{1}/_{4}$  fr.; \*Rössli; Stern) is the harbour for  $(1^{1}/_{2}M.)$  Alpnach (1529'; Krone; Sonne). The church of Alpnach with its slender spire was erected with the proceeds of the sale of timber from the forests of Pilatus, which were rendered accessible by a wooden slide, 8 M. long, and were cut down in 1811-19. — Ascent of Pilatus and Pilatus Railway, see p. 89.

The road to (3 M.) Sarnen follows the left bank of the Aa, which descends from the Lake of Sarnen. Near Alphach and Kägiswyl (Post), with its large parquet-factory, the Kleine and the Gresse Schlierenbach, and near Sarnen the Aa, are crossed by covered wooden bridges. To the left rise the Stanserhorn (p. 113) and the chain of the Arvigrat (6917'), and on the right the slopes of Pilatus.

41/2 M. (from Alpnach-Gestad) Sarnen (1630'; pop. 4039: \*Obwaldner Hof; Sarner Hof; \*Adler; Post; Metzger, moderate; Hirsch, well spoken of; Pens. Landenberg, see below; Pens. Niederberger on the 'Boll', 1/4 hr. to the E.), the capital of Obwalden, the W. part of Canton Unterwalden, with its nunnery and Capuchin monastery, lies on the Sarner Aa. The Rathhaus contains portraits of all the magistrates of Obwalden from the year 1381 to 1824, and one of st. Nikolaus von der Flüe (see below). The church, on a hill, the cantonal hospital, and the arsenal on the Landenberg (1667'; fine view; pension, see above), are conspicuous buildings.

At the head of the Schlieren-Thal, 31/2 hrs. W. of Sarnen, lies the sequestered \*Schwendi-Kaltbad (4737'), with a chalybeate spring, and wheycure. The road ascends the W. slope of the Schwendiberg to (1 hr.) Stalden (2614'; refreshments at the cure's), whence a bridle-path crosses the meadows of Schwändi and continues, often through wood, to the (21,2 hrs.)

Kalthad. Thence to the top of the Feuerstein (6697') 21/2 hrs.; to the Schimberger Bad, 2 hrs., see p. 124.

To the S.E. of Sarnen opens the Melchthal, a romantic valley, 12 M. in length, studded with numerous chalets. At the upper end is the Melchsee length, studded with numerous chalets. At the upper end is the Melchsee (see below), whose waters are lost in a cleft of the rock, and 3 M. below reappear as the Melchaa. At the entrance of the valley is St. Niklausen 12752'), or St. Klaus, the first Christian church erected in this district. The ancient tower adjoining it is locally known as Heidenthurm (heathens' tower). Nearly opposite, 3 M. from Sarnen, is the Ranft ('brow of the mountain'), formerly a barren wilderness, with the hermitage of St. Nikolaus von der Flüe, who is said to have lived here for twenty years without other food than the sacramental elements, of which he partook monthly. After their victory over Charles the Bold of Burgundy in 1482, the confederates assembled at Stans disagreed about the division of the spoil, but through the intervention of the venerable hermit the disof the spoil, but through the intervention of the venerable hermit the dispute was soon amicably settled. After his death (1487) he was canonised. His memory is still revered by the people, and there is scarcely a hut in

His memory is still revered by the people, and there is scarcely a hut in the Forest Cantons that does not possess a portrait of Brother Klaus. A road (diligence to Melchthal daily in 2 hrs.) leads by St. Niklausen to the (7 M.) village of Melchthal (2933'; good quarters at the cure's) and the 12 M.) Balmmatt (3150'), at the foot of the precipitous Ramisfinh; bridlepath thence to the Melchsee, 2½ hrs. (see below). From Melchthal a roughish path crosses the Storegg (5710') to Engelberg (p. 114) in 4½ hrs.; another, more interesting, leads thither in 5-6 hrs. over the Juchli (7120'). The Nünalphorn (Juchlistock, 7830'; fine view of the Titlis and the Bernese Alps) may be ascended in 1 hr. from the Juchli. View still finer from the Hutstock (8790') reached by good climbers from the Juchli in 2 hrs. Alps) may be ascended in 1 m. from the Suchi. New Sull met from the Hutstock (8790'), reached by good climbers from the Judich in 2 hrs. (comp. p. 115). — From the Melchsee (6427'; "Hôt. Frutt, unpretending, pens. 6 fr.) an easy pass crosses the Tannenalp (6503') in 13/4 hr. to the Engstlen-Alp (8. 120); another, rather rough, leads over the Laubergrat (7874') to (41/2 hrs.) Meiringen (p. 162). — The Hohenstollen, etc., see p. 163.

The road crosses the Melchaa, which has been conducted into the Sarner See (1552'), a lake 4 M. long, and 1-11/4 M. broad, well stocked with fish. The valley of Sarnen is pleasing, though without pretension to Alpine grandeur.

At (13 4 M.) Sachseln (1598'; \*Kreuz; Engel; Rössli; Löwe), a thriving village on the E. bank of the lake, is a large church, erected in 1663, containing the bones of St. N. kolaus and other relics.

The village of (31/2 M.) Giswil (1800'; Krone; Rudenz) was partly destroyed in 1629 by inundations of the Lauibach. A lake was thus formed, and 130 years later was drained into the Lake of Samen. Fine view from the churchyard. On the slope to the left are the relics of a château of the Rudenz family.

The Brienzer Rothhorn (p. 164) may be ascended from Giswil in 6 hrs.;

path for the first 3 hrs. good, afterwards steep and disagreeable.

We now ascend the Kaiserstuhl (2306'), and at  $(2^{1}/_{4} \text{ M}.)$  Bürglen (2306') reach the Lake of Lungern (2162'). To the S. the three peaks of the Wetterhorn become visible. We next reach (3 M.) -

15 M. Lungern (2293'; Löwe, D. 31/2-4 fr.; Hôt. Brunig; Bür: all belonging to the same landlord), a large village situated in a basin at the foot of the Brünig, 1/2 M. from the S. end of the lake, half of which was drained into the Sarner See in 1836. - The Dundelsbach forms a picturesque fall on the hill-side to the W.

The road (short-cut to the left) ascends in long windings through wood, enters Canton Bern, and reaches (31/2 M.) the Brünig Pass (3396'), beyond which are the Hôt. Brünigkulm and the \*Hôt. du Brünig (cheap wood-carving sold by Casp. Brog).

Fine prospect from the Wyler Alp (4856'), 11/2 hr. N.W. of the Brunig; more extensive from the Wylerhorn (6580'), 3 hrs. from the pass.

The road to (5½ M.) Meiringen (p. 162) diverges to the left, <sup>3</sup> M. beyond the pass, and leads through the hamlet of Brünigen. (A short-cut descends to the left near the Brünig Inn.) The pleasant road to Brienz (7 M.) winds down the hill, occasionally under overhanging rocks. Opposite us tower the Engelhörner (p. 161). To the left we overlook the valley of Meiringen as far as the Kirchet (p. 166); at the foot of the mountains to the S. is the lower fall of the Reichenbach (p. 162); opposite is the fall of the Oltschibach (p. 163); below us flows the Aare, and to the right is part of the Lake of Brienz. The road (short-cuts) descends by Brienzwyler (Bär), a village among pastures and orchards, to the Bridge of Brienzwyler over the Aare (1890'; Hôt. Balmhof), where it joins the Meiringen and Brienz road. From this point to  $(3^{1}/_{2}M_{\odot})$ —  $25^{1/2}$  M. Brienz, see p. 163.

## 36. From Meiringen to Engelberg. Joch Pass.

Comp. Maps, pp. 96, 114.

9% hrs.: Genthalalp 2 (viâ Im-Hof 3), Engstlen-Alp 3, Joch 1½, Trübsee 1½, Engelberg 1½ hrs. — Horse from Im-Hof to Engelberg 15, guide 8 fr. — If the traveller can devote two days to this interesting journey (still more attractive in the reverse direction), he should sleep on the Engstlen-Alp. where an afternoon may be pleasantly spent.

Meiringen, see p. 162. — The shortest route to the Genthalalp and the Engstlen Alp leads across the Dorfbach, passes the houses of Stein and Sand, and ascends the steep slopes of the Hasliberg, on the right bank of the Aare. Fine views of the Haslithal and Urbachthal and of the Wetterhörner, etc. The path (recently much improved and now quite safe even for those subject to dizziness) leads by the Hundschüpfi to the chalets of (2 hrs.) Lauenen

(3802'), where the **Genthalalp** begins.

The Bridle-Path (1 hr. longer) leads by (11 4 hr.) Im-Hof (p. 166). Thence we either follow the Susten route (p. 121) to the (3/4 hr.) foundry in the Mühlethal; then, beyond the (3/4 hr.) bridge over the Genthalwasser, ascend to the left through wood to the (1 hr.) Genthalalp (see above). Or we may diverge to the left from the Susten route at Wyler, 20 min, from Im-Hot. cross the Gadmenbach, turn to the left again after 5 min., and ascend rapidly through pastures and wood to the (1 hr.) chalets of Lauenen (see above).

The path soon approaches the Genthalbach, and follows its right bank. On the (1/4 hr.) Leimboden (3920') our path is joined on the right by that from Mühlethal above mentioned (small auberge on the left bank). We now gradually ascend the monotonous Genthal. Behind us rise the Wetterhörner and the Hangend-Gletscherhorn at the end of the Urbachthal (p. 166). In 20 min. we pass the Genthalhütten (3993'), on the left bank of the brook, and after a slight ascent reach (1 hr.) the Schwarzwaldhütten (4596'; auberge).

The valley now becomes more interesting. From the precipices of the Gadmer Flühe (9750') on the right, which become grander as we proceed, falls a series of cascades. varying in volume according to the state of the melting snow, and we at last come to eight of these close together (Achtelsassbäche). The Engstlenbach, as the brook is named above this point, also forms several considerable falls. The path crosses the stream and ascends, often steeply, through beautiful wood, to the (11/2 hr.) \*Engstlen-Alp (6033'; \*Inn, R., L, & A. 31/4. D. 4, pens. 6 fr.), a beautiful pasture.with fine old pines and 'Alpine cedars'. (Excellent water, temperature 40-42° Fahr.) \*View, to the S.W., of the majestic Wetterhorn; to the left the Schreckhörner; to the right the Blümlisalp; to to the E. the Wendenstöcke and the Titlis. - The Wunderbrunnen ('miraculous spring'), near the inn, is an intermittent spring which only flows in wet weather and in spring during the melting of the snow, usually about noon.

Snow, usually about noon.

Excursions. Walk to Melchsee-Frutt (2hrs.; guide unnecessary). From the inn we walk to the N.W. to the waterfall and ascend rapidly on the right side, soon obtaining a splendid view of the Bernese Alps (among which the Finsteraarhorn comes in view to the left of the Schreckhörner). At the top we round the grassy Spicherfuh (6690'), pass a small lake, and reach the (1 hr.) Tannenalp (6508'), a large Alp with numerous chalets. We next traverse beautiful level pastures. pass two other small lakes, and reach the (1 hr.) Hôtel Melchsee-Frutt (6472'); see p. 118. — Ascent of the Erzegg (7140') from the Tannenalp, or from Frut hr., easy and repaying. The Hohenstollen (8150'). a magnificent point, but somewhat fatiguing, takes 2 hrs. from Frutt (comp. p. 163).

Ascents. Schafberg (Gwärtler; 7950'; 2 hrs.) not difficult: Graustock (8737'; 21'23 hrs.; with guide), fatiguing; Wildgeissberg (890'; 3 hrs.; with guide), an admirable point, but rather laborious (comp. p. 115). — Wendenstock (9990'; 4 hrs.; with guide), difficult, for experts only; imposing view.

The ascent of the "Titlis (p. 115) is shorter from the Engstlen-Alp than from Engelberg (p. 114). From the (1'2 hr.) Jochpass we ascend to the right over rocks, débris, and snow, and reach the (3'2 -4 hrs.) top after a steep and fatiguing climb. Guide from the inn 10 fr. (charged in the bill) and gratuity (with descent to Engelberg 20 fr.). The start should be made not later than 2 a.m., with lanterns.

not later than 2 a.m., with lanterns.

OVER THE SÄTTELI TO GADMEN,  $3^{1}/_{2}$ -4 hrs. (guide 6 fr.), a fine route. At the W. end of the Engstlensee (see below) we cross the Engstlenbach to the Alp Scharmadläger, and ascend a narrow path on the slope of the Gadmer Fluh to the (2 hrs.) Sätteli (splendid view of the Gadmenthal, Trift Glacier, and Bernese Alps). Then a long and steep descent to  $(1^{1}/_{2}$ -2 hrs.) Gadmen (p. 122). A still finer view is obtained from the \*Achtelsassgrat ('Grätli'),  $1/_{2}$  hr. beyond the Sätteli and a few hundred feet lower.

For 1/2 hr. the bridle-path to (31/2 hrs.) Engelberg skirts the Engstlen-See (6076'), a lake  $1^1/4$  M. long, abounding in trout, and then ascends, in view of the Wendenstöcke, with the Pfaffen and Joch Glaciers, to the (1 hr.) Joch Pass (7244'; view limited). A tolerable path now descends over rock and detritus to the (1/2 hr.) Obere Trübsee-Alp (\*Zum Alpenclub, R. 2 fr.), on the S.E. side of the turbid Trübsee (5794'). On the right is the snowy Titlis, which is usually ascended from this point (p. 115). — The Bitzistock (6230') easily ascended from the inn in 1/2 hr., affords a fine view of the Titlis, Spannörter, Schlossberg, and Engelberger Thal.

The path leads to the N.E. through the flat and marshy valley (with the Trübsee on the left), and crosses the brook which descends from the glaciers of the Titlis. It descends the steep *Pfaffenwand* in zigzags, leads over the *Gerschni Alp* (4125') towards a clump of pines, enters a wood, crosses the *Engelberger Aa* at the foot of the hill. and reaches (11/2 hr.) *Engelberg* (p. 114).

### 37. From Meiringen to Wasen. Susten Pass.

Comp. Maps, pp. 114, 104.

11 hrs.: Im-Hof  $1^1/4$ , Gadmen 3, Am Stein  $2^3/4$ , Susten-Scheidegg  $1^1/4$ , Meien  $2^3/4$ . Wasen 1 hr. Horse 35 (or, for two days, 40), guide 21 fr. (unnecessary).

From Meiringen to Im-Hof (2054'), 11/4 hr., see p. 166. The SUSTEN ROAD, constructed by Bern and Uri in 1811, and still tolerably well kept on the Bernese side (practicable for driving as far as the Stein Inn), diverges here to the E. from the Grimsel route. It traverses pleasant meadows and wooded slopes, and skirts the winding Gadmenbach. At one time the Wetterhorn, Wellhorn, and Engelhörner, at another the Schwarzhorn group form the background towards the W.

The lower valley is called the Mühlethal, above which is the Nessenthal. Beyond (20 min.) Wyler the path to the Engstlen-Alp (p. 120) diverges to the left. The road crosses (10 min.) the Gadmenbach, and at an ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) old iron-foundry the Genthalbach, on the left bank of which a second path (see p. 120) to the Engstlen-Alp diverges. At ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) Mühlestalden ( $\frac{3117}{1}$ ) the narrow Triftthal opens towards the S.E., with the Trift Glacier in the background.

Triftthal (comp. Map, p. 104; 4½ hrs. to the club-hut; guide necessary; Andr. v. Weissenfuh of Mühlestalden; Joh. Moor and Joh. Luchs of Gadmen). The path ascends on the left bank of the Triftbach and on the left side of the ice-fall to the (3 hrs.) simple Windegg-Hütte (6237). We now cross the glacier, here tolerably level, and mount the steep rocks of the Thältistock to the (1½ hr.) Club Hut (Trifthütte, \$250), affording a good

survey of the upper basin of the Trift Glacier. From the club-hut over the Trift Limmi (10,170') and the Rhone Glacier to the Furka (p. 111) or to the Grimsel Hospice (p. 168), 9 hrs., fatiguing.— The "Dammastock (11.909'; splendid view) is ascended without very serious difficulty from the club-hut in 4-5 hrs. (descent by the Rhone Glacier and Nägeliegrätli to the Grimsel, 7 hrs.).— The Schneestock (11,667'), Thieralphistock (11,140'), and Diechterhorn (11,120') may also be ascended from the club-hut without difficulty.— Passes to the Göschenen-Alp over the Winterberg Range (Masplankjoch, Damma Pass, Winterjoch) difficult (comp. p. 105).— Over the Tiefensattel (about 10,820') and the Tiefen Glacier (p. 111) to the Furka, interesting, and in certain states of the snow not difficult.— Interesting passes also cross the Furtwang Sattel (8392') to Guttannen (a steep ascent of 3 hrs. from the Windegg; descent by the Steinhaus-Alp to Guttannen in 2 hrs.), and the Steinlimmi (8970') to the Stein-Alp. The latter route leads from the chalet of Graggi-Hütte, opposite the Windegg on the right side of the glacier, in 3 hrs. to the col, between the Giglistock and Vorder-Thierberg, and descends over the Steinlimmi Glacier and round the slopes of the Thaleggli to the (2 hrs.) Stein Inn (see below). By combining the two last-named passes, a good walker may reach the Stein Inn from Guttannen in a single day (11-12 hrs.).

The road crosses the Gadmenbach and ascends by Schaftelen to (1 hr.) Unterfüren (3848'), where the beautiful Gadmenthal begins, and (20 min.) the village of Gadmen (3944'; Inn, moderate), consisting of the hamlets of An der Egg, Bühl, and Obermatt. (Path over the Sätteli to the Engstlen-Alp, see p. 121.) The green valley with its fine old maple-trees contrasts strikingly with the barren and perpendicular Gadmer Fluh (see p. 120). To the E., on the slope of the

Uratstöcke (9544'), lies the Wenden-Gletscher.

After a level stretch, the road ascends through wood in numerous windings to the chalets of Feldmoos (4934'), and then traverses a wild rocky region ('Hölle') to the  $(2^1/2 \text{ hrs.})$  Stein Inn (6122'), at the foot of the huge \*Stein Glacier.

OVER THE SUSTENLIMMI TO THE GÜSCHENEN-ALP, 9 hrs., laborious. We ascend the slopes of the Thaleggli (on the W. side of the Stein Glacier), cross the Steinlimmi Glacier to the Thierbergli, and traverse the névé of the Steingletscher to the Sustenlimmi (10.180'), lying to the S.W. of the Gletscherhorn (11,457'). Descent over the Susten Glacier to the Kehlen-Alp (7562') and across the Kehle Glacier to the Hintere Röthe and Göschenen-Alp (p. 105). — A similar pass is the Thierberglimmi (about 10,500'): we cross the Steingletscher to the Joch between the Steinberg and the Hinter-Thierberg, and descend the Kehle Glacier to the Göschenen-Alp. — Ascent of the Brunnenstock (11,520'), the highest of the Sustenhörner, toilsome, but interesting (guide 30 fr.).

Over the Steinlimmi to the Trift-Gletscher (5 hrs. to the Graggi Hut), see above. Another route crosses the snowy pass of Zwischen-Thierbergen (about 9780), between the Vorder- and the Hinter-Thierberg, to the (5-6 hrs.) Trifthiitte (p. 121). — To Engelberg over the Wendenjoch, see p. 115.

The bridle-path now ascends above the moraine, making a long circuit to the right (which a footpath cuts off), and overlooking the grand Stein Glacier, environed by the Sustenhörner, Sustenlimmi, Gwächtenhorn, Vorder- and Hinter-Thierberg, and Giglistock, to the  $(1^1/4 \text{ hr.})$  Susten-Scheidegg (7420'), which affords an admirable survey of the imposing mountains bounding the Meienthal on the N. and culminating in the Spannörter (p. 115).

The path, now uninteresting, winds down to the Meienbach, a brook issuing from the Kalchthal, a wild gorge on the right, into

which avalanches frequently fall from the Stücklistock (10,856') and the Sustenhörner (see p. 122). Below us lie the Susten-Alp (5767'), on the right, and the (1 hr.) Guferplatten-Alp (5725') on the left. The path, now level, traverses the stony valley of the Meien-Reuss, which consists here of several branches, and crosses the brook twice. It next crosses the deep ravine of the (3/4 hr.) Gorezmettlen-bach (5137'), and passes the Gorezmettlen-Alp. Several brooks issue from the Rüttifirn on the right.

The first group of houses (20 min.) is Färnigen (4787'; Inn, poor); then (40 min.) Meien (4330'; Inn above the chapel), consisting of several hamlets (Dörfli, Hüsen, &c.). Above Wasen we pass the Meienschanz (3600'), an intrenchment erected in 1712 during the Religious War (p. 56), and destroyed by the French in 1799. Descending rapidly for a short distance, and crossing the St. Gotthard Railway, we at length reach (1 hr.) Wasen (p. 100).

### 38. From Lucerne to Bern. Entlebuch. Emmenthal.

59 M. RAILWAY (Jura-Bern-Lucerne), 3-4 hrs. (11 fr., 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 30 c.). Lucerne, see p. 70. — Near the Reuss bridge the train diverges to the left from the Zürich line (p. 69), and passes through a tunnel under the Zimmeregg, 1248 yds. long, into the broad dale of the Kleine Emme. 3 M. Littau, at the base of the wooded Sonnenberg (p. 69); 7½ M. Malters (1693'; Kreuz), with a handsome church.

(p. 69); 71/2 M. Malters (1693'; Kreuz), with a handsome church. Road hence to (21/2 M.) Schwarzenberg (2760'; "Weisses Kreuz; Pristrhaus; Pens. Fuchs; Kurhaus Matt, primitive), on the hill to the S., a pleasant summer resort. About 2 M. above it is the rustic Kurhaus Eigenthal (3494'), in a sheltered situation. (Fine view of Lucerne and its lake from the Würzenegg.)

From Schachen (see below), the old Bramegg Road leads past the (2 M.) Furnbühler Bad (2310'), a well-organised Kurhaus, with a spring impregnated with iron and soda, and over the Bramegg (3366') to (5 M.) Entlebuch.

Above Schachen (1¹/2 M. from Malters) the valley contracts. The train approaches the Emme, and crosses it near Werthenstein (on the left), with its handsome old monastery, now a deaf-and-dumb asylum. Beyond a short tunnel we reach (12¹/2 M.) Wohlhausen (1873'; pop. 1601; Rössli; Kreuz), a large village, divided by the Emme into Wohlhausen-Wiggern on the left bank, and Wohlhausen-Markt opposite. — About 6 M. to the W., at the foot of the Napf (see below), lies the Kurhaus Menzberg (3314'), a health resort.

We here enter the Entlebuch, a valley 15 M. long, with rich pastures. The train recrosses the Emme and ascends the E. side of the valley (several embankments and four tunnels).

171/2 M. Entlebuch (2224'; \*Hôtel du Port; Drei Könige; \*Dr.

Kägg's Pension), a well-built village, picturesquely situated.

The "Napf (4620'; 31/2-4 hrs., guide unnecessary; "Inn at the top, visited as a health-resort, pens. 5-6 fr.), to the W. of Entlebuch, is an admirable point of view. The route to it crosses the Grosse and the Kleine Emme, to the W.; we then either follow the road by Dopleschuand to (5 M.) Romoos (2592'; Inn), or reach it by a direct path in 1 hr.; from Romoos a

good bridle-path leads to the top in 21/2 hrs. more. — From Trubschachen (see below) a road leads to (13/4 M.) Trub (\*Inn) and the (61/2 M.) Metilenalp,

(see below) a road leads to (13/4 M.) Trub ("Inn) and the (61/2 M.) Mettleralp, and a bridle-path (practicable for light carts) thence to the top of the Kapf in 40 min. — Paths also ascend from Schüpfheim, Escholzmatt, etc.

In the Entlenthal, on the W. side of the Schimberg (see below), 8 M. to the S., is the Schimberger Bad (4677), with an alkaline sulphurspring. Road from Entlebuch to (6 M.) the Entlenbrücke; thence by a bridlepath (carriage to the bridge 8, for two persons 10 fr.; horse to the bridge 7, to the Baths 10 fr.) to the well-equipped Kurhaus, the property of Dr. Schiffmann, was destroyed by fire in 1885, but has been rebuilt. Close to the bouse are pleasant wood-walks with charming views towards the N.: and house are pleasant wood-walks with charming views towards the N.; and a good path ascends in 1 hr. to the top of the Schimberg (5968'), which affords an admirable Alpine panorama. Interesting longer excursions to (1½ hr.) Heiligkreuz (see below); to the (2½ hrs.) \*Feuerstein (6700'). with fine view; to the (21/2 hrs.) Schwendi-Kaltbad (p. 114), etc.

The train crosses the rapid Entlenbach, which here falls into the Emme. On the left lies the village of Hasle, prettily situated.

22 M. Schüpfheim (2388'; pop. 2872; Adler; Rössli), the capital of the valley. To the E. (1½ hr.) is Heiligkreuz (3701';

a rustic inn), a summer resort, with a fine view.

A road (diligence twice daily) leads hence to the S. through the valley of the Kleine Emme, the upper part of which is rocky and narrow, and past the pretty village of Flühli (Inn), to (10 M.) Sörenberg (3812', Inn), in the upper Emmenthal, or Marienthal. Guide thence to the (4 hrs.) summit of the Brienzer Rothhorn (p. 164), from which a bridle-path descends to (2 hrs.) Brienz. Comp. p. 164.

We now cross the Kleine Emme, which rises on the Brienzer Rothhorn, and ascend the wooded valley of the Weisse Emme to —

26 M. Escholzmatt (2815'; \*Löwe; Krone), a scattered village (3163 inhab.), on the watershed between the Entlebuch and Emmenthal; then descend to (29 M.) Wiggen (2600'; Rössli), follow the right bank of the Ilfis, and reach (321/2 M.) Trubschachen (2396'), at the confluence of the Trubbach and Ilfis, the first village in Canton Bern. (Ascent of the Napf, see p. 123.) To the right, farther on, is the large timber-built hospital of Bärau.

351/2 M. Langnau (2244'; pop. 7191; \*Hôt. Bahnhof; \*Hirsch; Bär; Löwe; \*Hôt. Emmenthal), a large and wealthy village, the capital of the Emmenthal, a valley about 25 M. long, 10-12 M. wide. watered by the Ilfis and the Grosse Emme, and one of the most fertile in Switzerland. The cheese of the Emmenthal is much esteemed; the carefully kept pastures, the fine breed of cattle, and the neat dwellings with their pretty gardens bear witness to the prosperity of the natives.

Railway to Burgdorf, see p. 16. — The Bageschward Höhe, 1 hr. to the N.W., commands a fine view of the Emmenthal and the Alps; the view from the Rafrüti (3950'), 21/4 hrs. to the N. is still more extensive

(Panorama by G. Studer).

Beyond Langnau the train crosses the Ilfis and the Emme. 38 M. Emmenmatt, 40 M. Signau (Bär; Thurm). 44 M. Zäziwyl (Krone). thriving villages. It then skirts the Hürnberg in a wide curve to (46 M.) Konolfingen, 3 M. to the S.E. of which is the frequented Schwendlenbad (2830'), surrounded by fine woods. 481/, M. Tägertschi; 51 M. Worb (Löwe; Stern), a large village with an old Schloss. Pleasing view of the Stockhorn chain to the left.

From Worb a carriage-road runs to the E. to (2 M.) the frequented watering-place of Engyistein, situated in a ravine, and (1 M. farther) the charmingly situated "Rüttihubelbad (2414'; unpretending and moderate), with a saline chalybeate spring and a good view, especially fine from the Hübeli (3027'; 40 min.). Magnificent views are also afforded by the Gummegg (3208'), reached vià Walkringen in 1½ hr., and by the Ballenbühl, the W. summit of the Hürnberg, reached vià Schlosswyl in 13¼ hr. (descent to the railway-station at Tügertschi in 20 min.).

54 M. Gümlingen, junction of the Bern and Thun line (change carriages for Thun, p. 135). Thence to (59 M.) Bern, see p. 135.

# 39. From Lucerne to Lenzburg (Aarau). The Seethal Railway.

291/2 M. STEAM-TRAMWAY in 23/4-4 hrs.; 2nd cl. 4 fr. 85, 3rd cl. 3 fr. 30 c. — This 'Seethal Railway' from Emmenbrücke to Lenzburg offers a pleasant tour, though dusty in summer. The gauge is that of the ordinary railways, the carriages of which can run on this line.

From Lucerne to (2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M.) Emmenbrücke, see p. 19; here we change carriages for the 'Seethalbahn', which diverges to the right.

4 M. Emmen (1410'; Stern), near the Reuss, on the right bank of which, 1/2 M. to the E., is the old nunnery of Rathhausen, now an asylum for poor children. We traverse the fertile Emmenboden to (6 M.) Waldibrücke. The line quits the road, here unsuitable for a tramway, and ascends, affording a fine view of the Rigi to the right, to (8 M.) Eschenbach (1561'; Rössli; Löwe), with its large Cistercian Abbey and valuable gravel-pits in the vicinity. (Diligence twice daily in 40 min. to Gisikon, p. 69.)

Above Eschenbach the line rejoins the road, crosses at  $(9^1/2 \text{ M.})$  Ballwyl (1693') the watershed between the Reuss and the Aa, and descends into the **Seethal**, belonging partly to Lucerne and partly to Aargau, one of the most fertile and attractive valleys in Central Switzerland. This 'lake-valley',  $18^1/2 \text{ M.}$  long, is bounded on the E. by the long Lindenberg (2953') and on the W. by the Ehrlose (2670') and the Homberg (2595'), and in the middle of it lie the pretty Baldegg Lake (or Obere See) and the larger Hallwyl Lake (or Untere See), amidst pastures sprinkled with fruit-trees.

11 M. Hochdorf (1653'; \*Hirsch), a picturesque and prosperous

village, with beautiful pine-woods in the vicinity.

Excursions. On a hill to the E. (1/2 hr.) is the cantonal deaf-and-dumb asylum of Hohenrain (2014), formerly a commandery of the knights of St. John, with a fine view of the Alps. Thence in 11/2 hr. to Schloss Horben (2625'; p. 20), a health-resort, affording a superb view to the N. and E.; then to the (1/2 hr.) ruined castle of Lieli, another fine point of view, to (1/2 hr.) Augstholz (hydropathic), and back to (1/2 hr.) Hochdorf. The whole excursion may be made by carriage.

To the W. of Hochdorf roads lead by Römerswyl to (4 M.) Oberreinach, a ruined castle with an admirable view of the Scothal and the Jure, by

To the W. of Hochdorf roads lead by Römerswyl to (4 M.) Oberreinach, a ruined castle, with an admirable view of the Seethal and the Jura; by the pilgrimage-shrine of Hildisrieden to the (5 M.) chapel commemorative of the battle of Sempach (p. 19); and by Urswyl to (3 1/2 M.) Rain, near

which is Oberbuchen (2133), where we obtain a picturesque survey of Pilatus and the Entlebuch Mts.

121,2 M. Baldegg (Löwe) a pretty village with an old castle. now a nunnery and girls' school, lies at the S. E. end of the Baldegger See (1532'), a lake 3 M. long. Skirting the E. bank of the lake, we next reach (15 M.) Gelfingen (Stern), where the culture of the vine begins. On the right is the castle of Heidegg, and 3/4 M. to the N. is the pretty village of Hitzkirch (Kranz; Engel), once a Teutonic commandery, with a seminary for teachers.

To the N. of Hitzkirch a road leads by Altvis and Aesch to (5 M.) Fahreangen (Bar) and Meisterschwanden (Löwe; "Pens. Seerose), two large and nearly adjacent villages, where straw-plaiting is the chief industry (see below); thence by Sarmensdorf, past Schloss Hilfston, to Villmergen

and (5 M.) Wohlen (p. 20).

Still running towards the N. W., the tramway now intersects the fertile plain between the lakes of Baldegg and Hallwyl. 16<sup>1</sup> 4 M. Richensee, with the ruins of the Grünenburg, which was destroyed in 1386, standing upon an enormous erratic block. 17 M. Ermensee, a well-to-do village on the Aa. At (18 M.) Mosen the tramway reaches the Hallwyler See (1383'), a lake 5<sup>1</sup> 2 M. long and 1<sup>1</sup> 4 M. broad, and ascends on its W. bank to —

20 M. Beinwyl (1703'; 1430 inhab.; Löwe), a busy, thriving village with considerable cigar-manufactories, commanding a charm-

ing view of the lake.

Diligence several times daily in 20 min. to Reinach (Bär) and in ½ hr. to Menzikon (Stern). two industrial villages in the upper Winenthal. — A pleasant excursion from Beinwyl is the ascent of the Homberg (2595), 3/4 hr. to the N.W.; beautiful view of the Alps and the Jura Mts.

The cars now run high above the lake to  $(21^{1}/_{4} \text{ M.})$  Birrwyl, with its large factories, and descend thence to  $(23^{1}/_{2} \text{ M.})$  Boniswyl

(Rail. Restaur.), a busy wine-trading place.

To Farrwangen diligence twice daily in 1 hour. The road leads past the handsome old château of Hallwyl, the ancestral seat of the distinguished family of that name, to (1½ M.) Seengen (Bär), a large village, with the burial-vaults of the Hallwyl family. About ½ M. to the S. E. is the Brestenberg Hydropathic, formerly a château of Hans Rudolf v. Hallwyl, built in 1625, prettily situated among vineyards at the N. end of the Lake of Hallwyl. From Brestenberg we follow the E. bank to Teamoul, Meisterschwanden, and (2 M.) Fahrwangen (see above).

24½ M. Niederhallwyl-Dürrenäsch; 25½ M. Seon (Stern), a large manufacturing village (1479 inhab.).

291/2 M. Lenzburg (1302'; 2731 inhab.; \*Krone; Löwe). a busy little town on the Aa, with the large cantonal prison. On a hill above the town, to the E., stands the old Schloss Lenzburg (1663': auberge at the top; fine view). Opposite, to the W., rises the Staufberg (1710').

From Lenzburg to Aurau and Baden, see p. 20.

## III. BERNESE OBERLAND.

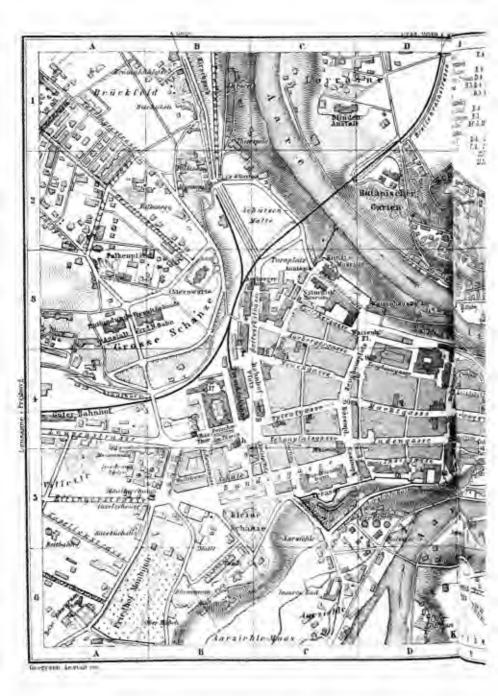
40.	Bern	129
41.	From Bern to Thun	135
	The Niesen	137
43.	From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun Sigriswyl; Blume; the Sigriswyl-Grat; the Rothhorn; the Schafloch, 139. — The Faulenseebad, 139. — New road from Thun by Merligen to Interlaken; Beatenbolle, 140.	138
<b>4</b> 4.	Interlaken and Environs	1.11
	Excursions. Heimwehluh; Harder; St. Beatenberg; Scheinige Platte; Habkernthal; Gemmenalphorn; Hohgant; Augstmatthorn; Saxetenthal; Sulegg, 143-47.	
45.	From Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen. Staubbach From Zweilütschinen to Isenfluh and Mürren, 147.	147
46.	Upper Lauterbrunnen-Thal. Mürren. Schmadribach The Allmendhubel; the Obere Winteregg; the Schilthorn, 149. — The Sefinenthal, 149. — From Mürren to the Obere Steinberg, 151. — From Lauterbrunnen over the Sefinenfurgge to the Kienthal, and over the Döndengrat to Kandersteg, 151. — From Lauterbrunnen over the Tschingel Pass to Kandersteg, 151. — From Lauterbrunnen over the Petersgrat to the Lötschenthal, 152. — Schmadrijoch, Lauinenthor, Roththalsattel, and Ebnefluhjoch, 152.	145
47.	From Interlaken to Grindelwald. Wengernalp  The Jungfrau; the Silberhorn, 154. — The Mettlenalp; Guggihütte, 154. — The Lauberhorn; the Tschuggen, 155. — From Grindelwald over the Eismeer to Zäsenberg, 157. — The Männlichen; Mettenberg; Schreckhorn; Mönch; Eiger, 157. — From Grindelwald over the Strahlegg and the Finsteraarjoch or Lauteraarjoch to the Grimsel Hospice, 157. — From Grindelwald over the Jungfraujoch, Mönchjoch, Eigerjoch, and Fiescherjoch to the Eggishorn, 158.	153
	The Faulhorn	158
49.	From Grindelwald to Meiringen. Baths of Rosenlaui. Falls of the Reichenbach	160
50.	From Meiringen to Interlaken. Lake of Brienz Brienzer Rothhorn, 164. — Road from Brienz to Interlaken, 165.	163
51.		165
52.	From Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier. Grimsel Finstere Aarschlucht, 166. — The Urbach-Thal; Gauli	166

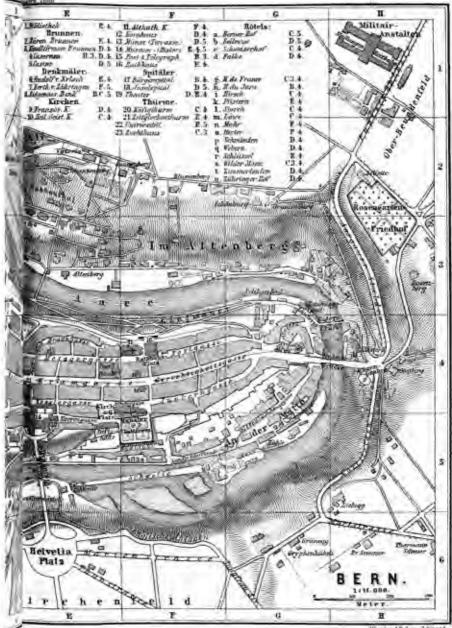
-		
	Pass; Berglijoch; Dossenhütte, 166. — The Kleine Siedelhorn; Unteraar Glacier; Dollfus Pavilion; Ewigschneehorn; Finsteraarhorn, 168, 169. — From the Grimsel over the Oberaarjoch or the Studerjoch to Fiesch, 169.  53. From (Thun) Spiez to the Gemmi and Leuk  From Spiez to Aeschi and Mühlenen, 170. — The Kienthal; Gamchilücke; Büttlassen; Gspaltenhorn; Wilde Frau, 171. — From Frutigen by Adelboden to Lenk; from Adelboden to the Gemmi, etc., 172. — The Blaue See, 172. — The Oeschinen-Thal; Blümlisalp; Doldenhorn; Fründenhorn; Dündenhorn, 173. — The Balm-	170
ĺ	horn; Altels, 174. — Excursions from Bad Leuk; Torren-	
1.	thorn, etc., 175.	120
1:	54. From Gampel to Kandersteg. Lötschen-Pass	176
ı	The Hohgleifen; Bietschhorn, 177. — From Ried to	
	Leuk over the Ferden Pass, the Gitzi-Furgge, the Resti	
	Pass, the Faldum Pass, or the Niven Pass, 177.	170
: 1	55. From Thun to Sion over the Rawyl	179
'	Source of the Simme, 178. — The Oberlaubhorn; Mülker- blatt; Iffigensee; Wildhorn; Rohrbachstein; Wildstru-	
1	bel, 179. — From Lenk to Gsteig, Saanen, and Leuk, 179.	
1 4	56. From Thun to Saanen through the Simmenthal	180
∦ '	From Latterbach to Matten through the Diemtiger	100
1	Thal, 181. — The Stockhorn, 181. — Bad Weissenburg;	
	over the Gantrist Pass to the Gurnigelbad, 181. — From	
	Reidenbach to Bulle, 181. — From Saanen to Château	
	d'Oex. 182.	
L		

Time. A glimpse at the beauties of the Bernese Oberland may be obtained in four days. (Quarters for the night are indicated by Italies). Ist Day. From Bern by railway to Thun in 1 hr., steamboat to Darligen in 11/4 hr., railway to Interlaken in 10 min. — 2nd Day. Drive in 11/2 hr. to Lauterbrunnen, walk over the Wengernalp and Little Scheidegg to Grindelwald (6 hrs.). — 3rd Day. Walk over the Great Scheidegg to Meiringen (68/4 hrs.). — 4th Day. Drive to Brienz (11/2 hr.), take steamboat to the Giessbach, and return to Interlaken and Bern. — Most travellers, however, will proceed from Meiringen over the Brünig to Lucerne, or over the Grimsel to the Rhone Glacier, etc. (Those who come from Lucerne generally cross the Brünig to Meiringen, and then visit Grindelwald, Lauterbrunnen, and Interlaken.) In any case the Giessbach merits a visit (afternoon excursion from Interlaken). Another day or two may be pleasantly devoted to Mürren, the Faulhorn, and the Scheinige Platte. — Those who prefer it may omit the Wengernalp, and drive from Interlaken to Grindelwald (p. 169). Thence to Meiringen, and from Im-Boden to the Grimsel, there are bridle-paths only.

Guides, Horses, Carriages. The charges are given in the respective routes. Where there is no fixed tariff, the charge per day for a carriage with one horse is usually 15 fr., with two horses 30 fr.; guide 6-8 fr.; horse or mule with attendant 15 fr., donkey 9 fr. For the usual route by Lauterbrunnen, the Wengernalp, Grindelwald, the Scheidegg, Meiringen, the Grinsel, the Furka, and Andermatt, no guide is necessary; on fine days the route is much frequented and can hardly be mistaken. On the other hand a guide sometimes affords useful information, and will relieve the pedestrian of his knapsack. The principal headquarters of the guides are Interlaken, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, and Meiringen.

The pleasure of a visit to the beautiful Bernese Öberland is somewhat marred by the usual drawbacks of favourite public resorts. Contributions are levied upon the traveller under every possible pretence. At every gate





he passes through a group of children who expect to be paid for their superfluous services. He is assailed by vendors of strawberries, flowers, and crystals, by exhibitors of chamois and marmots, by urchins standing on their heads or turning somersaults, and by awakeners of echoes. Swiss songstresses, neither young nor pretty, next appear on the scene, and the nerves of the traveller are often sorely tried by the Alpine horn and the Ranz des Vaches, which, though musical at a distance, are objectionable when performed close to the ear. These annoyances had at length become so serious that the government appointed commissioners to inquire into the matter. Their advice is, 'Give to nobody'; and the remedy therefore lies principally with travellers themselves.

#### 40. Bern.

Hotels. \*Berner Hof (Pl. a; C, 5), adjoining the Federal Hall, R. & A. 4-5, D. 5 fr.; \*Bellevue (Pl. b; D, 5), adjoining the Mint, R., L., & A. 31/2-41/2, D. 4 fr.; both these command a view of the Alps. Schweizerhof (Pl. c; C, 4), near the station, R., L., & A. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, D. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> fr.; \*Faucon (Pl. d; D, 4), in the town, R. & L. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, D. 4 fr. — Hôtel de France (Pl. g; G, 3, 4), R., L., & A. 3, D. 3 fr.; \*Hôtel du Jura (Pl. h; B, 4), adjoining the Bank, R., L., & A. 21/2-3 fr.; Hirsch (Pl. i; C, 4), these three near the station. -- In the CA. 242-31r.; HIRSCH (Pl. 1; C, 4), these three heat the station.—In the town: Zähringer Hof (Pl. u; D, 4), Waisenhausplatz, R., L., & A. 34/2, D. 3 fr.; "Pristern (Abbaye des Boulangers, Pl. k; E, 4), near the clocktower; "Storch (Pl. 1; C, 4), Löwe (Pl. m; C, 4); both moderate; Mohr (Pl. n; F, 4); Schmieden (Maréchaux, Pl. p; D, 4); "Hôtel zu Webern (Maréchaux, Pl. p; D, 4); "Hôtel zu Webern (Maréchaux, Pl. p; D, 4); "Hôtel zu Webern (Pl. t. Webern) (Maréchaux, Pl. p; D, 4); "Hôtel zu Webern (Pl. t. Webern) (Maréchaux, Pl. p; D, 4); "Hôtel zu Webern (Pl. t. Webern) (Hot. des Tisserands, Pl. q; D, 4) and Gasthor zu Zimmerleuten (Pl. t; D, 4), both in the Marktgasse; these last all moderate. — Unpretending: Schlüssel (Pl. r; E, 4); "Bär, near the station, R. 2½r,; "Wilder Mann (Pl. s; C, 3, 4), Aarberger Str., R. 2, B. 1½, D. 3 fr.; Emmenthaler Hor, Neue Gasse; "Kreuz, Zeughausgasse, opposite the Zähringer Hof, moderate, R. 1½, D. 2 fr, 40 c., pension 4½-5 fr. — "Pens. Herter (Pl. o; F, 4), well situated near the Cathedral, "Pens Layroom Angers Page (1½, M), well situated, near the Cathedral; \*Pens. Jolimont, Aussere Enge (11/2 M.; p. 134), with fine view and shady walks (5-6 fr.); \*Pens. Victoria (5-6 fr.), on the Schänzli (p. 134), for invalids; also \*PENS. Hug, in the Mattenhof, 5 min. from the town (for surgical cases).

Cafés and Restaurants. \*Rail. Restaurant. \*Café Casino near the Federal Hall, terrace with view of the Alps; Café Berna; Café Sternwarte, on the 'Grosse Schanze' (Pl. B. 3); Café du Théatre; Zähringer Hof (see above); Schwellenmätteli, on the Aare; \* Mützenberg, Kesslergasse, moderate. At the W. pavilion on the Münster-Terrasse (p. 131) refreshments are sold after 1 p.m. (Sundays after 4 p.m.); music occasionally in the evening, and on Sun. 11-12 a.m. — Outside the town: Café Schänzli (p. 134), beyond the railway-bridge (1/2 M.), on the lofty right bank of the Aare (concert or summer-theatre daily); \*\*Cafe in der Enge (p. 134), 1 M. from the Aarberg Gate. — Beer. "Krone, Gerechtigkeitsgasse; Café Berna, National, Bären, Schauplatzgasse; "Café Rhyn, Bärenplatz; Café Sternwarte (see above); Café Hôt. de France. Bernese beer: Hahnen; Café Cassani, Barenplatz;

Stadtgarten, Neuengasse; Jucker, Kramgasse.
Alpine Boots. Riesen, Spitalgasse; Scheidegger, Waisenhausplatz. —

Cognac, Madeira etc. at Demme's, Aarziehle.

\*Zahnd's Museum of Alpine animals, Untere Alpenegg, Engestr. 10
(Pl. B, 2; to the left of the railway-bridge, on the way to the Enge).

Baths. Swimming Bath at the Holzplatz, below the Berner Hof (cabletram, see p. 133). River Baths below the Unter-Thor Bridge, by the 'Pelikan' (Pl. G, 3), and in the Altenberg. Water of the Aare very cold. (65-68° F.). Pfeiffer's Baths in the Lorraine, 8 min. from the Schänzli (p. 134; water 77-81° F.). — Warm Baths (Turkish, etc.) at Buchler's; Frickbad, below the Münster-Terrasse.

Cabs. One-horse, for 1/4 hr. 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c.; each additional 1/4 hr. 40 or 60 c. Two-horse: same fares as for 3-4 pers. with one horse. Box 20 c., small articles free. From 10 p. m. to 6 a.m., double fares. Whole day, i.e. over 8 hrs., 1-2 pers. 15 fr., 3-4 pers. 20 fr.

Tramway from the Bears'Den through the chief street to the railway station, and thence on to the 'Linde' (Bremgarten Cemetery); fares 10-30 c. Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 15), near the station. Branch-office in the Kramgasse, at the old post-office.

English Church Service in the Cathedral (10.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.). — Rom. Cath. Service at the French Church, Zeughausgasse: Sun. at 6, 8, and 12; week-days at the Hauskapelle, Gerechtigkeitsgasse 2, at 6 and 8. Attractions. First visit the 'Kleine Schanze' and the Federal Council

ATTRACTIONS. First visit the 'Kleine Schanze' and the Federal Council Hall; then the Kirchenfeldbrücke and the Cathedral (Münster-Terrasse and Erlach Monument); follow the Kreuzgasse to the Rathhaus; then past the Zeitglockthurm to the Corn Market, and cross the Waisenhausplatz to the museums; lastly (time permitting) cross the railway-bridge to the Schänzli and then return to the station.

Bern (1765'), the capital of Canton Bern, with 44,087 inhab. (including its extensive suburbs), has been the seat of the Swiss government since 1848. Founded by Duke Berthold V. of Zähringen in 1191, the town became independent of the Empire in 1218. By 1288 its powers had so increased that it warded off two sieges by Rudolph of Hapsburg, and in 1339 the Bernese overthrew the Burgundian nobles at the battle of Laupen (p. 192). In 1353 Bern joined the Confederation, and in 1528 the citizens embraced the reformed faith. In 1415 they conquered part of Aargau, and in 1536 they wrested the Pays de Vaud from the princes of Savoy; but in 1798 they were deprived of these territories.

The city is built on a peninsula of sandstone-rock, formed by the Aare, which flows 100' below. Most of the broad principal streets run from E. to W. Those in the old part of the town are flanked with arcades (Lauben), which form a covered way for footpassengers. One of the chief characteristics of Bern consists in its numerous fountains, most of them dating from the 16th cent., adorned with statues of every variety (Samson, Themis, an Archer, a Bagpiper, an Ogre, etc.). In other respects also Bern still retains more mediæval features than any other large town in Switzerland.

The chief artery of traffic is a series of broad streets, called the Spitalgasse, the Marktgasse, the Kramgasse, and the Gerechtigkeitsgasse, which extend from the Obere Thor (Pl. B. 4) to the Nydeck Bridge (Pl. G, H, 4), a distance of nearly a mile. In this street are situated the Käfigthurm (Pl. 20), now a prison, and the Zeitglockenthurm (Pl. 21; E, 4), once the E. gate of the town, but now its central point, rebuilt in 1770. On the E. side is a curious clock, which announces the approach of each hour by the crowing of a cock, while 2 min. before the hour a troop of bears marches in procession round a sitting figure. Being the heraldic emblem of Bern, the bear frequently recurs. Thus, on the neighbouring Bärenbrunnen (Pl. 2), Bruin appears with shield, sword, banner, and helmet. Two bears also support a shield in the pediment of the Corn Hall (Pl. 12), a handsome building, which down to 1830 always contained a store of corn to be used in case of famine (wine-cellar below, much frequented). The Kornhaus-Platz is embellished with the grotesque Kindlifresser-Brunnen (Ogre Fountain; Pl. 3; D, 4); the ogre is about to devour a child, while other innocents protrude from his pocket and girdle.

At the E. end of the opposite Metzgergasse are the modern Old Catholic Church (Pl. 11), designed by Deperthes of Rheims, and the Rathhaus or Town Hall (Pl. 16; F, 4), erected in 1406, and restored in 1868, approached by a handsome flight of steps, and adorned with the arms of the Bernese districts.

The \*Cathedral, or Münster (Pl. E, F, 4, 5), a fine late-Gothic structure, 93 yds. long, 37 yds. broad, and 76' high, was begun in 1421, completed in 1573, and restored in 1850. Round the whole of the roof runs a beautiful open Balustrade, the design of which is different between each pair of buttresses. The W. Portal is remarkably fine; the sculptures represent the Last Judgment; in the outer arches are Christ, above, with the Virgin and John the Baptist on the left and right, and the Twelve Apostles; in the inner (smaller) arches are the Prophets and the Wise and Foolish Virgins. The unfinished Tower, 134' high, is covered with a clumsy tiled roof; the entrance to it is by a side-door in the W. portal. We ascend 223 steps to the lodge of the tower-keeper (50c.), who shows the relative proportions of all the large bells in the world, and to a gallery commanding a superb view.

INTERIOR (adm. 20 c.). The Choir contains Stained Glass of 1496, one window representing the dogma of Transubstantiation, another the Life of Christ. The Choir Stalls (1522) are adorned on one side with Aposteles, on the other with Prophets. A monument with the armorial bearings of Berthold von Zähringen, the founder of Bern (see p. 130), was erected by the city in 1600. Another in memory of the magistrate Friedrich von Steiger, bears the names of the 702 Bernese who fell on 5th March, 1798, at the Grauholz, 6 M. to the N. of Bern, in an engagement with the French. In front of this is a Pietas in marble, by Tscharner (1870). The organ rivals that of Freiburg (performance every evening in summer at 8; tickets, 1 fr., at the hotels or from the verger).

The Platz in front of the cathedral is adorned with an Equestrian Statue of Rudolph von Erlach (Pl. 6), the victor at Laupen (p. 192), in bronze, designed by Volmar of Bern, and erected in 1848, with bears at the corners, and inscriptions and trophies on the pedestal.

The \*Cathedral Terrace (Münster-Terrasse; Pl. F, 5), rising abruptly 110' above the Aare, formerly the churchyard, is now a shady promenade with seats, adorned with a bronze statue of Berthold von Zähringen (Pl. 7; p. 130), designed by Tscharner, with Bruin as a helmet-bearer. The view from this terrace, as indeed from every open space in Bern, is justly celebrated. In clear weather the panorama of the Bernese Alps witnessed here is more extensive than from any other spot in the Oberland.

\*Views. The most important mountains are marked in the annexed Panorama. From other points (the Munz-Terrasse, Casino-Garden, Bundes-Rathhaus, Kleine Schanze, Café Schänzli, and the Enge outside the Aarberger Thor) the following mountains are also visible: — To the right of the Doldenhorn, the Balmhorn (12,180') with the Altels (11,930'; 37 M. distant), and over the Gurten, the bell-shaped summit of the Stockhorn (7195'; 18 M.); also, to the extreme left, the peaks of the Spannörter (10515';

View of the Bernese Alps from Bern. (Heights in mètres.

53 M.) and the Schlossberg (10,280'; 54 M.), both in the canton of Uri; the crest of the Bäuchlen near Escholzmatt (5810'; 24 M.), and the Feuerstein above the Entlebuch (6700'; 30 M.).

These mountains present a sublime spectacle at sunset in fine weather, especially when the W. horizon is partially veiled with thin clouds, and the phenomenon called the Alpenglühen ('Glow of the Alps') is produced. Long after the shadows have fallen upon the valleys, and the lingering rays of the setting sun have faded from the snowy peaks themselves, the mountains begin to glow from their bases upwards, as if illumined by a bright internal fire.

The Historical Museum (Pl. 14; E, 5; Tues. and Sat. 3-5, Sund. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-12; at other times 1 pers. 1 fr.; for 2 pers. or more 50 c. each) contains archæological, ethnographical, and historical collections, including antiquities from lake-dwellings and tombs, Swiss implements of the flint, bronze, and iron periods, a selection of ancient weapons from the arsenal of Bern, Burgundian tapestry, the field-altar of Charles the Bold, enriched with gilding and precious stones (captured at Grandson), etc.

Adjoining the museum, on the S., is the University (Pl. 22; 360-80 students), founded in 1834; on the N. side is the Town Library (Pl. 1; open daily, 3-5 p.m.), containing numerous histories of Switzerland.

To the S. of the University the \*Kirchenfeldbrücke (Pl. E, 5; splendid view), a huge iron bridge built in 1882-83, 751' long, 115' above the Aare, crosses the Aare to the Helvetia-Platz in the Kirchenfeld, where a new quarter of the town is being erected by an English company.

The best view of the bridge is obtained from the Münzterrasse (Pl. 13), immediately above it, on the left bank. We may now follow the Inselstrasse, past the old Inselspital (Pl. 18), now occupied by the federal

authorities, to the Casino-Platz (Pl. C, 6). To the right, at the corner of the Bärenplatz and the Schauplatzgasse, is the *Museum*, a club (introduction by a member), with a façade adorned with statues of celebrated Bernese by Dorer.

In the Bundesgasse, on the left, rises the \*Federal Council Hall (Bundes-Rathhaus, Pl. C, 5), a handsome edifice in the Florentine style, 400' long and 165' broad, designed by Studer, and completed in 1857 (porter on the right of the principal entrance; fee 1 fr. for 1-3 pers.). The sittings of the two legislative assemblies, usually held in July, are open to the public. The debates, which are generally very keen, are in German or French. Rulings of the president, motions, resolutions, etc., are announced in both languages. The roof commands the most extensive \*View in Bern.

— In front of the Bundes-Rathhaus is a fountain-figure of Berna, in bronze, on a pedestal adorned with figures of the four Seasons.

Between the Council Hall and the Bernerhof is a Cable-Tramuay, 360' long (gradient 3:10), opened in 1885, which descends to the bathing etablish-

ments in the Aarziehl (p. 129). Trains every 5 min.; fare 10 c.

To the W. of this point, passing the Bernerhof, a few paces bring us to the pleasant promenades on the \*Kleine Schanze (Pl. B, C, 5), which affords a superb survey of the Bernese Alps (comp. p. 131; Panorama by Imfeld), with the Aarethal and the Kirchenfeldbrücke in the foreground and the town to the left.

The Kunst-Museum in the Waisenhaus-Str. (Pl. C, 3), a fine Renaissance building, contains the municipal Picture Gallery

(50 c., daily 9-12 and 2-5; Sun. 101/2-12, gratis).

On the Ground Floor are two rooms to the left containing sculptures and casts (1st: Imhof, Atalanta, Eve, Hagar and Ishmael; Tscharner, Pictas; Dorer, Fountain-monument. 2nd: Casts from the antique). — The vestibule of the Upper Floor contains statues of Miriam, Ruth, Rebecca, and David, by Imhof: Burnand, Herd leaving the mountain-pasture. 1st Cabinet: 23. Reinhardt, thirty plates of Swiss costumes; several water-colours (3. Mind, Cats; 11. Lory, Devil's Bridge; 19. Corrodi, Rome). 2nd Cabinet: Early German and Netherlandish works. 3rd Cabinet: Portraits of Bernese artists, etc. — Large Saloon. To the right: 111. Ribera, St. Jerome; E. Girardet: 133. Going to school, 132. Almsgiving; Pavil Robert, Echo; 128. Bonstetten, Falls of Terni; \*153. Ritz. Engineers on the mountains; Alb. de Meuron: \*141. Chamois-hunter, 143. Negress, 142. The dying husband; 146. K. Girardet, Scene from the battle of Morat; \*153. Anker, The examination; 152. Pixis, Huss parting from his friends; 154. Anker, The dead friend; 157. Al. Calame, Waterfall near Meiringen; \*172. Koller, Cow and calf in the mountains; 200. Millner, Mountain pasture; 160. Diday, Chalet in the Bernese Oberland; \*165. Vautier, Saying grace; 161. Diday, Valley of Lauterbrunnen; 175. D'Orschwiller, Ape concert; 226. Buchser, Among the waves; 167. Humbert, Cattle crossing a river; 166. Guigon. Grand Canal; 156. Calame, Scene near the Handegg; 162. Diday, Evening landscape; 158. Steffan, Scene near Meiringen; 197. Harrer, Olevano; Castan, The first snow on the Lake of Oeschinen; 185. Walthard, Skirmish in the Grauholz in 1798; 147. Veillon, Spring morning on the Lake of Brienz; 182. Schuler, Strasbourg in 1870; 127. L. Robert, Italian woman; 224. Zimmermann, Arolla Glacier; 161. Prévost, Wood on the Great Scheidege. — 6th Cabinet. A. v. Bonstetten, Landscapes.

Opposite is the Natural History Museum (Pl. C, 3; in summer,

Tues. and Sat. 2-5, and Sund.  $10^{1}/_{2}$ - $12^{1}/_{2}$ , free; on other days, 8-6,

adm. 1 fr.; for 2 pers. or more, 50 c. each).

To the right on the ground-floor is the Collection of Minerals, which To the right on the ground-floor is the Collection of Minerals, which includes some magnificent crystals (rock-crystal, smoky topaz from the Tiefengletscher on the Furka). To the left, Fossils.— On the first floor is the Zoological Collection. In the central saloon, with ceiling-frescos by Baldancoli, are large ruminants. In the room on the left, birds and eggs. In the room on the right, mammalia. Adjacent a small room devoted to the Swiss fauna.— On the 2nd floor, to the left, amphibia, fish, and marine animals; to the right, conchylia, crabs, and insects.

Adjoining the Museum on the E. is the handsome new School Building (Pl. C, 3), accommodating the Gymnasium and Commercial school. - To the W. of the town in the Freiburger Stasse, is the large new Inselspital, consisting of six hospitals (330 beds) and various medical buildings, and erected at a cost of 90,000 l.

Crossing the Railway Bridge (p. 16), at the N.W. end of the town, we pass the Botanic Garden and reach (1/2 M.) the \*Schänzli (Pl. D. E. 2; Café, adm. for noncustomers 50 c.), with a terrace and grounds commanding the finest view near Bern. In the foreground lies the picturesque city; above it rises the wooded Gurten; to the left are the Bernese Alps, and to the right the Stockhorn chain, adjoined by the Freiburg Mts.; and to the extreme W. is the Moléson.

The large Military Depôt of Canton Bern, in the Beundenfeld beyond the Schänzli, erected in 1874-78 at a cost of 41,0 million francs, comprises an arsenal, offices, stables with riding-schools, and a large barrack. The Arsenal contains large stores of weapons, and in the 'Antiquitätensaal' are various curiosities (fee).

On the E. side of Bern the Aare is crossed by the handsome Nydeckbrücke (Pl. G, H, 5), in three arches, built in 1844. The central arch has a span of 158', and is 100' high. On the right bank of the Aare, close to the bridge, on the right, is the Bears' **Den** (Bärengraben), where Bruin is maintained, according to immemorial usage, at the cost of the municipality. Bread and fruit are the only offerings permitted. — From this point the Muristalden, a handsome avenue of plane-trees, affording a fine view of the town, ascends to the Schönegg, returning to the (20 min.) town by the Marien-Strasse and the Kirchenfeldbrücke (p. 132).

To the N., i M. from the Aarberg Gate, on the left bank of the Aare,

To the N., I M. From the Aarberg Gate, on the left bank of the Aare, rising high above it, and commanding an admirable view. The finest point is the café (p. 129), surrounded by beautiful shady grounds.

The view from the "Gurten (28.25; "Inn), a long hill to the S. of Bern, embraces, besides the Bernese Alps (p. 131), the Stockhorn chain, the Freiburg Alps, the Jura for a distance of 100 M., with parts of the Lake of Neuchâtel; and, to the left, the Unterwald and Lucerne Mts. as far as Pilatus. The road from Bern to the (4 M.) Gurten, leads from the Aarzihl-Thor to the Café Schönegg and (11/2 M.) Wabern, from both of which points paths also ascend through wood to the top. On the hill side are the Bächtelen and Victoria asylums for deserted children.

Above Belp (p. 137), 5 M. to the S. of Bern, lies Zimmerwald (2815'; Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Sejour), charmingly situated, and (4 M. farther) Bütscheleyg

(3471': Inn), with an extensive view.

#### 41. From Bern to Thun.

Comp. Map, p. 140.

191/2 M. RAILWAY (Centralbahn) in 1 hr. (3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 70 c.). View to the right as far as Munsingen; thence to Uttigen on the left. Through-travellers to Interlaken go on to the Scherzligen terminus (see

below), 1/2 M. beyond Thun, where the steamer awaits them.

Bern, see p. 129. On the Wylerfeld (p. 16) the train turns to the right, affording on admirable survey of the Alps to the right. 3 M. Ostermundingen; 5 M. Gümlingen (Hôt. Mattenhof), junction for Lucerne (p. 121); 8 M. Rubigen; 10 M. Münsingen. On the right rise the Stockhorn chain and Niesen (p. 137), the last spurs of the High Alps, and to the left the Mönch, Jungfrau, and Blümlisalp. 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. Wichtrach; 14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. Kiesen. From this point we may ascend to the right in  $2^{1/2}$  hrs. to the Falkenfluh (3280'), a health resort with a fine view. Near (151/2 M.) Uttigen we cross the Aare. On the right of the entrance to the station of Thun rises a large barrack.

 $19^{1/2}$  M. Thun. — Hotels. "Thuner Hof, a large hotel, beautifully situated on the Aare, R., L., & A. from  $4^{1}/_{2}$ , B.  $1^{1}/_{2}$ , D.  $4^{1}/_{2}$ -5 fr.; Bellevue, with extensive grounds, R., L., & A. from 3, B.  $1^{1}/_{2}$ , D.  $4^{1}/_{2}$ -5, pens. 11 fr.; \*Freienhof, by the steamboat-quay, with Café-Restaur. and garden on the Aare, R. & A. 21/2-3, D. 3, B. 11/4 fr.; \*FALKE. with terrace on the Aare, R. 2-3, D. 3 fr.; \*Kreuz, R. 2, D. 3 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Baumgarten, with garden, R. from 2, pens. 6-10 fr.; \*Krone, adjoining the Town Hall, R., L., & A. 21/2 fr.; Schweizerhof, at the station. - \*Pens. Itten, on the Amsoldingen road, 61/2 fr.; Pens. Eichbühl, on the lake, near Hilter-fingen, 2 M. to the S.E.

Cafés. Freienhof (see above); Café du Casino, on the way to the Bellevue. Beer at the Freienhof, the Café du Pont, on the way to the railway-station, and the Schlüssel, by the Lauithor.

BATHS in the very rapid and cold Aare, to the N. of the town, 50 c. Warm Baths at the Balliz Baths. - TELEGRAPH OFFICE opposite the Postoffice. — Money Changer, A. Knechtenhofer. — Boat on the lake, according to tariff, 3fr. per hour, 2 hrs. 5 fr., 3 hrs. 7, 1/2 day 8, whole day 10 fr.; but better terms may sometimes be made. — CARVED WOOD at J. Koffer's, in the garden of the Bellevue.

Cas to or from the station 1 fr. Carriage with one horse the first hr. 4, with two horses 7 fr., each addit. hr. 3 and 5 fr. To Gunten 5 or 8, to Merligen 7 or 12, to Interlaken 14 or 25, to Wimmis 6 or 10, to the Blaue See 20 or 25, to Kandersteg 20 or 38, to Weissenburg 13 or 24, to Zweisimmen 28 or 30, Saanen 35 or 60, 6steig 40 or 70, Château d'Oex 40 or 70, Aigle 80 or 150, Gurnigel 30 or 50 fr.

ENGLISH CHAPEL in the grounds of the Bellevue.

Thun (1844'; pop. 5124), charmingly situated on the Aare, 3/4 M. below its efflux from the lake, forms a fitting portal to the beauties of the Oberland. The principal street is curious. In front of the houses projects a row of warehouses and cellars, 10-12' high, on the flat roofs of which is the pavement for footpassengers, flanked with the shops. Thun is the centre of the trade of the Oberland.

Near the bridge (to the left) a covered way of 218 steps (and to the right of the bridge, at the Pens. Baumgarten, a road without steps) ascends to the Church, erected in 1738. \*View from the churchyard, embracing the old-fashioned town, the two arms of the rapid river, the fertile and partly wooded plain, and the Niesen, beyond which the snow-fields of the Doldenhorn and the Blümlisalp are visible. — Near the churchyard rises the large square tower of the old Castle of Zähringen-Kyburg with a turret at each corner, erected in 1182, and within the walls of the castle is the Amts-Schloss, or residence of the Bernese bailiffs, erected in 1429. From the 'Schloss-Promenade', beside the tower, we obtain a beautiful view, to the S.W., of the town, the valley of the Aare, and the Stockhorn chain. A road, ending in a covered flight of steps, descends hence to the market-place.

Thun is the seat of the Federal Military School for officers and sergeants, chiefly of artillery and engineers, and contains the federal manufactories of ammunition. Military manœuvres take place here annually on the 'Almend', or common. The Keramic Museum con-

tains a fine collection of terracottas, majolica, etc.

Walks. Above the town on the right bank of the Aare, through the Bellevue grounds to the (1/4 hr.) \*Pavillon St. Jacques (Jakobshübeli, 2100'), commanding the lake, the Alps, Thun, and the valley of the Aare. Higher up (8 and 10 min.) are two other 'pavillons' (Obere and UntereWart), the higher of which affords a charming survey of Thun and the valley of the Aare. —Another walk is by the road on the right (N.) bank of the Aare and of the lake across the \*Bächimatt,\* with its pretty grounds and Alpine view (Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, etc.), to the (20 min.) Chartreeuse (the property of the Parpart family). Here (or by a shorter path 8 min. farther back) we turn to the left, passing the Bächihölzli, cross (10 min.) the Künibach, and follow a path through the picturesque \*Kohleren-Schlucht,\* where the brook forms several small falls. This path ascends to the Grüsisbergwald (see below) and the Goldiwyl road (1/2 hr.).

On the Bern road, 3 M. to the N.W. of Thun, lies Heimberg, with extensive potteries. — To the N. of Thun is the (1½ M.; diligence 5 times daily in 20 min.; carr. with one horse 3 fr.) considerable village of Steffisburg (brewery), whence we may ascend in ½ hr. to the small Schnittweyer-Bad (trout), with its mineral spring. — Charming walk on the Goldwyl Road, which diverges to the right from the Steffisburg road, at the 'Hubbel', a few hundred yards to the N. of the town. (A shorter path ascends to the right at the Pens. Baumgarten, with numerous guide-posts.) The beautifully wooded Grüssiberg, which the road ascends, is intersected with good paths, furnished with finger-posts. The finest points of view are the Rappenfuh or Rabenfuh (3844'; 1 hr.) and the Brändlisberg (2397'; 20 min. from the Rabenfuh or ½ hr. from the Hübeli direct), which overlook the town, the valley of the Aare, and the Stockhorn chain. After about 2½ M. the road divides. The left branch leads to (1½ M.) Goldwyl (3155'; Zysset's Inn), which may be reached also by a shorter road (3 M.) from Thun, diverging to the left before the Bächimatt. The right branch leads to (2½ M.) Heiligenschwendi (3324), ¾ M. to the S. of which is the 'Hallenegg (3287'), affording a magnificent view. A picturesque way back leads through the Kohleren (see above; descend to the left at the guide-post near the bifurcation, mentioned above).

The handsomest of the villas on the lake is Schadau, the property of M. de Rougemont, a modern Gothic building, charmingly situated between the left bank of the Aare and the lake, and embellished with sculptures in sandstone. On Sundays the garden is open to the public. — Farther distant, on the right bank, is the château of Hünegg, in the French Renaissance style, the property of Mme. de Parpart. Beautiful view from the terrace. Apply to the gardener, who lives on the road,

1/4 M. nearer Thun. No fee.

Excursions. Thierachern (1867'; Löwe), with fine view, 3 M. to the W.; 3 M. farther W., Bad Blumenstein and the Fallbach; thence through

wood in 11/2 hr. to the Gurnigel-Bad (see below). Baths of Schwefelberg (21/2 hrs. W. of Blumenstein, beyond the Gantrist Pass), see p. 181. -Burgistein (2690'), a village and castle with fine view, 8 M. to the N.W. of Thun. Amsoldingen (Roman tombstones), 31/2 M. to the S.W., and the ancient tower of Strättligen (p. 181), 31/2 M. to the S. of Thun, a splendid point of view. The undulating district between the Stockenthal and Thun

point of view. The undulating district between the Stockenthal and Thun abounds in beautiful walks and mountain-views. — The Stockhorn (from Blumenstein or Amsoldingen 4-41/2 hrs.), see p. 181.

To the Gurnigel-Bad from Thun a walk of 31/2 hrs. (guide desirable), or drive of 4 hrs. (carr. with one horse 30, with two horses 60 fr.) or from Bern direct by diligence (twice daily in 41/2 hrs.; fare 7, coupé 81/2 fr.; distance 201/2 M.). The road from Bern leads by Wabern and Kehrsatz, and (leaving Belp on the left) follows the W. side of the Gürbethal, soon affording a fine view of the Bernese Alps. At (121/2 M.) Kirchenthurnen (1995') it ascends to the right to the large village of Riggistery (2503'; Sonne), beyond which we follow a road to the left to the Dürrbach Inn and ascend steeply through the Laaswald to the (8 M.) \*Gurnigelbad (3783'), a favourite health-resort, with a spring impregnated with lime and (3783'), a favourite health-resort, with a spring impregnated with lime and sulphur, situated on a broad plateau (500 beds, R. 21/2-6, pens. 6 fr.). Extensive wood-walks in the environs: to (1/2 hr.) Seftigschwend (Inn); past the Laashöfe to the (1 hr.) Längnei-Bad; to the (1 hr.) Obere Gurnigel (5070'), an admirable point of view; to the (11/2 hr.) Seelibühl (5750'), etc. - Over the Gautrist to Bad Weissenburg (5-6 hrs.), see p. 181. - From Wattenwyl, 5 M. W. of Thun and 3 M. S.W. of stat. Uttigen (p. 135), a pleasant path, which cannot be mistaken, ascends to Bad Gurnigel in 21/2 hrs.

To Saanen through the valley of the Simme, see R. 56.

## 42. The Niesen.

Comp. Map, p. 140.

Three paths lead to the top: (1st) on the N. side from Wimmis a bridle-path (the best route) in 41/2 hrs.; (2nd) on the E., from the Heustrich-Bad a bridle-path in the same time; (3rd) on the S. side, from Frutigen a footpath in 5 hrs. (comp. p. 138). Travellers ascending in the morning should start from Wimmis; in the afternoon the path from the Heustrich-Bad is better shaded.

Steamboat from Thun to Spiez, see p. 139; thence by Spiezwyler to Wimmis 31/4 M. (a drive of 40 min.; post-vehicle with three seats daily; one-horse carr. 4 fr.; return-carriages sometimes to be had; one-horse carr. from Thun 6, two-horse 10 fr.). - To the Heustrich-Bad and Frutigen, see R. 53.

HORSE to the top of the Niesen and back, from Wimmis, 15 fr. (starting before 11 a.m.); if the start is later, 20 fr. — Guide (unnecessary) 6-8 fr. Chair-porters 10-12 fr.

From Spiez to  $(1^{1}/_{4} M.)$  Spiezwyler, see p. 170. We then cross the Kander to the right to (2 M.) -

Wimmis (2080'; pop. 1349; Löwe), a pretty village in a very fertile district, at the E. base of the Burgfluh (5072'), overlooked by a castle of the once powerful Barons of Weissenburg, which is now occupied by a school and the local authorities. The church is said to have been founded by King Rudolph II. of Burgundy in 933, but is mentioned in ancient documents as early as 533.

ASCENT OF THE NIESEN FROM WIMMIS. The path ascends on the S. side of the Burgfluh. After 35 min. it crosses the Staldenbach; 3 min. later, by a gate, it turns to the left (finger-post) and ascends in zigzags through pastures and wood, passing the chalet on the Bergli. By the (2 hrs.) chalets of Unterstalden (4941') the path crosses to the right bank of the Staldenbach, and winds up the slopes of the Niesen, past the chalets of Oberstalden (583). The prospect first reveals itself beyond the (11/4 hr.) Staldenegg (6346), a sharp ridge connecting the Bettfluh (7924) or Fromberghorn with the Niesen, where the vast snowfields of the Blumlisalp and Doldenhorn become visible. Thence to the top 1 hr. more.

FROM THE HEUSTRICH-BAD (p. 170), the bridle-path ascends the grassy slopes behind the baths in windings (whenever it divides, the steeper branch must be selected), as far as an ancient lime-tree (1/2 hr.); then through wood (1 hr.) and over pastures past the chalets of Schlechtenwaldegg and the Hegern-Alp, in numerous windings, to the (21/2-3 hrs.) Niesen Inn. This route affords numerous and diversified views, but the upper part of it is in bad condition for riding. (Drinking water scarce; milk at the two upper chalets.)

From Frutteen (p. 171). The path (5 hrs.; not fit for riding; guide useful), diverges to the left near the N. end of the village to Winklen (1/2 hr.), crosses the Gungbach, ascends in windings through wood and crosses the Heitibach to the (11/4 hr.) Wenigsegg (4474'). Thence it continues on the level to the (11/2 hr.) Sentigraben (4440'), and then more rapidly to the (20 min.) Egglialp, and past the Untere and Obere Niesen-Alp to the (18/4 hr.) Statdenegg, where it joins the path from Wimmis. This route in the reverse direction affords a beautiful view of the Kander-phal and the Alps. — INN, 5 min. from the summit, R., L., & A. A, B. 2, fr.

The \*Niesen (7763'), the conspicuous N. outpost of a branch of the Wildstrubel, and like Pilatus regarded as an infallible barometer (see p. 90), rises in the form of a gently sloping pyramid. The rocks at the base are clay-slate, those of the upper part sand-stone-conglomerate. On the top there is room for about 50 persons only. The Alps are seen to greater advantage here than from the Rigi. The view vies with that from the Faulhorn; there the Wetterhörner form the foreground; here we are close to the beautiful snowy Blümlisalp at the head of the Kienthal.

View (comp. the panorama, p. 14"). The most conspicuous snow-mountains are: to the E. the distant Titlis; nearer, the Wetterhörner and Schreckhörner, the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Gletscherhorn, Ebnefluh, Mitaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, and Tschingelhorn; to the S. the Blümlisalp with its three peaks (Morgenhorn, Weisse Frau, Blümlisalphorn), the Doldenhorn, Balmhorn, and Altels; to the W., the Wildhorn, appearing between two black peaks; to the left of these the pinnacles of the Mont Blanc group; then the two peaks of the Dent du Midi, the last snow-group towards the W. The entire Lake of Thun is visible, and part of that of Brienz. The thickly peopled valleys of the Simme, Engstligenbach, and Kander, and the Kienthal may be traced for a long distance. Towards the N. the course of the Aare, and the hill-country of Bern, as far as the Jura, complete the prospect. Best light towards sunset or in the morning before 10 o'clock.

#### 43. From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun.

Comp. Map, p. 140.

STEAMBOAT 4-5 times daily in 11/4 hr. from Thun (Scherzligen; comp. 135) to Därligen; stations Oberhofen, Gunten, Spiez, Merligen, Leissigen (the last two not always touched at).— Rallwax from Därligen to Interlaken in connection with the steamboats in 10 min., fare 80 or 40 c. (1st class from Thun to Interlaken 2 fr. 95 c.); from Interlaken to Bönigen (p. 164) in 12 min., fare 80 or 40 c.— Road on the S. Bank to Interlaken (18 M.), a pleasant drive; on the N. Bank a new road (153/4 M.; one-horse carr. in 3 hrs., 14, two-horse 25 fr.), which between Merligen and Neuhaus will repay walkers (comp. p. 140).

The \*Lake of Thun (1837'; greatest depth, 709') is 11 M. long, and nearly 2 M. broad. The banks are at first studded with villas and gardens, but, farther on, the N. bank becomes precipitous.

The STEAMBOAT starts from the quay near the Freienhof Hotel (p. 135), ascends the Aare, stops at the Bellevue, and then at Scherzligen, the railway-terminus (see p. 135). To the left, among the trees, is the Chartreuse (p. 136); to the right, where the Aare emerges from the lake, Schloss Schadau (p. 136). The Stockhorn (7195'), with its conical summit, and the pyramidal Niesen (7763') rise on the right and left of the entrance to the valleys of the Kander and Simme (p. 181). To the left of the Niesen are the glittering snow-fields of the Blümlisalp; on the right, at the head of the Kanderthal, the Fründenhorn, Doldenhorn, Balmhorn, Altels, and Rinderhorn gradually become visible (from left to right). In the direction of Interlaken appear successively (from right to left) the Mittaghorn, Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger in the foreground, and farther off the Schreckhorn and Wetterhorn.

The steamer skirts the N.E. bank, which is clothed below with villas and gardens and higher up with woods, and passes the pretty village of Hilterfingen (Pens. des Alpes) and the château of Hünegg (p. 136). It touches at Oberhofen (Pensions \*Moy, \*Oberhofen; Restaur. Zimmermann), which has a picturesque château of Countess Pourtalès, and at Gunten (Weisses Kreuz; \*Pens. du Lac, 5 fr.; Hirsch; \*Pens. Graber, all on the lake; Pens. Schönberg, on the hill, 10 min. from the lake, 5 fr.).

A road ascends from Gunten to (3/4 hr.) Sigriswyl (2621'; Pens. Bär, rustic), a prettily situated village. The Blume (4577'; fine view) is ascended hence in 2 hrs. viâ Schwanden; the Sigriswyl-Grat (Unter-Bergli, 5508'; Ober-Bergli, 6056') by the Alpiglen Alp in 21/2-3 hrs.; the Sigriswyle Rothhorn (6737'; guide), the highest point of the Sigriswyl-Grat, in 4 hrs. — On the steep slope of the Sigriswyl-Grat towards the Justisthal (p. 40) is the Schafloch (5840'), a grand ice-cavern, reached from the Obere Bergli by a glddy path in 3/4 hr. (guide and torches necessary).

The steamer now crosses the lake at the broadest part, towards the S., to **Spiez** (\*Spiezer Hof, with garden and lake-baths, R., L., & A. 3½-4, D. 4, pens. 7-8 fr.; \*Pens. Schonegg, ¾ M. from the lake, pens. 6 fr.), a small village prettily situated on the S. bank. The picturesque old château, which formerly belonged to the Erlach family, is now the property of a Berlin gentleman, who has restored it and surrounded it with pretty grounds (visitors admitted); the interesting armoury is open on Wed. (adm. 1 fr., for the benefit of the poor). From this point two black peaks are visible for a short time towards the E., above the S. bank of the Lake of Brienz; that to the right is the Faulhorn, the broader to the left the Schwarzhorn.

To Aeschi, see p. 171; ascent of the Niesen, p. 137. Diligence to Frutigen. see p. 170; to Zweisimmen, see p. 182. — Above the village of Faulensee, 3 M. to the S. E. (road, see p. 171), is the \*Faulensee-Bad (2630'; R., L., & A. 4, D. 31/2, pens. 5-8 fr.), with a mineral spring, pleasant grounds and beautiful view.

On the N. bank we next observe the abrupt Sigriswyl-Grat, with the bold Ralligstöcke (6066') and the Sigriswyler Rothhorn (6737'). On the lake is Schloss Ralligen. Beyond stat. Merligen (\*Hôt. Beatus; Löwe), at the mouth of the Justisthal, the Nase, a rocky headland, projects into the lake. High up on the steep bank runs the new road, hewn in the rock at many places (see below). On the margin of the lake lies the château of Lerow; and farther on are the Beatenbach and the ravine of the Sundgraben (see below).

A good bridle-path ascends from Merligen to the (11/2 hr.) Kurhaus St. Beatenberg: 1 M. from Merligen it diverges from the new road (see below) to the left; farther up, where it divides below a meadow, we turn

to the left again.

On the S. bank lies Krattigen (Stern); then Leissigen (Steinbock), at the base of the Morgenberghorn (p. 146), pleasantly situated among fruit-trees. The steamboat stops at Därligen (\*Pens. Schärz), the terminus of the 'Bödeli Railway,' which conveys us to Interlaken in 10 min. Opposite, on the N. bank, lies Neuhaus, the former landing-place (see below).

The RAILWAY at first skirts the lake, passing under a viaduct. To the left, at the influx of the Aare, is the ruin of Weissenau (p. 144). To the right, farther on, we have a fine view of the Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau. The station for  $(2^{1/2} M.)$  Interlaken is at the village of Aarmühle. 1/4 M. from the beginning of the Höheweg.

The new \*Road on the N. Bank of the Lake of Thun leads from Thun by Hilterfingen and Oberhofen to (6 M.) Gunten (p. 139); then across the Stampbach (waterfall) and past the old château of Ralligen to  $(2^{1}/4 M.)$  Merligen (see above), 1 M. beyond which theve bridle-path to Beatenberg diverges to the left (see above). The road, remarkable for the boldness of its construction, ascends round the Nase (see above), passing through two rock-tunnels, skirts the precipitous slopes high above the lake, crosses the Kruibach-Tobel, and leads through wood (passing the château of Lerow, below, on the

right) to the (2 M.) bridge over the Beatenbach (\*Italian Restaur.).

A path leads hence in 1/4 hr. to the Beatenhöhle, from which the Beatenbach dashes forth with a noise like thunder in spring and after heavy rain. St. Beatus, the first apostle of Christianity in this region, is said

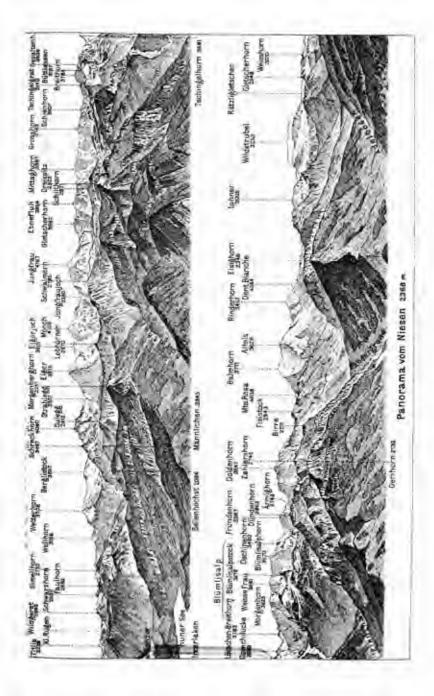
to have dwelt in this cavern.

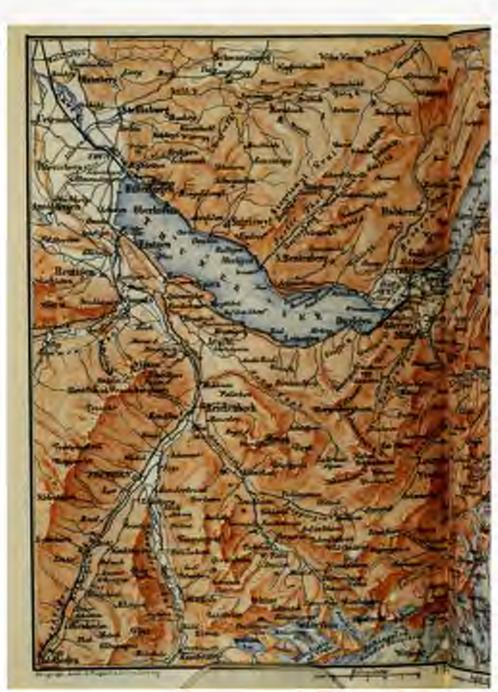
Three more tunnels; then a gradual descent. Beautiful view of the lake, with the Eiger to the right. Crossing the Sundgraben, we observe the houses of Sundlauenen below us, on the right. Then past the (11/2 M.) Küblibad or St. Beatusbad (Engl. Pension) and the Neuhaus (on the right), to Unterseen and (3 M.) Interlaken.

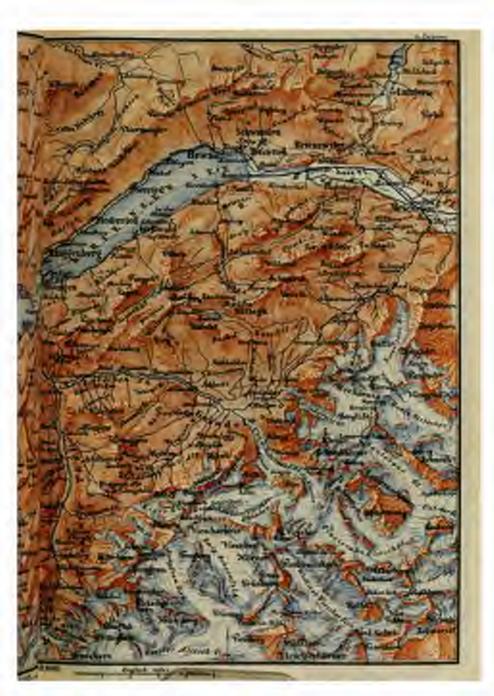
#### 44. Interlaken and Environs.

Comp. Map, p. 154.

Hotels and Pensions (omnibus 1 fr.). On the Höheweg, from W. to E.: \*Hôt. Metropole (Pl. 1), pens. 7-11 fr; \*Victoria (Pl. 2), with lift, R., L., & A. from 5, B. 11/2, D. 5, pens. 8-12 fr.; beyond it the small Pension









Voltz (Pl. 13), and \*Hôt. Horn (Pl. 30), unpretending; \*Jungfrau (Pl. 3), Voltz (Pl. 13), and \*Hôt. Horn (Pl. 30), unpretending; \*Jungerau (Pl. 3), R., L., & A. from 41/2, D. 41/2-5 fr.; \*Schweizerhof (Pl. 4); \*Belvedere (Pl. 5), R., L., & A. from 4, D. 4 fr.; \*Hôt. des Alpes (Pl. 6); \*Hôtel Beaurivage (Pl. 9), R., L., & A. from 5, D. 41/2-5 fr.; Hôt. du Nord (Pl. 7), R., L., & A. 41/4, B. 11/2, D. 4 fr.; \*Hôt. Interlaken (Pl. 8), R. L. & A. from 31/2, D. 31/2, pens. 7-8 fr.; Hôt. du Lac (Pl. 10), R., L., & A. 4, D. 3 fr. To the W. of the Höheweg, in the direction of the railway-station: Hôt. Oberland (Pl. 12), R., L., & A. 3, D. 3, dess. (Pl. 26), moderate; \*Weisses Kreuz (Pl. 11), R. 11/2-2, D. 3, B. 11/4 fr.; \*Addler (Pl. 14), \*\*Hôt. Berger (Pl. 28), R., L., & A. 21/2-31/2, D. 21/2, dess. 5-7 fr.;

\*ADLER (Pl. 14); \*Hôt. BERGER (Pl. 28), R., L., & A. 21/2-31/2, D. 21/2, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Krebs (Pl. 27), moderate; \*Hôt. DE LA GARE (Pl. 29), the last three rear the station; Schwan, R. 1-2 fr. — Near the lower bridge over the Aare: 
\*Bellevue (Pl. 15), pens.  $5^{1}/2$ - $6^{1}/2$  fr. — On the small island of Spielmatten: 
\*Hôt. du Pont (Pl. 16), with garden, R., L., & A. 4, D.  $3^{1}/2$ . pens. 6-8 fr.; 
\*Krone. — At Unterseen: \*Hôt. Unterseen (Pl. 17), pens. 6 fr.; 
\*BeauSite (Pl. 18), pens. 6-8 fr.; Eiger (\*English Pension\*), on the Neuhaus road, well spoken of; \*Pension St. Beatus (Mrs. Simpkin), well situated near the Lake of Thun.

To the S. of the Höheweg, on the road to the Kleine Rugen: \*Deutscher Hof (Pl. 20), R., L., & A. 31/2-4, B. 11/4, D. 31/2, pens. from 6 fr.; \*Hôt. National (Pl. 19), R., L. & A. 31/2, D. 51/2 fr.; Hôt. Reber (Pl. 21), pens. 6 fr.; Hôt. Ober, or 'Schlössli' (Pl. 23), pens. 7-9 fr.; \*Pens. Villa Bischofferger; \*Hôt. Jungfraublick (Pl. 22), on the Kleine Rugen (p. 142), a first-class house, commanding a splendid view, with pleasant grounds; R., L., & A. from 6, B. 11/2, D. 5, omnibus 11/2 fr.; pens. in July and August 12-16, at other times 8-12 fr.; \*Hôt.-Pens. Mattenhof, prettily situated close to the Kleine Rugen, pens. 61/2 fr. \*Pens. Zwallen moderate.

close to the Kleine Rugen, pens. 6½ fr.; Pens. Zwahlen, moderate.

In the Environs of Interlaken good and inexpensive quarters may be obtained. At Wilderswyl (p. 147), 1½ M. to the S.: \*Hôt. Schönbühl, in a obtained. A witherswy (p. 141), 1-12 m. to the S. 1101. Schokbert, in the lofty situation, pens. 5-6 fr.; \*Bar, pens. 4½ fr. — At Gsteigwyler (p. 147): Pens. Schönfels. — On the Brienz road, on this side of the church-hill of Goldswyl, (3/4 M.) Pens. Felsenegg, 5½ fr. — At Bönigen (p. 164) on the S. bank of the Lake of Brienz, 1½ M. E. of Interlaken: \*Pens. Bel-LERIVE, \*Pens. Bönigen, and \*Chalet Du Lac, moderate. - At Beatenberg, see p. 144.

Casino on the Höheweg, with café, reading, concert, billiard-rooms, etc.; music daily 7.30 to 8.30 a.m., and 3.30 to 5 and 8-40 p.m.; whey-cure 7-8 a.m.; admission for one day 50 c., for a week 2½ fr. or 10 fr. per month; for extra entertaiments 1 fr., or for subscribers 50 c. per day. The 'Jeu de Courses', a mild kind of gambling, is played here. At the back of the Casino is a whey cure establishment the Casino is a whey-cure establishment.

Restaurants. Baierische Bierbrauerei, with garden, next to Hôt. Beaurivage; Café Oberland; Hôt. du Pont, on the Aare, with 'Biergarten' and a fine view; Berger and Krebs, by the railway-station. - Confectioners: Weber, Bahnhof-Str.; Berger, at the entrance to the Kurgarten.

Baths in the Hôt. Métropole, Beaurivage, etc. - Money Changers:

Volksbank, Ebersold, both Bahnhof-Str. — Druggist: Seewer.
Carriages, Horses, Guides, see pp. 145, 146, 147, 152, etc. — Donkeys, 11/2 fr. per hour. — Post and Telegraph Office adjoining the Oberländer Hof. English Church Service in the old Convent Church. Presbyterian Service (Scottish Free Church) in the Sacristy of the Schloss at 11 and 4.

The low land between the lakes of Thun and Brienz, which are 2 M. apart, is called the 'Bödeli'. These lakes probably once formed a single sheet of water, but were gradually separated by the deposits of the Lütschine, flowing into the Lake of Brienz, and the Lombach, which falls into the Lake of Thun. These accumulations, first descending from the S., out of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and then from the N. out of the Habkeren valley, account for the curve which the Aare has been compelled to describe. On

this piece of land, 'between the lakes'. lies Interlaken (1863'), consisting of the villages of Aarmühle, Matten and Unterseen, and extending nearly as far as the Lake of Brienz (total pop. 4116).

The principal resort of visitors is the \*Höheweg, an avenue of fine walnuts, extending from the village of Aarmühle to the upper bridge over the Aare, and flanked with large hotels and tempting shops. The central part of the avenue, which is open towards the S., commands a beautiful view of the Lauterbrunnen-Thal and the Jungfrau (finest by evening light). On the N. side is the Cusino. a building in the Swiss style, with garden, reading-room, etc. (entrance between the Schweizerhof and Belvedere; music, etc., see above). On the S. side, farther on, rises the old monastery and nunnery of Interlaken, founded in 1130, and suppressed in 1528, surrounded by beautiful walnut-trees. The E. wing of the monastery has been used as a hospital since 1836; the rest of the building, with the Schloss added in 1750, is occupied by government-offices. The nunnery has been converted into a prison. The choir of the monastery-church is now an English ('hapel. A small chapel is used by a French Protestant and a Scottish Presbyterian congregation. The nave of the church is a Roman Catholic place of worship. To the left, at the upper end of the Höheweg, the road to Brienz crosses the Aare by a handsome new bridge, immediately above which are the railway-bridge and the Zollhaus station of the Bödeli Railway (p. 164).

Towards the W. the Höheweg is continued by the busy street which leads through Aarmühle, and past the Post Office (see p. 142), to the railway-station. To the right are three bridges (fine view from that in the centre) crossing the island of Spielmatten to the small town of Unterseen (1995 inhab.), which consists chiefly of wooden houses darkened with age, with a large square and a modern church. Large manufactory of parqueterie.

Interlaken is a favourite summer resort, and is noted for its mild and equable temperature. The purity of the air, the wheycure, and the beauty of the situation attract many visitors, while others make it their headquarters for excursions to the Oberland.

Walks. The \*Kleine Rugen is a beautiful wooded hill to the S. of Interlaken, on the Wilderswyl road. The principal path, provided with benches, ascends by the Hotel Jungfraublick in a straight direction, leading round the hill to the left, and affording varied views of the Bödeli and the valley of Lauterbrunnen, to the 'Humboldtsruhe' (view of the Jungfrau and Lake of Brienz). In ½ hr. we reach the Trinkhalle (Café-restaur.), commanding the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Schwalmern. [A little before the Trinkhalle a path to the right ascends to the Tansboden (a level spot in the wood) and the (20 min.) Rugenhöhe (2424'), a pavilion with a view of the Jungfrau and the lakes of Thun and Brienz.] Beyond the Trinkhalle the main path leads to the left, round the hill,

passing the 'Scheffel Pavilion' (with a view of the Lake of Thun), the Kasthoferstein (see below), and the reservoir (fed from the Saxetenthal, p. 146), and back to the Hôtel Jungfraublick (1/2 hr.). Other paths, with benches in shady nooks and points of view, ramify from the main walk in every direction. About the beginning of the century the hill was planted by the chief forester Kasthofer with specimens of the principal trees of Switzerland. The stone above mentioned bears an inscription to his memory. - Just beyond the Trinkhalle a path diverges to the left, and by a (1 min.) bench descends to the right to the Wagnerenschlucht (see below). Another leads straight past the bench, skirting the wood and keeping to the left, to the (10 min.) Café Unspunnen (see below).

\*Heimwehfluh (2218'). From the station, from Aarmühle, and from Matten, roads lead to the (1/2 M.) entrance to the Wagnerenschlucht, to the W. of the Kleine Rugen. We ascend the ravine for about 300 paces, and diverge by a path to the right, which ascends rapidly, passing a fine point of view on the right, in 20 min. to the Restaurant. terrace commands a charming view (finest in the afternoon) of the Bödeli and the lakes of Thun and Brienz; the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger are visible from the small belvedere higher up.—Path from the Trinkhalle, see above.

The ruin of \*Unspunnen (40 min.), with a splendid view of the Lauterbrunnen valley, the Jungfrau, the Mönch, and the Lake of Brienz, is reached through



the Wagnerenschlucht (at the end of which on the left, is \*Café Unspunnen, with beautiful view), or by the Kleine Rugen (see p. 143).

The ruined castle of Weissenau (2 M.) on an island in the Aare near its influx into the Lake of Thun (p. 140), is reached by the old road from Matten, or by the road from Unterseen to Thun.

To the Hohbühl (2070'; 1/2 hr.), on the right bank of the Aare, a path ascends to the left immediately beyond the upper bridge over the Aare. (The lower path to the left leads to the Vogtsruhe on the Aare, a resting-place and spring.) The pavilion commands a fine view, which is more extensive from the grassy slopes of the Untere Bleicki, a few hundred paces higher. (The footpath leads to the right, crossing a brook after 10 min.) From the Untere Bleicki a narrow path, called the Greierz-Leiter, descends direct to the Lustbühl (see below). Or we may return to the Hohbühl and descend thence by steps to the Vogtsruhe, skirt the right bank, pass a rifle-ground, and reach the narrow and stony plain of Goldei, between the Harder and the Aare, at the base of the Falkenfluh, the upper part of which, seen from the proper point of view, resembles an old man's face (the *Hardermannli*). On a rocky hill below the Falkenfluh is the Lustbühl, a pavilion commanding another fine view. We may now return to Interlaken by the bridge behind the Casino (in all, 11/2-2 hrs.).

— The Harder may be ascended by a picturesque and safe route (practicable for riding) which diverges to the right, from the Habkern road, 1 M. to the N.W. of Unterseen, before the road to Beatenberg. We assemble the first through made (act) cend at first through wood (path steep at places) to (2 hrs.) the Hardermatte (3988), which commands a magnificent view of Interlaken and the Bernese Alps. Thence we descend, passing above the Hardermannii (see above), to the Untere Bleicki and the (1 hr.) Obere Aarebrücke at the E. end of Interlaken (see above). The beaten path should not be quitted without a guide, as accidents have occurred owing to the precipitous character of the mountain. — The Thurmberg, ascended in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Goldswyl, beyond Felsenegg on the Brienz road (p. 164), overlooks the Lake of Brienz and the small, sombre Faulensee or lake of Goldswyl. -A walk may be taken by the same road to (3 M.) Ringgenberg, with a picturesque church built among the ruins of the castle (view), and to the Schadburg (2388'; 1½ M. farther), on a spur of the Graggen, an unfinished castle of the ancient barons of Ringgenberg, a still finer point.

LONGER EXCURSIONS (comp. the Map, p. 154). To St. Beaten-BERG,  $2^{1/2}$  hrs. (one-horse carr. from the station to the Kurhaus 17, two-horse 28 fr.; diligence daily in 3 hrs.; 5, returning 4 fr.). The road diverges, 1 M. from Interlaken, to the left from the road into the Habkernthal (p. 146), crosses the Lombach, and ascends through wood in windings (avoidable by shortcuts), passing a refreshment-stall which overlooks the Lake of Thun.

St. Beatenberg. - \*Kurhaus (Dr. Müller's), at the W. end, with a pleasant plantation near it, 21/2 M. from the Hôtel des Alpes, with 130 beds and two 'dépendances', R. 3-5, D. 41/2, pens. 8-12 fr. — At the E. end of the village, on this side of the Sundgraben: "Hôt. DES ALPES; "ALPENBOSE, pens. 6-8 fr.; beyond the Sundgraben: "Bellevue, with admirable view, R. & L. 3 fr.; \*Pens. Victoria; Pens. Waldrand (unpretending); \*Pens. BEATRICE; at all these, pens. 6-8 fr. — English Church Service at the Bellevue.

The village of St. Beatenberg (3766'), a favourite health-resort, lies in a sheltered situation on both sides of the Sundgraben, which opens towards the Lake of Thun. Admirable view of the Alps, from the Schreckhorn to the Niesen, including the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, and Wildstrubel. Good wood carvings at moderate prices.

A much finer point of view is the \*Amnisbühel '(4383'; \*Inn at the top), 25 min. to the E. of the Hôtel des Alpes (not quite 3 hrs. from Interlaken). Walkers from Interlaken diverge from the road to the right by a finger-post, <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. below Beatenberg, and reach the top thence in <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hr.

Pleasant walk from the Kurhaus to the Waldbrand (25 min.); beautiful pine-wood and charming views. — Beyond the plantation by the Kurhaus a path to (3/4 hr.) Merligen descends to the left.

Ascent of the "Gemmenalphorn (Güggisgrat, 6772') from the Amnisbühel, 2½ hrs.; guide 3 fr. (unnecessary for the experienced). To the foot of the Horn a gentle ascent over pastures; the last ½ hr. steeper. Superbview, ranging from Pilatus to the Stockhorn chain and the Diablerets; at our feet lies the Justisthal (p. 140); beyond it are the Aare, Bern, and the Jura Mts. The Lake of Thun is not visible.

The Niederhorn (6447') and Burgfeldstand (6782'), each 21/2-3 hrs. from Beatenberg, are also fine points of view.

From Interlaken to the \*Giessbach on the Lake of Brienz (p. 165) a steamer plies four times daily in summer (comp. p. 164).

Bönigen ( $1^{1}/_{2}$  M.), Gsteig ( $1^{3}/_{4}$  M.), with a fine view from the churchyard, and Gsteigwyler ( $2^{1}/_{2}$  M.), with the 'Hohe Steg' over the Lütschine, also afford pleasant walks from Interlaken.

The \*Scheinige Platte (6790'; to the top 31/2-4 hrs.; bridlepath from Gsteigwyler) is one of the finest points of view in the Bernese Oberland. (Horse, incl. carriage to Gsteig, 17 fr.; boy to carry luggage 1-2 fr.) From Interlaken to (13/4 M.) Gsteig, see p. 147. Here we may cross the bridge by the church and follow the road to the right to (3/4 M.) Gsteigwyler (Pens. Schönfels). In the middle of the village the bridle-path ascends to the left, and very soon to the left again; after 12 min. it ascends in zigzags to the right, through wood. Or, shorter, we may ascend from Gsteig to the left, by a path between the church and the inn, turning to the right where the path divides, and in 20 min. reach the bridle-path at the point where it enters the wood. The bridle-path now mounts by numerous zigzags to the (11/2 hr.) Schönegg (4754'; cabaret), which overlooks Interlaken and the lakes of Thun and Brienz, and to the (1 hr.) mountaincrest, and crosses its W. extremity. (On the right a furrowed rock called the 'Ameisenhaufen', or ant-hill). A few steps more bring us to a striking scene. The Lauterbrunnen valley lies at our feet, its dizzy abysses descending almost perpendicularly to the Lütschine. and to the left towers the majestic Jungfrau. Following the S. slope of the crest for 35 min., we arrive at the \*Hôtel Alpenrose (R., L., & A.  $4^{1}/_{2}$ , B.  $1^{1}/_{2}$ , D. 4 fr.). The Platte, a crumbling and 'shining plateau' of slate-rock, is a few hundred paces from the hotel. The finest view is obtained from a bend in the path, a few paces before the Platte is reached. The traveller should not omit to visit the Iseelten-Alp, 1/4 hr. to the N.E., a pasture which supports a herd of 600 cattle, with their pleasant tinkling bells.

In order to enjoy a complete panorama, we skirt the left side of the perpendicular Gummihorn (6893'), to the N.W. of the hotel, and ascend the (20 min.) Daube (6772'), whence the survey of the lakes towards the N. is particularly fine. To the S. we enjoy a magnificent view of the Bernese Alps: from left to right, the Wellhorn, Wetterhörner, Bergli-

stock, Upper Grindelwald Glacier, Schreckhörner, Lauteraarhörner, Lower Grindelwald Glacier, the Finsteraarhorn peeping over the Eigergrat, the Fiescherhörner, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Ebne-Fluh, Mittaghorn, Grosshorn. Breithorn, Tschingelhorn, Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, Weisse Frau, Doldenhorn, and numerous nearer peaks; far below is the Staubbach in the valley of Lauterbrunnen. Towards evening the lakes of Neuchâtel and Bienne are seen glittering in the distance. — Descent from the Platte by Gündlischwand to Zweilütschinen, 2½-3 hrs., steep at places. At the small pond near the Platte to the right we descend across meadows to the (¾ hr.) lower chalets of the Isellen-Alp (5116'; guide to this point 2 fr.); thence through wood, no mistake being possible farther on.

FROM THE SCHEINIGE PLATTE TO THE FAULHORN (4 hrs; guide unnecessary). The bridle-path, commanding splendid views, leads to the Isellen-Alp and on the S. slopes of the Laucherhorn (8333') to the (1 hr.) ridge bounding the Sägisthal on the S. We then descend slightly to the (3/4 hr.) Sägisthal See, with its chalet (6258'), skirt its N. and E. banks, and ascend to the ridge between the Schwabhorn and the Faulhorn. The top of the

latter, 2445' above the lake, is gained in 2 hrs. more (see p. 158).

The Habkernthal, between the Harder and St. Beatenberg, may also be explored. Road to the village of (5 M.) Habkern (3500';

Inn); one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 25 fr.

Three fine points of view may be visited hence. The \*Gemmenalphorn (6773') is reached by crossing the Brändlisegg, or by following the Bühlbach, in 4 hrs. (or better from the Amnisbühel, p. 145). The Hohgant (7215') is ascended in 4 hrs. viå Bohl (6902') and the Hagletschalp, or by the Alp Bösälgäu and through the Karrholen. To the S.W. of the Hohgant is the Grünenberg (5095'), a pass between Habkera and Schangnau in the Emmenthal (6 hrs.). The Augstmatthorn (Suggithurm, 6844'; 31/2 hrs.) is ascended viå the Bodmi-Alp.

The \*Abendberg is reached from Interlaken by a bridle-path in 2 hrs. (horse 10 fr.), turning to the right in the Wagnerenschlucht (p. 143), and passing mostly through wood. The \*Hôtel Bellevue (3737'; pens. 5½-7 fr.) commands a splendid view of the valley of Lauterbrunnen (Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger, Schreckhorn) and of the Lake of Brienz. Fine survey of the Lake of Thun from the Siebenuhrtanne, 10 min. above the hotel.

A foot-path leads past the different peaks of the Abendberg to the (3 hrs.) Rothenegy (6232; shortest way from the hotel, 2 hrs.). The next peaks of the range are the Fachsegy (6346'), the Grosse Schiffli (6574'), the Kleine Schiffli (6586') and finally the Morgenberghorn (7383'). The last is best ascended from Saxeten, by the Tanzbödeli Pass (see p. 171). A footpath leads from the Hotel Bellevue to Saxeten in 1 hr. (the upper path to the right in the meadow, behind the second chalet).

The Saxetenthal, between the Abendberg and the Bellenhöchst (6870'), is reached by the road (walking preferable to driving) to Mülinen and the (7 M.) village of Saxeten (3602'; Kreuz), which will even repay the pedestrian. About 11/4 M. higher up are the falls of the Gürben and Weissbach, and the valley is picturesquely

closed by the Schwalmern (9137').

The \*Sulegg (7914'; 3'/2-4 hrs.), an excellent point of view, is ascended from Saxeten. We ascend by the (35 min.) Gürbenfall to the Untere Nesslern-Alp (4806'), cross the Gürbenbach to the left, and several other brooks descending from the Sulegg. Beyond the (1'/4 hr.) Bellen-Alp (6204'), we turn to the right between the Bellenhöchst (6870') and the Sulegg, skirt the E. slope of the latter, nearly as far as the Sulsalp, for 3/4 hr., and reach the top in 1 hr. more. The ascent is easier from Isenfuh (p. 147), vià the Gummenalp and Sulsap (3'/2 hrs.; guide). — From Saxeten over the

Tanzbödeli Pass and through the Suldthal to (6 hrs.) Aeschi, see p. 170 (interesting; guide not indispensable).

Interlaken may also be made the traveller's headquarters for many of the following excursions.

# 45. From Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen. Staubbach.

Comp. Maps, pp. 140, 154.

8 M. DILIGENCE twice daily in 13/4 hr., fare 2 fr. 75 c. — CARRIAGE from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen, or the reverse, with one horse 9, two horses 16 fr.; there and back, with 2 hrs. stay, 11 or 20 fr.; with a longer stay, 15 or 30 fr.; from Interlaken to Zweilütschinen 7 or 12 fr.

The road leads through orchards and meadows, by Matten, where the road to Wilderswyl (p. 141) diverges to the right, and Gsteig (p. 145), to (2 M.) Mülinen. To the right rises the Abendberg, with the ruin of Unspunnen at its base; beyond them are the Schwalmern and Sulegg; to the left the Scheinige Platte. The road crosses the Saxetenbach, and soon enters the narrow gorge of the Lütschine. To the right rises the precipitous Rothenfluh. At a spot in this defile, marked by an inscription on the rock (1/2 M.), and named the Bösenstein, a baron of Rothenfluh is said to have slain his brother.

The valley expands, and divides into two branches near  $(2^{1}/_{4} M.)$ Zweilütschinen (2132'; Bär), a village on the right bank of the Lütschine. The valley of the Black Lütschine to the left ascends to Grindelwald (p. 153; view of the Wetterhorn in the background); that of the White Lütschine leads in a straight direction to (31/4 M.) Lauterbrunnen. The valley of Lauterbrunnen begins at the Hunnenfluh, a rock resembling a gigantic round tower, and is bounded by precipitous limestone rocks, 1000-1500' in height. It derives its name (lauter Brunnen, 'nothing but springs') from the numerous streams which descend from the rocks, or from the springs which rise at their bases in summer.

Interesting excursion to (1 hr.) Isenfluh (3600'; \*Pens. Isenfluh, 5 fr.). About 1/2 M. from Zweilutschinen the bridle-path diverges to the right from the Lauterbrunnen road and ascends the steep W. slope of the valley (shade after 3 p.m.; a second path ascends by the Sausbach opposite the Hunnenfluh, see above). Isenfluh commands a splendid view of the Jungfrau. A still finer view is obtained from the path from Isenfluh to Mürren frau. A still finer view is obtained from the path from Isenfluh to Mürken (3½ hrs.; guide necessary only for novices; from Zweilütschinen to Mürken 7 fr.). At the upper end of the village (½ hr.) this path turns to the left and ascends to the (¾ hr.) Sausbach (5050′), and then more steeply for 25 min. to the Flischwaldweid (3608′). Here we turn to the left and proceed to the chalets of Alpligen (5792′), where we descend. The path, which commands a fine view of the Jungfrau and its neighbours, next traverses the Pletschen-Alps, crosses the Pletschbach and the Spissbach, joins the (1½ hr.) Lauterbrunnen path, and reaches (35 min.) Mürren (p. 149). — Ascent of the \*Sulegg (7914′). 3½ hrs., see p. 147.

To Wengen and the Pens. Silberhorn (p. 153) a path ascends in ¾ hr. from the Lochmühle on the Lauterbrunnen road, 2½ M. from Zweilütschinen, crossing the bridge to the left (pleasanter and shorter than the steep path

crossing the bridge to the left (pleasanter and shorter than the steep path

from Lauterbrunnen).

8 M. Lauterbrunnen (2615'; \*Steinbock, R., L., & A. 4, B. 11/2, D. 4 fr.; \*Hôtel Staubbach, with view of the Staubbach, R., L., & A. 3-4 fr. D. 4, fr.; guides, Christ., Joh. Ulrich, and Peter Lauener, Friedr. v. Allmen, Friedr. Graf, father and son, Friedr. Fuchs, Joh. Gertsch, etc.), a pretty, scattered village, lies on both banks of the Lütschine, in a rocky valley 1/2 M. broad, into which in July the sun's rays do not penetrate before 7 a.m., and in winter not till noon. The snow-mountain to the left, rising above the lower mountains, is the Jungfrau; to the right is the Breithorn. Carved wood good and cheap here.

From the rocky heights in the environs are precipitated some twenty brooks, the best known of which is the \*Staubbach ('dustbrook'), 5 min. to the S. of the Hôtel Staubbach. This brook, which is never of great volume, and in dry summers is disappointing, descends from a projecting rock in a single fall of 980', the greater part of it, before it reaches the ground, being converted into spray, which bedews the meadows and trees far and near. In the morning. in sunshine, it resembles a transparent, silvery veil, wafted to and fro by the breeze, and frequently tinted with rainbow hues. By moonlight also it presents a beautiful appearance. The best point of view is in a meadow in front of the fall, to the left of a seat indicated by a flag (20 c.).

Beautiful walk (11/2 hr. there and back) to the fall of the \*Trümmelbach. We follow the Stechelberg road (p. 151) on the right bank of the Lütschine for 11/2 M. to the Trümmelbach bridge, and diverge to the left, either on this side of the bridge, or 2 min. beyond it, to the (5 min.) entrance of a narrow gorge (rendered accessible by steps and railings on both sides; adm. 50 c.), where the copious stream, fed by the glaciers of the Jungfrau, is precipitated into a round water-worn cauldron. During sunshine three rainbows are formed in the spray, one above, another op-

posite, and the third below the spectator, a beautiful scene.

## 46. Upper Valley of Lauterbrunnen. Mürren. Fall of the Schmadribach.

Comp. Map, p. 154.

Bridle-path from Lauterbrunnen to Murren 21/2, Trachsellauenen 2, the Schmadri Fall and back 2, Lauterbrunnen 21/2 hrs. - Horse 12 fr.; to Mürren, Trachsellauenen, and back 15 fr.; porter from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren 6 fr.; chair, for each bearer (4 required), 6 fr.; sledge (rough)

for 2 pers. from the Pletschbach inn to Lauterbrunnen 5 fr.

One of the finest excursions from Lauterbrunnen is to Mürren and the Fall of the Schmadribach. The walk takes a whole day, and is fatiguing if extended to the Upper Steinberg (in which case a boy should be engaged at Trachsellauenen as a guide). If not extended beyond Mürren, which gaged at fracinematch as a game. It not extended beyond matter, which is the chief point of interest, the excursion may easily be accomplished, returning by Stechelberg, in 6 hours. To Mürren, Gimmelwald, and Stechelberg a bridle-path, thence to Lauterbrunnen (3½ M.) a carriage-road. As the view from Mürren is finest by evening light, it is preferable to go first to the Schmadribach, and thence to Mürren, and spend the night there. (The path is in shade early in the morning and towards evening.)

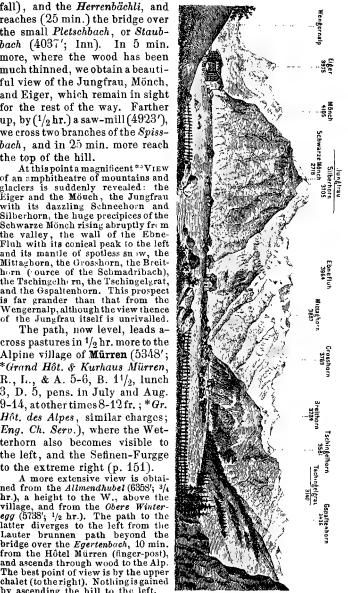
The path from Lauterbrunnen to  $(2^{1}/_{2} \text{ hrs.})$  Mürren, which is very muddy after rain, ascends rapidly to the right about 200 paces from the Steinbock Hotel, trends to the right, and crosses the Greifenbach twice. Beyond the second bridge (20 min.) it ascends through wood, crosses the Fluhbächli, the (20 min.) Lauibach (fine waterMÜRREN.

fall), and the Herrenbächli, and reaches (25 min.) the bridge over the small Pletschbach, or Staubbach (4037'; Inn). In 5 min. more, where the wood has been much thinned, we obtain a beautiful view of the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger, which remain in sight for the rest of the way. Farther up, by (1/2 hr.) a saw-mill (4923'), we cross two branches of the Spissbach, and in 25 min. more reach the top of the hill.

At this point a magnificent \*\*VIEW of an amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers is suddenly revealed: the Eiger and the Möuch, the Jungfrau with its dazzling Schneehorn and Silberhorn, the huge precipices of the Schwarze Mönch rising abruptly from the valley, the wall of the Ebne-Fluh with its conical peak to the left and its mantle of spotless snow, the Mittaghorn, the Grosshorn, the Breithorn (ource of the Schmadribach), the Tschingelhern, the Tschingelgrat, and the Gspaltenhorn. This prospect is far grander than that from the

of the Jungfrau itself is unrivalled. The path, now level, leads across pastures in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more to the Alpine village of Mürren (5348';\*Grand Hôt. & Kurhaus Mürren, R., L., & A. 5-6, B.  $1^{1}/_{2}$ , lunch 3, D. 5, pens. in July and Aug. 9-14, at other times 8-12 fr.; \*Gr. Hôt. des Alpes, similar charges; Eng. Ch. Serv.), where the Wetterhorn also becomes visible to the left, and the Sefinen-Furgge to the extreme right (p. 151).

A more extensive view is obtained from the Allmendhubel (6358'; 3/4 hr.), a height to the W., above the village, and from the Obere Winteregg (5758'; 1/2 hr.). The path to the latter diverges to the left from the Lauter brunnen path beyond the bridge over the Egertenbach, 10 min. from the Hôtel Mürren (finger-post), and ascends through wood to the Alp. The best point of view is by the upper chalet (to the right). Nothing is gained by ascending the hill to the left.



The \*Schilthorn (9748'; 31/2-4 hrs., guide 7 fr.) is a very admirable point of view. The path ascends pastures to the chalets of Allmend (on the right is the Allmendhubel, see above), and farther up enters the dreary Engethal, which ends in a rocky basin at the foot of the Schilthorn (to this point, 21/2 hrs. from Murren, riding is practicable; horse 12 fr.). Then a steep ascent over snow, loose stones, and rock, past the monument to Mrs. Arbuthnot, who was killed here by lightning in 1865, to the arâte between the Kleine and Grosse Schilthorn, and without difficulty to the (1 hr.) flattened summit. Magnificent survey of the Jungfrau, the queen of the Bernese Alps, and of the whole chain (including the Blümlisalp, to the S.W., quite near), and of N. Switzerland (the Rigi, Pilatus, etc.). Mont Blanc is not visible hence, but is seen from the arête, about 250 yds. to the W., a little below the summit. — The descent through the imposing Schinenthal (see below), by the Schinenalp and the Teufelsbrücke (a fine point above Gimmelwald), is longer by 11/2 hr. than the direct path, but far more interesting (unsuitable for ladies). A shorter way back leads past the Grave Seeli and down the steep Schillfühe (guide advisable), and afterwards through the beautiful pastures of the Schiltalp, with views of the Jungfrau, etc. — Another route (interesting; uide advisable) crosses the Rothe Herd and the Telli (a saddle between the Grosse Hundshorn and the Wild-Andrist) to the Dürrenberg Chalets in the Kienthal (see p. 151.).

From Mürren the path descends to the left; 10 min., we cross the Mürrenbach; 25 min., hamlet of Gimmelwald (4547'; \*Pens. Schilthorn, plain, 5-6 fr.), on the brink of the grand Sefinenthal, which is enclosed by the precipices of the Büttlassen, the Gspaltenhorn, and the Tschingelgrat.

To the Seinenthal, an interesting walk (as far as the Gspaltengletscher and back 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary). To the W. of the Pens. Schilthorn we cross the (5 min.) Schiltbach, and ascend by a beautiful path on the left side of the Seinenthal (with the superb Jungfrau behind us); then (3/4 hr.) cross a bridge and enter a pine-wood, and lastly, in a grand basin, with numerous waterfalls, traverse stony débris to the (3/4 hr.) Gspaltenhorn (or Kirchspalt) Glacier, at the foot of the Gspaltenhorn. Back by the same route.

We next (1/4 hr.) cross the Sefinen-Lütschine, and ascend a little, then descend. In 10 min. more we pass a fine \*Fall of the Sefinen-Lütschine on the left. Beyond a brook descending from the right, 2 min. farther on, the path divides: the branch to the left descends steeply to (1/4 hr.) Stechelberg (see below); that to the right (finger-post) leads to (50 min.) Trachsellauenen (4144'; Hôt. Schmadribach, R. & L. 31/2, B. 11/2 fr.), a cluster of chalets on the left bank of the Weisse Lütschine. The path, now ill-defined, still following the left bank, passes (10 min.) a deserted silver-foundry, ascends, first to the right and then to the left, round the projecting rocks of the Nadla and past the chalets (1/2 hr.) of the Unter-Steinberg Alp (4480'), where it crosses (to the left) the Thalbach. Ascending the pastures on the right bank, we pass a waterfall, mount the Holdri, and reach (1/2 hr.) the Läger-Sennhütte, in sight of the grand \*Schmadribach Fall. The stream must be crossed higher up by those who desire a nearer view, but this takes another hour, and hardly repays the loss of time. - From the Obere Steinbergalp (5794'), which is seen high up on the pastures to the right (ascent 11/2 hr. from Trachsellauenen; guide desirable,

11/2 fr.), the \*View is far more imposing; the Tschingel Glacier lies close to us on the right, and we also obtain a good survey of the Schmadri Fall. Adjoining the chalet is a little Inn.

A pleasant walk (guide useful) may be taken from the Obere Steinberg to the Tschingel Glacier, and across the moraine on its right side to the (1 hr.) beautiful blue \*Oberhornsee (6822), magnificently situated in the rocky hollow between the Tschingel and Breithorn glaciers.

FROM MÜRREN TO THE OBERE STEINBERG, direct (3 hrs.; guide 6 fr.). About 5 min. beyond the third bridge on the way to Trachsellauenen (where the path to Stechelberg diverges; 1 hr. from Mürren, see p. 150) we diverge to the right, and in 20 min. again turn to the right. Passing (20 min.) a deserted shaft, we ascend to the right in zigzags (past a good spring) to (25 min.) a cattle-shed, and cross a precipitous gorge. The enclosure opposite marks the beginning of the Obere Steinberg-Alp. In 40 min. more we reach the Inn (p. 150), and enjoy a superb view. Descent across pastures and through wood (Wilde Eck); then through a narrow ravine, stony and steep, and under two timber-slides, to (1 hr.) the chalets of the Unter-Steinberg (p. 150).

From Trachsellauenen to Lauterbrunnen, 2 hours. At (25 min.) Sichellauenen we cross the Lütschine, which dashes wildly down its rocky bed; and at the (1/4 hr.) Bridge of Stechelberg (3025'; Inn) we reach the bottom of the valley and the carriage-road. Near (3/4 M.) Matten, a fall of the Mürrenbach to the left. At the (3/4 M.) Dornige Brücke we keep to the right. We pass (1/2 M.) a waterfall of the Rosenbach, and (5 min. from the road) the interesting fall of the \*Trümmelbach (p. 148). Then (11/2 M.) Lauterbrunnen (p. 147).

Passes (comp. Map, p. 172). From Lauterbrunnen over the Sefinen-FURGGE TO THE KIENTHAL, a path, not difficult, and on the whole attractive (10 hrs. to Reichenbach; guide 22 fr.). From (21/2 hrs.) Mürren (p. 149) the path ascends over the Schittalp and the Wassnegg, with beautiful view, to the Alp Boganggen and the (3 hrs.) Sefinen-Furgge (8583'), between the Grosse Hundshorn (9620') and the Büttassen (10,490'). (The path by Gimmelwald and through the Sefinenthal is easier, but 1½ pt. longer.) Descent (fine view of the Wilde Frau and Blumlisalp) to the chalets on the Dürrenberg (6545'; milk, etc., dear), past the Steinenberg Alp (4856') to the (2 hrs.) Tschingel-Alp (3783') in the Kienthal, and by Kienthal to (21/2 hrs.) Reichenbach (p. 171). From the Steinenberg-Alp over the Gamchilücke to the Tschingelfirn, see p. 171.

From Lauterbrunnen to Kandersteg over the Sefinen-Furgge and THE HOHTHÜRLI, a long and fatiguing walk (14 hrs.; guide necessary, 25 fr.). The night may, if necessary, be passed at the Durrenberg chalets or in the Frauenbalm Hut. Over the Sefinen-Furgge to the Kienthal, see above. Before the path reaches the Steinenberg Alp we descend to the left, cross the Pochtenbach (the discharge of the Gamchigletscher, p. 171), ascend to the Bundalp, and traverse pastures, stony slopes, and snow to  $(4^l/2 \text{ hrs. from the Furgge)}$  the Hohthürli or Dünden Pass (8875), a depression of the Oeschinengrat between the Schwarzhorn (9150') and the Wilde Frau (10,693'), affording a superb view of the Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, etc. (To the left of the pass is the Frauenbalm Club Hut, p. 173.) We now descend over loose stones and the rocky ledges of the Schafberg (with the Blümlisalp Glacier quite near us on the left) to the Upper Oeschinen-Alp (6470), and by steep steps cut in the rock, to the Lower Oeschinen-Alp, pass round the W. side of the Oeschinen-See (5223'), and reach (4 hrs.) Kandersteg (p. 172).

\*From Lauterbrunnen to Kandersteg over the Tschingel Pass (13 hrs.; 6-7 hrs. on snow and ice; guide 30 fr.), a grand and interesting route, fatiguing, but for tolerable mountaineers free from difficulty. A night had better be spent at (2 hrs.) Trachsellauenen or on the (3½ hrs.) Upper Steinberg (see p. 151). We now follow the W. slope of the valley to the (3/4 hr.) Lower Tschingel Glacier, cross it, and toil up the left lateral moraine to the (1/2 hr.) base of the W. rocks, the ascent of which is very steep at first; a nearly perpendicular part, called the Tschingeltritt, is about 13' high. Farther up (40 min.) we come to turf (pleasanter; a halt usually made here; superb view). Then again across debris in 1/2 hr. to the upper Tschingelfirn, an immense expanse of snow; for 20 min. we follow the left moraine, and then take to the glacier, where the rope becomes necessary. A gradual ascent of 13/4 hr. brings us to the top of the Tachingel Pass (9267), where a view of the mountains of the Gasternthal is disclosed; behind us towers the most majestic Jungfrau with her S. neighbours, and to the left is the Eiger. On the right are the furrowed Gspattenhorn (11,276') and the Gamchilücke (92.5'; pass to the Kienthal, p. 171). An additional hour may be devoted to visiting the latter, which affords a striking survey of the Kienthal, the Niesen, and the Bernese plain. To the left of the Tschingel Pass rises the Mutthorn (9978'). The descent across the snow is easy. (The W. arm of the glacier, bounded on the right by the rocky walls of the Blumlisalp and the Frundenhorn, and on the left by the Petersgrat, is called the Kanderfirm.) After 11/4 hr. we quit the snow for the left lateral moraine. The route descends steeply, over loose stones and then over grass, to the Gasternthal, passing a spur which overlooks the magnificent ice-fall of the Kander Glacier (which has receded greatly of late). We then for a considerable time follow the narrow margin of a huge old moraine, which descends precipitously on the right to the former bed of the glacier, 170-200 below; 1½ hr., bridge over the *Kander*; 6 min., the first chalet (coffee, milk, and

two beds); 1/4 hr., Selden; 2 hrs., Kandersteg (p. 172).

\*From Lauterbrunnen to the Lötschenthal over the Petersgrat (from Trachsellauenen to Ried 10-11 hrs.), trying, but very grand (guide 40 fr.). From Trachaellauenen to the (31/2-4 hrs.) upper Tschingelfirn, see p. 151. On the Firn we ascend to the left, between the Mutthorn and the Tschingelhorn, to the (3 hrs.) Petersgrat (10.516'), a lofty snow-arete commanding a superb view of the Alps of Valais. Then a steep descent over snow, rocky slopes, and turf, either through the Ausser-Faster-Thal to the Faster Alp (10 min. below the Gletscherstaffel Alp, p. 286), or through the Tellithal to Blatten and (31/2 hrs.) Ried (p. 176). — The Wetterlücke (10,365'), between the Tschingelhorn and Breithorn, and the Schmadrijoch (10,863'), between the Breithorn and Grosshorn, are difficult.

From Lauterbrunnen to the Eggishorn over the Lauinenthor (12.000), a difficult and hazardous expedition (18 hrs., the night being spent in the Roththal hut), through the wild Roththal, across the huge rock-arête connecting the Jungfrau (13,670') and Gletscherhorn (13,064'), and down the Kranzberg-Firn and the Great Aletsch Glacier to the Concordia Hut and the Eggishorn Hotel (p. 293). - Over the Roththal-Sattel (12,330'), close to the Jungfrau (p. 154), also very difficult and dangerous (19-20 hrs. to the Eggishorn). — Over the Ebnefluhjoch (12,300'), between the Ebnefluh and Mittaghorn, very laborious, but without danger to experts (15-16 hrs.). - It will repay a good walker to go as far as the Roththal Club Hut (8860') in the Roththal (6 hrs. from Lauterbrunnen, crossing the Stufenstein-Alp), and to return the same way (a good day's walk; guide 15 fr.).

# 47. From Interlaken to Grindelwald. Wengernalp.

Comp. Maps, pp. 140, 154.

Two routes lead from Interlaken to Grindelwald: the ROAD by Zweilütschinen and through the Lütschenthal (121 2 M.; DILIGENCE twice daily in 3 hrs., fare 5 fr.); and the BRIDLE PATH over the Wengernalp [road to (8 M.) Lauterbrunnen, p. 147; thence to the Wengernalp 3 (descent 2), Little Scheidegg 3/4 (descent 1/2), Grindelwald 21/2 hrs. (ascent 31/2); in all 61/4 hrs. from Lauterbrunnen, or 8-10 hrs. from Interlaken]. The latter route, one of the finest and most frequented in Switzerland, should certainly be chosen in fine weather.

CARRIAGE from Interlaken to Grindelwald, 15 fr., there and back in one day, one-horse 16, two-horse 30 fr. in two days 30 or 50 fr.: to Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald and back in one day 20 or 35, in two days 30 or 50 fr.; to Grindelwald viâ Lauterbrunnen and the Wengernalp, the horses being ridden by the travellers over the latter, for one day 20 or 40 fr., for two days 28 or 55 fr.; 6 or 12 fr. extra for conveying the carriage from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald (3 or 6 fr. in the reverse direction); to Lauterbrunnen, Murren, the Wengernalp, and Grindelwald and back in

three days, 45 or 80 fr., transport of carr. as above.

Horse from Lauterbrunnen over the Wengernalp to Grindelwald (or the reverse) 20 fr.; Wengernalp and back 12. Little Scheidegg 14 fr.—
The ascent may be made on horseback, either from Lauterbrunnen or Grindelwald, but in descending the traveller should dismount at the steep and stony declivity near Grindelwald. as well as at the last precipitous descent into the valley of Lauterbrunnen. Sledge from Wengen to Lauterbrunnen 3 fr. (enquire at the hotels). A shorter route ascends from the Lochmühle (near Zweilitschinen, p. 147) to Wengen. Guide (11 fr.) unnecessary. Chaises-à-porteurs at Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald. The interested advice of guides and drivers as to hotels should be disregarded.

i. The Road from Interlaken to Grindelwald crosses the Weisse Lütschine at  $(4^3/_4 \text{ M.})$  Zweilütschinen (p. 147), and then the Schwarze Lütschine at Gündlischwand, and gradually ascends the picturesque, well-wooded Lütschenthal, enlivened with numerous farm-houses. It then (3 M.) crosses the river four times within a short distance, and ascends more rapidly (fine retrospective view) to  $(1^1/_2 \text{ M.})$  Burglauenen (2995'). The fall of the Fallbach, on the right, is insignificant in summer. About 1 M. farther, beyond a narrow part of the valley, opens the Grindelwaldthal, enclosed by imposing mountains (Eiger, Mettenberg, Schreckhorn, and Wetterborn). On the right are the grassy and wooded slopes of the Männlichen, with the inn on the saddle to the left (p. 157). Then  $(2^1/_4 \text{ M.})$  Grindelwald.

ii. From Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald over the Wen-GERNALP. We cross the Lütschine by the Staubbach Hotel, turn to the left, and after 3 min. ascend to the right. After a steep ascent of 3/4 hr. we reach a projecting rock with a pavilion which affords a beautiful view of the Lauterbrunnen Thal. (Adjacent is the small Hôt.-Pens. Silberhorn, R. 1-2, pens. 4-6 fr.; direct route to it from the Lochmühle, see p. 147.) Farther up, where (20 min.) a finger-post shows the way to the right to the (1/4 hr.) \* Pens. Wengen (5-51/2 fr.), we turn to the left to the  $(8 \text{ min.}) H \hat{o}t$ .- Pens. Mittaghorn (5-51/2 fr.), and next reach the (5 min.) \*Pens. Alpenrose (5-51/2 fr.), with a new school adjacent. We then ascend the shady pastures of the village of Wengen, straight towards the precipitous Tschuggen (p. 155), at the base of which (1/2 hr.; auberge) the path turns to the right; it then passes a second auberge (famous echo), skirts the slopes of the Lauberhorn, and enters a pine-wood (marshy at places). On quitting the wood (40 min.) we avoid the broad path in a straight direction (which leads to the Mettlenalp, see below), and ascend to the left, rapidly at first, over the pastures of the \*Wengernalp to the (3/4 hr.) \*Hôtel Jungfrau (6184'; R., L., & A. 4-5, B. 2, D.4 fr., telephone to the Scheidegg; carved wood by A. Zurflüh). Travellers from Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald generally halt here,

or at the Scheidegg (p. 155), between 10 and 12 o'clock, producing a Babel of tongues, which is music to the innkeepers. To the W. we obtain a good survey of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, with the Staubbach (p. 148) reduced to a mere thread, its upper fall, and the windings of the brook before its final leap. High above the valley are the large hotels of Mürren.

The \*Jungfrau (13,670'), with her dazzling shroud of eternal snow, flanked by the Silberhorn (12,156') on the right, and the Schneehorn (11,204') on the left, now appears in all her majesty. The proportions of the mountain are so gigantic, that the eye in vain attempts to estimate them, and distance seems annihilated by their vastness. The highest peak, farther S., is not visible hence or from Lauterbrunnen. The base, as far as it is seen, is precipitous.

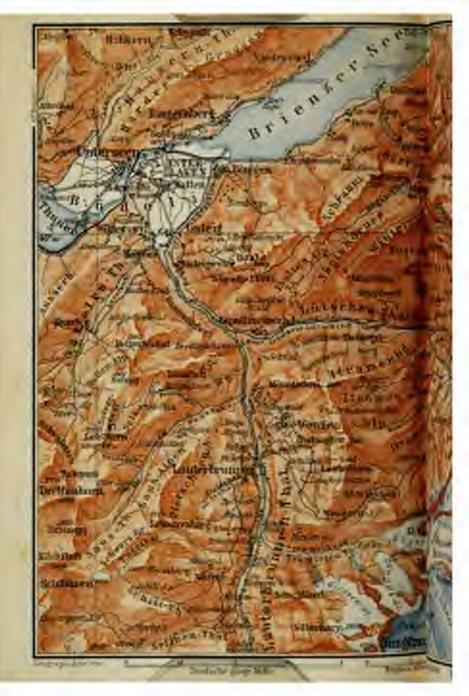
Avalanches. These terrible and magnificent phenomena are caused by the accumulation of vast masses of snow and ice on the upper parts of the mountains, from which, as the warmer season advances, they slide off by their own weight with irresistible force. On the Wengernalp the traveller will have an opportunity of witnessing the ice-avalanche, or fall of portions of the glacier detached under the influence of the summer's sun. Seen from a distance the falling ice, breaking into fragments in its descent, resembles a rushing cataract, and is accompanied by a noise like thunder. These avalanches are most numerous shortly after noon, when the sun exercises its greatest power. Except that the solemn stillness which reigns in these desolate regions is interrupted by the echoing thunders of the falling masses, the spectacle can hardly be called imposing. The apparently insignificant white cascade, however, often consists of hundreds of tons of ice, capable of sweeping away whole forests and villages, but fortunately descending into the uninhabited Trümleten-Thal, a deep gorge between the Jungfrau and the Wengernalp.

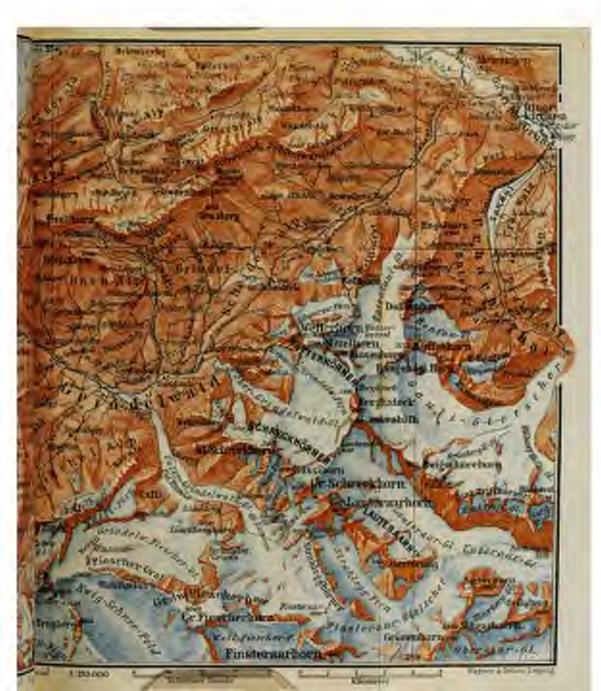
Between 1811, when the Jungfrau was scaled for the first time by the two Meyers of Aarau, and 1856 the ascent was only accomplished five times; but it has since been undertaken frequently, and though extremely fatiguing, is unattended with danger to experts (guides 80 fr. each; with descent on the other side, 100 fr.; porter 40 fr.). The ascent from Grindelwald is much facilitated by spending a night in the Mönchhütte (p. 158), 6½-7 hrs. from Grindelwald; thence over the Mönchjoch and the Jungfraufirn to the Roththal-Sattel (p. 152) 4-4½ hrs., and to the top in 1½ hr. more. (Travellers ascending from the Eggishorn Hotel spend the night in the Concordiahitte on the Faulberg, 9417, 5 hrs. from the hotel; thence to the summit 6-7 hrs.). — The ascent from Lauterbrunnen by the Roththal-Sattel is difficult and hazardous. In 1885 the Jungfrau was ascended by a new route from the Roththal Club-hut (p. 152), leaving the Roththal to the right (7½ hrs., toilsome but not dangerous for climbers with steady heads). — The Silberhorn (12,156) was ascended for the first time, in 1863, by Ed. v. Fellenberg and Karl Baedeker (from the Wengern-Scheidegg by the Eiger, Guggi, and Giessen Glaciers, in 12½ hrs.; difficult and trying.

Eiger, Guggi, and Giessen Glaciers, in 12½ hrs.; difficult and trying.

The Mettlenalp (5580'), on the N. side of the Trümleten-Thal, also affords a noble survey of the Jungfrau. From the bifurcation of the path, 2 hrs. from Lauterbrunnen and ¾ hr. from the Hôtel Jungfrau (see above), we reach the Alp in a straight direction in ¾ hr.; the Jungfrau is here visible from base to summit. From the Mettlenalp we either ascend to the Wengernalp an ¼ hr., or walk round the head of the Trümleten-Thal to the (1 hr.) Biglenalp and the Kühlauenen Glacier, below which the outlet of the Guggi Glacier has formed a fine ice-grotto. From the Biglenalp to the Wengernalp ¾ hr.

A visit to the Guggihütte (1972), at the N.W. base of the Mönch, between the Eiger and Guggi Glaciers. is recommended to good walkers with steady heads (3-4 hrs. from the Wengernalp or the Kleine Scheidegg, with guide). The passage of the crevassed Eiger Glacier which has ad-





vanced considerably of late years, and forms a beautiful archway of ice with a lofty waterfall at its lower end, takes 11/2-2 hrs. (step-cutting being with a forty waterian at its lower end, takes 1-2-2 his, (step-cutting being necessary from the middle onwards); then a steep climb of 1½ hr. over rock, débris, and patches of snow to the Club Hut, grandly situated. Steep descent over the ridges of rock below the Guggi Glacier to the (1½ hr.) upper end of the Bandlauinenwand, and a somewhat difficult clamber down this slope to the Biglenalp (p. 154).

A gradual ascent of 35 min. from the Jungfrau Hotel brings us to the summit of the pass, called the Little Scheidegg, Lauterbrunnen-Scheidegg, or Wengern-Scheidegg (6788'; \*Hôtel Bellevue, dear; wood-carver Jean Zurflüh). This ridge, which descends abruptly on both sides, affords a striking view of the valley of Grindelwald, bounded on the N. by the mountains which separate it from the Lake of Brienz (to the extreme left is the blunt cone of the Faulhorn with its inn), and on the S. by the giants of the Oberland, the Mönch (13,465'), Eiger (13,042'), and Schreckhorn (13,386'). The Finsteraarhorn (p. 169). the highest of the Bernese Alps, is not visible.

The "Lauberhorn (8120'), a peak rising from the ridge which runs to the N. from the Scheidegg to the Männlichen, may be ascended in 1 hr., or from the Wengernalp in 1½ hr. (descent 1 hr.). This ascent is chiefly recommended to those who have not visited the Faulhorn. View extensive and imposing. Travellers from Grindelwald add only 1½ hr. to their walk by taking the route from the Scheidegg to the Hôtel Jungfrau over the Lauberhorn. Guide hardly necessary. — The Tschuggen (8278'; ascent more fatiguing), which rises to the N. of the Lauberhorn, commands a more exfatiguing), which rises to the N. of the Lauberhorn, commands a more extensive, but less picturesque view. — Or the traveller may walk from the Scheidegg along the E. slope of the Tschuggen to the (21/2-3 hrs.) 'Männlichen (1694'), the N. summit of this ridge (p. 157). In this case the walk from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald will take 9-10 hrs. The Männlichen may also be ascended (with guide; steep but not difficult) direct from Wengen, in which case the way is not longer than over the Wengernalp to Grindelwald. — The Fallbodenhubel (7136'), reached in 1/2 hr. by ascending the pastures to the S. of the Scheidegg, affords a fine survey of the Eiger and Guggi Glaciers. — To the Guggi Club Hut, see p. 154.

The descent to Grindelwald traverses stony slopes, poor pastures, and sparse wood, passing the (1/4 hr.) Chalets of Mettlen (6250') and (3/4 hr.) those of Alpiglen (5287'; \*Hôt. des Alpes), on a commanding terrace. (The direct path hence 'to the Eismeer' is interesting and repaying, but should be attempted only by experts with guides, ice-axes, and ropes.) Below Alpiglen (3/4 hr.), we leave the bridle-path, which leads straight into a hollow, descend by the path to the left, through enclosed meadows with scattered cottages to the (20 min.) bridge over the Lütschine, and then gradually ascend in 20 min. more to the high-road. (Travellers from Grindelwald to the Wengernalp ascend to the right at the bridge.)

From the Little Scheidegg to Grindelwald a FOOTPATH, pleasanter than the above route, skirts the left bank of the Wergisthalbach, commanding fine views, and leading for 1 hr. through pine-forest. Guide advisable.

Grindelwald. — \*Bar, at the W. end of the village, R., L., & A. 41/2-5, B. 11/2, D. 4, pens. 10 fr.; \*Schwarzer Adler, at the E. end, with a pleasant garden, similar charges; Hôt. Edger, in the middle of the village, same charges; Hôt. Du Glacier, outside the village, near the W. end, R. from 21/2, B. 11/2, D. 4, A. 1, pens. 8 fr.; "Hôt.-Pens. Burgener, moderate, R. 2, B. 11/4 fr.; "Hôt.-Pens. Alpenruhe, R. 11/2, pens. 8 fr.; "Pension Schönegg, by the post-office, with garden, pens. 51/2 fr. — Guides: Peter Schlegel, Christian and Ulrich Almer, Peter Baumann ('am Guggen'), Chr. Bohren, Rud. Kaufmann (two of the name), Peter and Ulr. Kaufmann, Chr. Jossi, and many others. — Fees mentioned in the description of each excursion.

Grindelwald (3468'; pop. 3089), properly Gydisdorf, a large village of widely scattered houses, is an excellent starting-point for mountain excursions, and also a favourite summer resort, the situation being sheltered and healthful.

This place chiefly owes its repute to its two Glaciers; but these are very inferior to the Rhone Glacier and many others in Switzerland. Three gigantic mountains bound the valley on the S., the Eiger (13,042'), the Mettenberg (10,197'), which forms the base of the Schreckhorn, and the Wetterhorn (12,150'). Between these lie the two glaciers, which form the source of the Black Lütschine.

To visit the \*Upper Glacier (4330' at the base) we follow the Great Scheidegg path (p. 160) as far as the (1 hr.) Hôtel Wetterhorn (p. 160; horse there and back 8 fr.), near which we pass a memorial to Dr. A. Haller of Burgdorf and two guides, who perished on the Lauteraar glaciers in 1880. Here we diverge to the right, cross the Lütschine and the moraine, skirt the rock to the right, and in 10 min. reach the artificially hewn Ice Grotto (adm. 1/2 fr.).

Another way back to Grindelwald (guide not indispensable) is by a path diverging before the bridge over the Lütschine, and ascending the left moraine to the Chalet Milchbach (auberge; visible from below; also reached by a direct but rather giddy path from the grotto), which affords a good view of the ice-fall. The path then enters the wood to the right, where it is ill-defined, passing between the Mettenberg and the wooded 'Hais', and then, becoming well marked, descends on the left bank of the Lütschine and across the Sulz to (1½ hr.) Grindelwald. — From the Chalet Milchbach we may, by means of ladders (not recommended to novices; guide necessary), ascend several rocks on the N.E. slope of the Mettenberg, pass through the Milchbachloch and a natural tunnel formed by an old glacier-stream (sometimes barred by the ice), and reach the glacier opposite the Schlupf. We may return by the same route; or we may cross the glacier and the Enge at the N.W. angle of the Wetterhorn, and reach the Great Scheidegg or regain the Hôtel Wetterhorn by a dizzy path (2½ hrs. in all).

The 'Eisboden (4400'), a beautiful, shady pasture, 10 min. E. of the Hôt. Wetterhorn, and close to the base of the Wetterhorn, affords a noble survey of the glacier, Mettenberg, Schreckhörner, and Grindelwald Valley.

To the Lower Glacier (3543' at the base), which is much larger than the upper, a bridle-path descends to the right by the church and crosses the Lütschine, and then ascends to the right through underwood and over débris. (The path to the left leads to the Bäregg; see below.) The retrogression of the glacier has exposed to view an interesting Gorge of the Lütschine, which has been rendered accessible by means of wooden galleries and steps ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Grindelwald;  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). A bridle-path ascends the left lateral mornine to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) upper part of the glacier, where there is an artificial Ice Grotto (50 c.). Interesting excursion thence across the crevassed glacier to the Bäregg (guides with rope and ice-axe necessary). In years when ice is scarce, this glacier serves as an ice-quarry, the blocks being carried away on sledges and by a tramway.

- In returning from the gorge of the Lütschine we may follow the tramway and cross the lower bridge at the W. end of the village.

A visit to the lower \*Eismeer ('sea of ice'), the large basin of névé in which the glacier accumulates before it descends to the valley, is interesting. A narrow, and towards the end rough and difficult path (guide necessary for the inexperienced: to Baregg 7. Zäsenberg 10 fr.; horse to a point 1/2 hr. below Bäregg 10 fr., not advisable) ascends the slope to the left to the (2 hrs.) small Inn on the Bäregg (5412'), commanding a fine survey of the glacier, to which a steep flight of steps descends. (Fee of 1 fr. for the use of the wretched path, whether the glacier itself is visited or not.)

GLACIER EXPEDITION. The following easy walk will make the traveller more familiar with this icy region. We cross (1 hr., with guide) the Eismeer to the stone chalet of Zäsenberg (6050), surrounded by pastures, and occupied by shepherds in summer. Vegetation soon disappears. On every side tower huge and wild masses of ice, and the view is bounded by the imposing summits of the Eiger, Schreckhorner, Fiescherhörner, etc. If the traveller does not go beyond the middle of the Eismeer (sufficiently far), the whole excursion may easily be accomplished from Grindelwald and back in 5 hrs. — The ascent of the \*Zäsenberghorn (7687'; magnificent survey of the glaciers) takes 1½ hr. from the Zasenberg (guide 12 fr.).

— The Eigerhohle, a grotto visible from the Zasenberg (2 hrs.; fatiguing; with guide) may also be visited. — Lastly, an interesting trip may be made from the Baregg to the Zäsenberghorn, Fiescherfirn, and Eigerhöhle, and back by the Kalli (p. 158; 5-6 hrs., or from Grindelwald 10 hrs.).

The "Mannlichen (7694') is ascended from Grindelwald without diffi-

culty in 4 hrs. (horse 15 fr.; guide 10 fr., unnecessary). Our path diverges to the right from the Little Scheidegg path, after the Lütschine is crossed, and ascends by the *Itramen-Alp*. Admirable panorama, from the Uri-Rothstock and Titlis to the Blümlisalp. About 20 min. below the summit, on the depression between the Männlichen and Tschuggen (p. 153). is the small Hotel Grindelwald-Rigi (R. & A. 4½, B. 2, D. 4½ fr.; 7190). — From the Little Scheidegg (p. 155) we may ascend the Männlichen by skirting the E. slope of the Tschuggen (2½-3 hr.; with guide). From Wengen (p. 153) a steep path ascends in 2½ hrs.

The Mettenberg (Mittelberg, 10,197') is recommended to mountaineers (laborious, 6 hrs.; guide 25 fr., from Bäregg 12 fr.). Most imposing view of the Schreckhorn, rising in the immediate vicinity, and of the Finsteraarhorn; also a striking survey of the Eismeer and the valley of Grindelwald.

Ascent of the Jungfrau, p. 154; Finsteraarhorn. p. 169; Wetterhorn, p. 160. — Gross-Schreckhorn (13,3%); from the Schwarzegghütte 78 hrs.; guide 100 fr.), ascended for the first time by Mr. Leslie Stephen in 1861, very difficult. — Monch (i3.465'; first scaled by Dr. Porges of Vienna in 1857), ascended either from the Monchhütte by the Monchjoch (p. 15%), or from the Guggihütte (p. 155) by the Guggi Glacier and the Jungfravjoch in 8.9 hrs. (guide 80 ir.). — Eiger (13.042'; first ascended by Mr. Ch. Barrington in 1858), from the Wengernalp by the Eiger Glacier and up

the W. arête, 9-10 hrs. (guide 70 fr.). All these are for thorough adepts only.

Passes. To the Gringel Hospice over the Strahlegg (10,994'; 14 hrs.; two guides, 40 fr. each), a grand, but toilsome route. The night is passed at the Bäregg (see above), or better in the Schwarzegg-Hütte (8200') by the upper Eismeer, 5 hrs. from Grindelwald. Thence a steep ascent over ice and rock to the (3 hrs.) pass, lying between the Gross-Lauteraarhorn and the Strahlegghörner; descent over the Strahleggfirn and the Finsteraar and Unteraar Glaciers to the (3 hrs.) Pavillon Dollfus (p. 169), and the (3 hrs.) Grimsel Hospice (p. 168). In the reverse direction (especially if a night be spent in the Pav. Dollfus) the route is less trying and more interesting. — Finsteraarjoch (11,024; 15-16 hrs.; guides 40 fr. each), between the Strahlegghörner and the Agassizhorn, very trying, with splendid views

of the Finsteraarhorn, etc. — Lauteraar-Sattel (10,354'; 16-17 hrs.; guides 40 fr. each), between the Schreckhörner and the Berglistock, a fatiguing pass, but without serious difficulty to proficients. The night is spent in the Wetterhorn-Hütte (p. 160); thence we ascend the Obere Grindelwald-Firn in 5-6 hrs. to the pass, which affords a grand survey of the Gross-Schreckhorn, Lauteraarhorn, etc.; we then descend a steep rocky slope to the Lauteraarfirn (crossing a wide 'Bergschrund' or chasm) and the (3 hrs.) Pav. Dollfus (p. 169). — Over the Bergli-Joch to the Urbachtal, see p. 166.

Passes from Grindelwald to the Eegishorn (p. 293), for experts only, with able guides. The Jungfraujoch (11,089'; guides 60 fr. each), between the Jungfrau and Mönch, leading from the Wengernalp to the Eggishorn Hotel in 16½ hrs., is very difficult and trying. A night is spent in the Guggihütte (p. 154), and the Guggi Glacier is then ascended.

— The passage of the Mönchjoch (11,910'; guides 60 fr. each), 15 hrs. from Grindelwald to the hotel, also very difficult, is facilitated by spending a night in the Mönchhütte (see below), or when the journey is made in the reverse direction, in the Concordiahütte (p. 154). This is comparatively the easiest and finest of these glacier expeditions. From the Bäregg we cross the lower Eismeer to the opposite moraine, and ascend the precipitous Kalli for 2½ hrs.; then cross the much crevassed Grindelwald-Fiescher Glacier to the (6½-7 hrs. from Grindelwald) Mönchhütte on the Bergli (9745'), commanding a grand though not extensive view of the Fiescherwand, Schreckhörner, Wetterhorn, etc. From the hut a steep climb of 2 hrs. over rock and glacier to the (2 hrs.) Unter-Mönchjoch (11,980'), between the Mönch and Trugberg, to the Jungfraufirn (p. 154) and down to the Great Aletsch Glacier and (5-6 hrs.) Eggishorn Hotel; or to the left, over the vast Ewig-Schneefeld to the Aletsch (1874'), between the Eiger and Mönch, 22 hrs. from the Wengernalp to the Eggishorn, a night being spent in the Guggihütte (

#### 48. The Faulhorn.

Comp. Map, p. 154.

Ascent of the Faulhorn from Grindelwald 48/4 (descent 3) hrs.; from the Faulhorn to the Great Scheidegg 3 (ascent 4) hrs.; from the Scheidegg to Grindelwald 2 (ascent 3) hrs. — Ascent of the Faulhorn from Interlaken by the Scheinige Platte (p. 146) 8 hrs.; to the Platte 4 hrs. (descent 21/2), thence to the Faulhorn 4 (descent 3) hrs. — Guide (10 fr. from Grindelwald and back; if a night be spent at the top, 13 fr.; or a boy for 5 fr.) unnecessary. Chair-carriers 6 fr. each; if they pass the night on the top, 12 fr. (three generally suffice; a bargain should be made beforehand). Horse from Grindelwald and back 17 (or with one night out, 25) fr.; to the top and back by the Great Scheidegg 30, with descent to Meiringen 35 fr.; from Interlaken by the Scheinige Platte to the Faulhorn and back 35, with descent by Grindelwald 45 fr.; from Meiringen to the Faulhorn 25 fr. — Inn on the summit (bed 5 fr.).

The \*Faulhorn (8803'), rising between the Lake of Brienz and the valley of Grindelwald, and composed of black, friable, calcareous schist (the name being probably derived from faul, 'rotten'), is a very favourite point of view, as it commands an admirable survey of the giants of the Bernese Oberland (see Panorama). To the N., at our feet, lies the Lake of Brienz, with its surrounding mountains, from the Augstmatthorn to the Rothhorn; part of the Lake of Thun, with the Niesen and Stockhorn, is also visible; to the N.E. are



parts of the Lakes of Lucerne and Zug, with Pilatus and the Rigi; then the Lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel. The prospect does not, however, embrace the hill-country of N. Switzerland, which so

greatly enhances the beauty of the view from the Rigi.

The Path from Grindel Wald to the Faulhorn (43/4 hrs.) leads for 3/4 hr. through enclosed meadows and past detached houses. From the Bar Hotel we cross the road, pass a house on the right, and after 50 paces pass through a gate. (Those who leave the Bär by the yard-gate to the right should note that beyond the road they follow the lower path to the left.) After 5 min., to the right; 10 min., at a cross-way, straight on; 5 min., to the right; 2 min., to the left past a cottage; then generally towards the E. The footpath soon unites with the bridle-path; 1/2 hr., a gate, then a wood, which we quit in 10 min.; 1/4 hr., the Hertenbühl (5157'), a large pasture with several chalets, in the middle of which the path turns sharply to the left, ascending past a little cabaret into (10 min.) wood; 10 min., to the right, past a small pond; 20 min., the path divides for persons descending (who here keep to the left); a little farther, a gate; 25 min., Waldspitz (6200'; Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose), with a splendid view. This point is nearly halfway, the other half is less steep. To the left (20 min.) a pretty fall of the Mühlibach, which we cross near the chalets of the Bach-Alp (6496'). Good drinking-water issues abundantly from the rock, 10 min. farther. Then a moderate ascent of 3/4 hr. to the Bachalp-See (7428'), in a stony basin, bounded on the left by the Röthihorn (9052') and Simelihorn (9030'), and on the right by the Ritzengrätli (8282'). (By the stone but the path diverges to the left for travellers descending to the Scheidegg, see below.) The top of the Faulhorn is now in view. The path, indicated by stakes for guidance in fog or snow, ascends rapidly for nearly 1 hr. over crumbling slate and limestone. We pass another stone hut, cross the pastures at the foot of the peak, and reach the top by a zigzag path in 1/4 hr. more. The Inn (see above) lies on the S. side, 35' below the summit.

The Path from Grindelwald to the Faulhorn by the Bussalp is recommended for the return-route to Grindelwald (guide necessary). Admirable view from the 'Burg' (7247'), which of itself merits a visit from

Grindelwald (21/2 hrs.).

The Path from the Faulhorn to the Scheideg (3 hrs.) diverges to the left from the Grindelwald path, near the (3/4 hr.) hut on the Bachalp-See, traverses the stony slopes of the Ritzengrätli, where the shrill cry of the marmot is sometimes heard, and keeps nearly the same level for some distance; 1/2 hr., a gate between the Bach-Alp and the Widderfeld-Alp; 5 min. farther, to the left, not down the bed of the brook; 10 min., the 'First', a ridge affording a magnificent view of the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, Grindelwald-Fiescherhörner, with their glacier, the Eiger, and the valley of Grindelwald; 8 min., we keep to the left and cross the brook; 7 min., we descend to the left over black, crumbling slate,

and reach a gate where the Grindelalp begins. The path is now lost at places, but soon becomes more distinct, the direction being slightly to the left of the Wetterhorn;  $^1/_4$  hr., a small brook is crossed, and the path is now well defined; 5 min., a brook; 10 min., a natural bridge over the Bergelbach; 5 min., the Obere Grindelalp (6410'), with a spring;  $^1/_4$  hr., a gate, but we turn to the right on this side of the enclosure, pass through the next gate (12 min.), and make for the top of a hill; 8 min., Scheidegg Inn.

In ascending from the Scheidegg, be careful not to turn to the left at the bridge over the *Bergelbach*; faither on, where the path is lost on the pastures, again avoid turning to the left, follow a direction parallel with a long enclosure lying a little to the left, and make for the slope of the

mountain, at the foot of which the path is regained.

The view from the Faulhorn is partially intercepted by the neighbouring group of the Simelihorn (9030') and the Röthihorn (9052'), rising between the Finsteraarhorn and the Schreckhorn, and, though not without picturesque effect, concealing part of the Alpine chain, the valley of Grindelwald, and the two glacier-tongues. The latter from which the magnificent view is uninterrupted, is easily ascended from the Bachalp-See

in 11/2 hr. (guide advisable).

The view is still grander and more extensive from the 'Schwarzhorn (9613'), which, with the Wildgerst (9488'), intercepts the view from the Faulhorn on the E. side. (The lakes of Lungern, Sarnen, Alpnach, and Küsnacht are visible hence, all lying in the same line.) The ascent is made from the Great Scheidegg by the Grindelalp and the Krinnenboden in 31/4 hrs.; or from Rosenlaui by the upper Breitenboden-Alp (6560'), to which there is a bridle-path, and the little Blaue Gletscher, in 5.51/2 hrs.; or from Axalp (p. 165) in 4-5 hrs. (guide 12 fr.).

FROM THE SCHEINIGE PLATTE TO THE FAULHORN, see p. 146. In descending from the Faulhorn, the path is easily found if we are shown the beginning of it and follow the direction indicated by heaps of stones. The only doubtful point is 1 hr. beyond the Sägisthal-See (p. 146), or 10 min. beyond the top of the ridge bounding the Sägisthal on the W., where we keep to the right at the same level, instead of descending to the left.

Ascent of the Faulhorn from the Giessbach, 6 hrs., see p. 166.

# 49. From Grindelwald to Meiringen. Baths of Rosenlaui. Falls of the Reichenbach.

Comp. Map, p. 154.

63/4 hrs.: From Grindelwald to the Great Scheidegg 3 (descent 2) hrs., from the Scheideck to Rosenlaui 13/4 (ascent 21/2) hrs., from Rosenlaui to Meiringen 2 (ascent 3) hours. Guide (unnecessary) 12 fr.; by the Faulhorn and Scheideck 21 fr.; horse 25 fr.; from Meiringen to Rosenlaui 12, Scheidegg 15 fr. — Riding practicable the whole way, but the Reichenbach Falls must be visited on foot.

The path (footpath to the right, 1 min. beyond Grindelwald church) ascends gradually through rich pastures, passing the (1 hr.) \*Hôtel Wetterhorn (path to the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, p. 156). In the foreground towers the magnificent and almost perpendi-

cular \*Wetterhorn (12,150'), with its three peaks.

The W. peak, the Vordere Wetterhorn or Hasti-Jungfrau (12,150'), and the E. peak (Rosenhorn, 12,110') were first ascended in 1844, and the Mittelhorn (12,165') the following year. The ascent has often been made since, and is free from serious difficulty, though requiring perseverance and a steady head (guides 60 fr. each). The night is spent in the Wetterhorn Hut (7695'), above the Gleckstein (7520'), on the arete descending from

the Wetterhorn to the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, 41 2 hrs. from Grindelwald. Thence over the Krinnen-Firn and the Sätteli to the W. peak 5-6 hrs. - Descent to the Dossen Hut (and Rosenlaui or Innerthirchen), see pp. 161, 166. — From the Wetterhorn Hut over the Bergli-Joch to the Urbachthal, see p. 166. From the Berglistock (12,000), to the right of the Berglijoch (41/2-5 hrs. from the club-hut), a superb view of the Schreckhörner, Wetterhörner, etc.

Avalanches descend in spring from the Wetterhorn in four different directions, the snow sometimes extending to the path at places and remaining unmelted in summer. As travellers pass the (11/2 hr.) Obere Lauchbühlhütte (5900') they are greeted with a blast of the Alpine horn, an instrument of bark or wood, 6-8' long, the not unpleasing notes of which are echoed a few seconds later by

the precipices of the Wetterhorn.

The  $(^1/_2$  hr.) Great Scheidegg or Hasli-Scheidegg  $(6434'; Inn, R. & L. <math>3^1/_2$ , D.  $3^1/_2$  fr.; horse to the Faulhorn, 4 hrs., 12 fr.), also called the Eselsrücken, a ridge 1 M. long and only a few paces broad, commands a striking view towards the W. The smiling valley of Grindelwald, bounded on the S.W. by the pastures and woods of the Little Scheidegg, contrasts picturesquely with the bare precipices of the Wetterhorn, which tower above us to a giddy height. To the S.W. of the Wetterhorn are the Mettenberg, Fieschergrat. Mönch, Eiger, and lastly the Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, and Blümlisalp. Towards the N. the view is intercepted by the sombre Schwarzhorn and other peaks of the Faulhorn chain. High up on the right, between the Wetterhorn and Wellhorn, lies the Schwarzwald Glacier, which has greatly decreased of late.

Travellers from Meiringen who do not wish to ascend the Faulhorn should at least follow the Faulhorn path as far as (1/2 hr.) the Obere Grindetaip (p. 159), in order to obtain a grand view of the Schreckhorn, the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, and the Fieschergrat. From the Grindelalp the direct descent to Grindelwald (beyond the fountain follow the Faulhorn path for 5 min. more, then turn to left) is not longer than from the Schei-

degg. — Schwarzhorn, see p. 160.

Immediately below the Scheidegg we turn to the left and soon enter a wood. On the right are the precipices of the Wellhorn, with the Schwarzwald Glacier. This part of the route, passing several chalets, is attractive and varied. We next reach (1 hr.) the \*Hôtel-Pension zum Schwarzwaldgletscher, finely situated; then cross the Gemsbach, and on the Breitenboden-Alp reach the Reichenbach, where the path divides. The path to the left, affording glimpses of the Rosenlaui Glacier, follows the left bank of the Reichenbach, and leads in <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hr. to the Gschwandenmad-Alp (p. 162); that to the right (1/4 hr. longer) crosses the Reichenbach. which forms a fine cascade near Rosenlaui, and leads on the right bank to the (20 min.) to the Baths of Rosenlaui (4363'; \*Hot. & Pens., R., L., & A. 33/4, pens. 8 fr.; Alpine plants and carved wood).

Before the Baths are reached, at the point where the forest is quitted, a path to the right leads to the Rosenlaui Glacier, imbedded between the Wellhorn (10,486') and the Engelhorn (9133'), and famed for the beauty and purity of its ice. Of late years it has receded so much that an ascent of 11/2-2 hrs., very rough towards the end, must be made in order to obtain a survey of it: but the grand rock-scenery will in itself repay

the fatigue.

Above Rosenlaui lies the **Dossenhütte** (8856'; 6 hrs.), grandly situated, an interesting point for good mountaineers (reached also from Im-Hof through the Urbachthal in 8 hrs., see p. 166). In 1884 the hut was taken down, and in 1835 rebuilt on the Obere Weitsattel, lower down. This is the starting-point for the Dossenhorn (10,303'; 1 hr.), the Renfenhorn (10,777'; 21' 2 hrs.), the Hangend-Gletscherhorn (10,810'; 4 hrs.), and above all for the Wetterhorn (12,149'; 4 hrs.). Descent from the Wetterhorn to the (31/2 hrs.) Wetterhorn Hut and (31/2 hrs.) Grindelwald, see p. 160.— From the Dossen Hut we may cross the Wetterlimmi (10,4430), the Gauli Glacier, and the Gauli Pass (10.260') to the Grimsel, 10 hrs., fatiguing; with this route the ascent of the Evigschneehorn is easily combined (p. 169).

The path to Meiringen now follows the Reichenbach. It leads at first through underwood, and then traverses the \*Gschwanden-mud-Alp, a beautiful pasture, enclosed by forest, a favourite resort of artists. (The first bridge must not be crossed.) The bare Engelhörner, the grand Rosenlaui Glacier between the Dossenhorn and the Wellhorn, and the snow-clad cone of the Wetterhorn to the right, together with the beautiful foreground, present a picture unsurpassed in Switzerland, and most striking when approached from Meiringen.

At the end of the Gschwandenmad-Alp, 25 min. from the Baths, the Reichenbach is crossed for the last time. Following the right bank, the path passes  $(\frac{1}{4} \text{ hr.})$  a saw-mill and auberge, and soon descends rapidly. Pleasant view of the Hasli-Thal and the mountains surrounding the Brünig and Susten. On the brink of the slope, 1 hr. from Rosenlaui, is the small inn Zur Zwirgi (3202'). A path diverges here to the left to a narrow gorge of the brawling Reichenbach, spanned by a wooden bridge (30 c.; not worth visiting). Farther on (5 min.), another path, descending in steps, diverges to the left from the bridle-path to the \*Falls of the Reichenbach. It leads at first through wood, and then to the left across a meadow, to a hut (adm. 1/2 fr.), the best point for seeing the \*Upper Fall with its beautiful jets. In the morning the sun shines into the gorge and forms innumerable rainbows. The Central Fall (Kesselfall) is guarded by another hut (25 c.). At the foot of the hill is the \*Hôtel Reichenbach (see below), from which a path leads to the (1/4 hr.) Lower Fall (illumination every evening in summer). From the hotel we cross the Willigenbrücke to (1/4 hr.) Meiringen (2 hrs. from Rosenlaui).

The falls are seen to the best advantage in the reverse direction, ascending to the left by the Hôt. Reichenbach, and reaching the highest fall in 3,4 hr. from Meiringen. Farther on, as Rosenlaui is approached, the Wetterhorn and the Wellhorn form a strikingly beautiful background.

Travellers from Rosenlaui to In-Hor (the Grimsel, Engstlenalp, etc.), may, omitting the Falls of the Reichenbach and Meiringen, save nearly an hour by following the bridle-path for 5 min. beyond the path to the falls, and then turning to the right by a footpath to the village of (25 min.) Geissholz (2624), hidden among fruit-trees. Here we ascend the pastures, and then rapidly descend the Kirchet (p. 166) to (40 min.) Im-Hof (p. 166).

Meiringen. — Hôtel du Sadvage (Zum Wildenmann), a large house with garden, R., L., & A. 41.2, D. 41.2 fr.; Krone. R. & A. 2-21/2, D. 3 fr.;

Bär, R., L., & A. 2. B. 1, D. 2<sup>1</sup> 2, pens. 5 fr.; Höt. Reichenbach, on the opposite bank of the Aare, R., L., & A. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, D. 4 fr.; Pens. zum Stein, moderate; Pens. Michel (brewery). — English Church Service in the Höt. du Sauvage. — Guides: Melchior and Peter Andereyg, Joh. v. Bergen jr., Kaspar and Jac. Blatter, Joh. Tännler, Kaspar Moor, Kaspar Maurer, Kaspar Streich, Joh. and Andr. Jaun. Franz Glarner, etc.

Meiringen (1968'; pop. 2805), the chief village of the Haslithal. lies on the right bank of the Aare, in a level valley 3 M. in width, surrounded by wooded mountains, above which rise several snowy peaks. The Mühlebach, Alpbach, and Dorfbach, descending from the Hasliberg at the back of the village, form considerable waterfalls (illuminated every evening in summer). They often overflow their banks, and cover the whole district with rocks, mud, and the slaty débris of the Hasliberg. In order to afford a better outlet for these torrents the Aare below Meiringen has been converted into a canal, on both sides of which there are still extensive traces of their devastations.

The HASLI-THAL (or Hasli im Weissland) is divided by the Kirchet (p. 166) into the Untere and Obere Hasli. The inhabitants are generally of a slight, but strong and active frame, and are remarkable for their picturesque costume and pure dialect. According to tradition, they are of Swedish or Frisian descent, and the opinions of several modern Swedish savants in

Frisian descent, and the opinions of several modern Swedish savants in favour of this theory are recorded in a book kept at Meiringen.

On the Hasliberg, 3/4 hr. to the N. of Meiringen, is the \*Hôt. Pens. Alpbach (51/2-8 fr.). with a charming view, and 1 hr. farther (good path by Golderen and Wasserwendi) lies the village of Hohfuh (344'; "Frau Willy's Pension, unpretending), another fine point of view. (Hohfluh may also be reached direct from Meiringen by Unterfluh in 11/2 hr.) From this point the \*Hohenstollen (8150'; splendid view) may be ascended by the Balisa'p and the Fruttpass in 4 hrs. (with guide; from the Hôt. Alpbach 7fr.), or from Meiringen direct, by the Mägisalp and the Faulenberg in 5 hrs.

From Meiringen over the Brünig to Lucerne, see R. 35.

#### 50. From Meiringen to Interlaken. Lake of Brienz. Comp. Map, p. 140.

From Meiringen to Brienz (8 M.) DILIGENCE three times daily in 11/2 hr. From Meiringen to Brienz (8 M.) DILIGENCE three times daily in 1½ nr. (2 fr. 15 c., coupé 2 fr. 80 c.); one-horse carr. 6-7 fr.; to Interlaken 18, two-horse 35 fr. — From Brienz (two quays, 'Brienz Post' beside the Weisse Kreuz and 'Brienz Dorf' beside the Bar) to Bönigen Steamboat 4 times daily in 1 hr., fare 2 or 1 fr.; luggage additional, 50 c. for each box. From Bönigen to Interlaken Rallway (comp. p. 138) in 12 min., fare 80 c. or 40 c. — Travellers going to a hotel at the E. end of the Höheweg may alight at the Zollhaus station (comp. p. 164). Through-tickets to Interlaken may be obtained at Lucerne and Meiringen, and on board the steamers.

Beyond Meiringen the road crosses the Aare. The beautiful Oltschibach and other cascades fall from the precipices on the left. Below (5 M.) Brienzwyler (p. 119), where the road joins the Brünig route, we again cross the Aare (Hôtel Balmhof, moderate). The once fertile banks of the Lake of Brienz, which now becomes visible to the W., are strewn with rocks. In 1797 a mud-stream destroyed a great part of the villages of Schwanden and Hofstetten, which belong to Brienz. We next reach (3 M.) -

8 M. Brienz (pop. 2757; Weisses Kreuz, with garden, the starting-point of the Brünig diligence, R., L., & A. 3, B.  $1^{1/2}$  fr;  $B\ddot{a}r$ , with garden on the lake, well spoken of; Tell, rustic), a considerable place, consisting of the contiguous villages of Brienz, Tracht. and Kienholz, 11/4 M. in length, pleasantly situated on the Lake of Brienz at the foot of the Brienzer Grat. It is noted for its woodcarving, which employs about 600 persons. (Flück's depôt, etc.).

carving, which employs about our persons. (Fiuck's depot, etc.). The Känzli, 1/4 hr. above the Kreuz, and the Churchyard afford a fine view of the lake, the Faulhorn, the fall of the Oltschibach, the Sustenhörner, etc., and to the N. the falls of the Mühlbach (often dry in summer). The "Brienzer Rothhorn (7713'; 5 hrs; bridle-path for the first 4 hrs; guide, 5 fr., unnecessary; horse 15-20 fr.), the highest peak of the Brienzer Grat, is a famous point of view. Inn, 1/4 hr. from the top, closed. The path ascends rapidly on the bank of the Trachtbach to the (2 hrs.) chalets of the Hausstadt (5383'; Restaur. Fluck, with a few beds); then for 1 hr. on the gentle slope of the Planalo. watered by the Mühlbach, and lastly in on the gentle slope of the *Planalp*, watered by the *Mühlbach*, and lastly in zigzags to the (2 hrs.) top, on which stands the boundary-stone of the cantons of Bern, Lucerne, and Unterwalden. The view embraces the chain of the Bernese Oberland, with the Lake of Brienz in the foreground; a glimpse of the Lake of Thun beyond Interlaken; the Haslithal from Meiringen nearly to the Grimsel; on the other side the small Ey-See, the Lake of Sarnen, a considerable part of the Lake of Lucerne with the Rigi, part of the Lake of Zug, a long strip of the Lake of Neuchâtel, and even the Lake of Constance. — Descent by the Ey-See to Sörenberg in the Kleine Emmenthal, and (6 hrs.) Schüpfheim, see p. 124.

From Brienz over the Brunig to Lucerne, see R. 35; one-horse carr. to Alphach-Gestad 25, with two horses 40 fr. (return-carriage less).

The Lake of Brienz (1857'),  $8^{3}/_{4}$  M. long, and  $1^{1}/_{4}-1^{1}/_{2}$  M. wide, 500' deep near the Giessbach, and 859' near Oberried, lies 20' higher than the Lake of Thun, with which it is supposed to have been once united (p. 141). It is enclosed by lofty wooded rocks and mountains. To the S.E. in the background are the snow-clad Sustenhörner, to the right the Thierberge. The steamboat crosses the lake to the Giessbach and skirts the abrupt S. bank. The lowest waterfall only (see below) is visible from the lake; above it is the hotel, and to the right of the landing-place is the tramway station. Beyond the Giessbach is the small wooded Schnecken-Insel, with its little chapel, and near it, on the S. bank, lies the pretty village of Iseltwald (Pens. Seebucht, with restaur. and garden). The steamer then crosses to Oberried and Niederried, charmingly situated among fruit-trees at the foot of the Augstmatthorn (p. 146). Farther on, to the N., rise the ruined castle of Ringgenberg on a height, with the church of that name, surrounded by underwood and orchards, and the old tower of the Church of Goldswyl, very picturesquely placed on an isolated hill. On the opposite bank is the influx of the Lütschine, which descends from the valleys of Grindelwald and Lauterbrunnen. The lake gradually contracts to a river, which is named the Aare and afterwards falls into the Lake of Thun. The steamer stops at Bönigen (p. 141; Restaur. Muhlemann), the terminus of the Bödeli Railway (p. 138), which conveys travellers in 12 min. to Interlaken. The station of (13/4 M.) Zollhaus is at the E. end of the Höheweg. 3 M. Interlaken, see p. 140.

The ROAD FROM BRIENZ TO INTERLAKEN (12 M.; one-horse carr. 8-10 fr.), on the N. bank of the lake, passes through (11 2 M.) Ebligen, (2 M.) Oberried, and (3 M.) Niederried; then, high above the lake, it traverses a rocky tract to  $(2^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$  Ringgenberg, passes the small Faulensee (p. 144), at the base of the hill with the old church-tower, and leads by Goldswyl (beautiful views) to the upper Aare bridge at (3 M.) Interlaken.

#### 51. The Giessbach.

Hotels. Hotel-Pension Giessbach, a large new building, with two dependances (the old hotel and the Hôt. Beau-Site), R., L., & A. from 4-5 B. 11-2, D. 41/2-5, pens. 71/2-10 fr.; also whey and water-cure. Post and Telegraph Office at the hotel. — Carved wood sold by C. Michel (formerly Kehrif).

"Illumination of the Falls, with Bengal lights, every evening from 1st June till 30th September (inmates of the hotel 1 fr. each, for the first

evening only; other persons 11/2 fr.).

Steamboat to Bönigen in 50, to Brienz in 10 min., see p. 163. On Saturdays at 8 p.m. a train leaves Interlaken for Bönigen, in connection with a steamer to the Giessbach, returning after the illumination.

with a steamer to the Giessbach, returning after the illumination.

Tramway (300' above the lake) from the landing-place to the hotel (380' long; gradient 281/2:160) in 6 min. (there and back of fr.; luggage under 50 lbs. 50 c., over 50 lbs. 1 fr.; articles in the hand free). The two cars, holding 46 passengers each, and provided with powerful brakes, are connected by a wire cable, running round a wheel at the top of the hill. The one car ascends, while the other descends, the gravitation of the latter, weighted with water, forming the motive power. The rails are 1 mètre (39 in.) apart, and have a toothed rail between them

as on the Rigi line (rack-and-pinion system).

The \*Giessbach, one of the prettiest and most popular spots in the Bernese Oberland, was first rendered accessible in 1818 by the school-master Kehrli (d. 1854). The stream, which is copious at all seasons, rises on the N. slope of the Schwarzhorn (p. 160), and on its way to the lake of Brienz forms a series of seven cascades falling from rock to rock, the highest being 1148' above the lake, and framed in dark green foliage. The terrace in front of the new hotel affords a complete view. The falls are crossed by three bridges. Paths ascend on both banks to the (1/4 hr.) second bridge, from which to the third (1/2 hr.) there is a path on the right bank only. A wooden gallery enables visitors to pass behind the second fall. Those who have time should ascend to the Highest Fall, where the Giessbach, issuing from a sombre ravine, is precipitated under the bridge into an abyss, 190' in depth. (Best view from a projecting rock to the right of the bridge.) Above the highest bridge there is no attraction. About noon rainbows are formed in the falls.

The \*Rauft (2460'), a group of wooded rocks on the N. side of the valley, rising abruptly 600' above the lake, commands a view of the Lake of Brienz, the mouth of the Aare, and the alluvial district of Brienzwyler; opposite are the Brienzer Grat and the Brienzer Rothhorn (p. 164); then, beyond Interlaken, part of the Lake of Thun, overshadowed by the pyramid of the Niesen. A good path leads from the back of the new hotel to the pavilion on the top in 20 min.; another from the old hotel in  $^{1}/_{4}$  hr.

Pleasant walk to the Alpine hamlet of Enge, situated among beautiful partures. Fine view at the point (½ hr.) where the path reaches the lake. We then descend part the Näseli to the Aare Bridge and the Neiringen and Brienz road (p. 163). — About 2 hrs. above the Giessbach lies

the Axalp, a health resort with a rustic inn, whence the Schwarzhorn (9610') may be ascended by the Blaue Gletscher in 4-5 hrs. (with guide; comp. p. 160). — From the Giessbach to the Hinterburg-See (5000'), charmingly situated in wood at the base of the Oltschikopf, 3 hrs.

ASCENT OF THE FAULHORN (p. 158) FROM THE GIESSBACH, 6 hrs. (guide 6 fr.), fatiguing at places, especially on the Bättenalp, which is exposed to the morning sun. To the S. of the Schwabhorn this path joins the bridle-path

from the Scheinige Platte to the Faulhorn (p. 160).

FROM THE GIESSBACH TO INTERLAKEN (31/2 hrs.). A good path, crossing the first bridge over the falls, and bearing to the right (see linger-posts), leads to the (1/2 hr.) Hochstuh, a charming point of view. It then runs high above the lake and descends to (1 hr.) Iseltwald, from which a road leads to (11/2 M.) Sengg, (3 M.) Bönigen, and (11/2 M.) Interlaken.

#### 52. From Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier. Grimsel. Comp. Map, p. 104.

10 hrs.: Im-Hof 31/2 M., Im-Boden 41/2 M., Guttannen 3/4 hr., Handegg 10 hrs.: 1m-Hot 5/2 m., 1m-Boden 4/2 m., Gultainen 7,4 m., namegg 2 hrs., Grimsel Hospice 21/2, summit of the Grimsel 1, Rhone Glacier 1 (in the reverse direction about 81/2 hrs. in all). Road to Guttannen (one-horse carr. 12-15, two-horse 20; to 1m-Hof 6 or 10 fr.; diligence to 1m-Hof twice daily, 1 fr.); then a good bridle-path, guide unnecessary. Horse from Meiringen to the Handegg (and back in one day) 15, Grimsel 25, Rhone Glacier 32, Hospenthal or Andermatt 40 fr.; from the Rhone Glacier to the

Grimsel 6, to the Hospice 10, Handegg 15, Meiringen 30 fr.

Meiringen, see p. 162. The road crosses the Aare by the Willigenbrücke (passing, on the right, the upper fall of the Reichenbach, p. 162), and ascends the Kirchet (2313'), a wooded hill, sprinkled with erratic blocks of granite, which divides the valley into the Lower and Upper Haslithal. At the top (11/4 M.) is the auberge 'Zum Lamm', where a finger-post indicates the path to the 'Finstere Aarschlucht' to the left.

Finstere Schlauche. From the inn we ascend slightly to the left, and descend by a good path through underwood into the gorge worn by the Aare, which flows here between perpendicular rocks 300 high (40 min., there and back). A toll of 1/2 fr. for each person is levied at the inn. The

excursion is, however, scarcely worth the time and trouble.

The road descends the Kirchet in long windings (avoided by short-cuts), traverses the fertile basin of Hasli im Grund, and crosses the Aare near  $(2^{1}/_{4} \text{ M.})$  Im-Hof  $(2054'; *Hôt. Hof, R. & L. 2-2^{1}/_{2},$ pens. 5-6 fr., carr. and horses; Alpenhof, R. 2, D. 2-3 fr.; Restaur. Alpenrose), the principal village in the parish of Innertkirchen, where the Susten (p. 122 and Jochpass (p. 121) routes diverge.

Travellers from the Grimsel on their way to Rosenlaui and Grindel-

wald may go from Im-Hof direct, by Geisshotz, to the Upper Reichenbach Fall (comp. p. 162; enquire for the beginning of the path).

The Urbachthal (comp. Map, p. 104), opening here towards the S.W., deserves a visit. The path ascends to the (1/2 hr.) narrow mouth of the valley, is then nearly level for 1 hr., and afterwards mounts steeply to the (2 hrs.) Alp Schrättern (4940'; beds), where the path to the Dossenhütte diverges to the right (see below), and to the (1 hr.) Mattenalp (6102), at the foot of the huge Gauli Glacier. In 1 hr. more we reach the Urnenalp (7213'; rustic quarters). Thence over the Gauli Pass (10,260') to the Grimsel, combined with the ascent of the Ewigschneehorn, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing, but very grand (see p. 169). — Over the Bergli-Joch (11,290') to Grindel-wald, 16-17 hrs. from lm-Hof, very toilsome and hardlyrepaying. From the Urnenalp (where we pass the night) we ascend the Gauli Glacier to the pass, lying between the Berglistock (p. 160) and the Rosenhorn, and

descend the Grindelwaldfirn to the Wetterhorn Hut (comp. p. 161). - The Dossen Hut (p. 162) is reached in 41/2-5 hrs. from the Alp Schrättern (see above), by the Alps Illmenstein, Enzen, and Fläschen. Thence to Rosenlaui, ascent of the Wetterhorn, and to Grindelwald, see p. 162. All these expeditions are for adepts only, with good guides. (At Innertkirchen, Joh. Tannler, Joh. Moor, Joh. & Melch. Thöni, etc.)

Beyond Im-Hof the new road is at first level, and then gradually ascends, on the right side of the picturesque valley, being hewn in the rock at places and passing through two short tunnels. Running high above the rapid Aare, it leads to (31/4 M.) Innere Urweid (2464'). and then under overhanging rocks and through another tunnel to (11/4 M.) Im-Boden (2933'), opposite the hamlet of that name on the left bank. The road then crosses the Aare by a new bridge and continues on the left bank to (3/4 hr.) Guttannen (3480; Bär, plain, R., L., & A. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, B. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> fr.), the largest village in the Oberhaslithal, lying in a broad basin. The pastures are covered in every direction with heaps of stones, brought down by torrents. (Over the Furtwang Sattel to the Triftgletscher, see p. 122.)

Beyond Guttannen (1/2 hr.) we cross the wild and foaming Aare by the Tschingelbrücke (3733'). The valley contracts, and barren black rocks rise on the right. Huge masses of debris deposited on the less precipitous slopes testify to the power of avalanche and torrent. On the right the Wissbach Glacier discharges its waters into the valley. Crossing the Aare by the (20 min.) Schwarzbrunnenbrücke (3976'), and ascending a little, we reach (10 min.) a spring of good water on the right. The Aare becomes more rapid. and here forms a small waterfall. A pine-clad ridge of rock now closes the valley. The paved path ascends over granite rocks, round-

ed and polished by glacier-friction (see below).

From a bend in the path (35 min. from the last bridge, and 8 min. from the Handegg Inn) a short side-path leads to the left through a chalet to a platform (1/2 fr.) immediately opposite the \*Handegg Fall, a cascade of the Aare, which descends amidst a cloud of spray into an abyss, 250' in depth. Grand as this spectacle is, it is still finer when viewed from a point above the fall, which is reached by descending for 5 min, to the E. of the Handeck Inn. The approach is easy and safe. The best point is a projecting rock beyond the bridge (adm. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> fr.; restaur.). Next to the falls of the Tosa (p. 296) and the Rhine (p. 24), this is the grandest waterfall among the Alps, owing to its height, its great volume of water, and the wild surroundings. The stream is so rapid that it falls unbroken halfway to the bottom, and in its rebound it forms a dense cloud of spray, in which rainbows are formed by the sunshine between 10 and 1 o'clock. silvery water of the Aerlenbach falls from a height to the left into the same gulf, mingling halfway down with the grey glacier-water of the Aare. The Handegg Inn (4649'; wood-carving by Jaun) is on the left bank, a few hundred paces above the fall.

The sombre pine-forest becomes thinner, and even the dwarfpines disappear a little above the Handeck. The stony soil is clothed with stunted grass, moss, and rhododendrons. About  $^{1}/_{2}$  hr. from the Handegg the path leads over rounded slabs of rock, called the Böse Seite and the Helle or Hehle ('slippery') Platte, both worn by glacier-friction. Opposite them the Gelmerbach forms a picturesque fall. It descends from the Gelmersee (5968'), a lake on the mountain to the left, between the Gelmerhorn and Schaubhorn, and may be visited from the Handegg (1½ hr.; steep path).

The valley becomes narrower and bleaker. The path frequently crosses the Aare, now a mere brook, and vegetation almost disappears. Between the Handeck and Grimsel the only human habitations are the (1 hr.) two chalets in the Räterichsboden (5594'; milk), the last basin below the Grimsel, and perhaps once the bed of a lake.

The rocky, but well-trodden path ascends for a short distance through a wild defile, and then becomes comparatively level. It again crosses the Aare, turns to the left (where persons descending the valley must avoid the turning to the left), and reaches (1 hr.) the **Grimsel Hospice** (6148'; \*Inn, R. & L. 3-4, B.  $1^{1}/_{2}$ , D.  $4^{1}/_{2}$  fr.), originally a refuge for poor travellers crossing the Grimsel, and now often crowded with tourists. The small rooms are separated by very thin wooden partitions. Carved wood by Hans Abplanalp.

This desolate basin, the Grimselgrund, enclosed by bare rocks with occasional patches of scanty herbage or moss, lies 955' below the pass (p. 169). Beyond the gloomy little lake, which is destitute of fish, lies the Seemättli, a meagre pasturage, where the cows of the Hospice graze for one or two months only. The jagged mountain to the W., above the ravine of the Aare, is the Agassizhorn (13,120'), the N. pedestal of the Finsteraarhorn (p. 108). The latter is visible from a rocky hill 150 paces to the N.

EXCURSIONS from the Grimsel Hospice (comp. Maps, pp. 104, 154). The "Kleine Siedelhorn (9075'; 3 hrs.; guide 4 fr.), is an easy and attractive ascent. [The Grosse Siedelhorn (9449'), an inferior point of view, lies farther S.W.] The path diverges to the right at the bifurcation of the Rhone Glacier and Obergestelen routes. The last 1/4 hr. is fatiguing, as the top of the mountain is covered with fragments of granite. The view is imposing. Giganite peaks surround us on every side: to the W. the Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, and the Fiescherhörner; to the N.E. the Galenstock, from which the Rhone Glacier descends; to the S. the Upper Valais chain with its numerous ice-streams, particularly the Gries Glacier; to the S.W., in the distance, the Alphubel, Mischabel, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc. (comp. Dill's Panorama). — Travellers bound for Obergestelen (p. 292) need not return from the Siedelhorn to the Grimsel Pass, but may descend on the S.E. side of the mountain and there regain the bridle-path (guide advisable; comp. p. 170).

To the Pavillon Dollfuss 3 hrs. (there and back 6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). The Aare is formed, to the W. of the hospice, by the discharge of two vast glaciers, the Unter-Aar and the Ober-Aar Glacier, which are separated by the Zinkenstöcke. The Unter-Aar Glacier is formed by the confluence of the Finsteraar and Lauteraar Glaciers, which unite at the foot (8286') of the rock-arête named 'Im Abschwung', though for a long way below that point they are separated by a huge moraine, 100' high at places. At the foot of this arête the Swiss naturalist Hugi erected a hut in 1827, which in 1840 had descended with the glacier to a distance of 1900 yds. from its original site. In 1841 and several following years the eminent Agassiz of Neuchâtel, with Desor, Vogt. Wild, and other savants. spent a considerable

time here, dating their interesting observations from the 'Hôtel des Neuchâtelois', a stone hut erected under a huge block of mica-slate projecting from the medial moraine. These huts have long since disappeared. M. Dollfus-Ausset of Mülhausen in Alsace next erected the Pavillon Dollfus (7676') lower down, on the N. side of the Lauteraar Glacier, now used as a club-hut (comp. p. 157, and Maps, pp. 104, 154 and 292). A visit to this hut is interesting and free from hazard. A bridle-path leads from the hospice across the stony Aareboden to (11/4 hr.) the foot of the Unteraar Glacier (6160'). Here we ascend the rock to the right by a narrow path and then traverse the rocks and debris of the terminal moraine. After about 40 min. we take to the glacier, which affords good walking, pass several fine 'glacier-tables', and cross the medial moraine and the Lauteraar Glacier, which is here often considerably crevassed. Lastly we ascend a steep slope to the (1 hr.) Club Hut, admirably situated on a rocky height over-looking the Unteraar Glacier. Opposite rise the Zinkenstöcke, Thierberg, Scheuchzerhorn, and Escherhorn; in the background, above the Finster-aar Glacier, the Finsteraarhorn; and to the right of the Abschwung the huge Lauteraarhörner and Schreckhörner. — We may continue our walk on the glacier as far as (3/4 hr.) the foot of the Abschwung (p. 178), where we enjoy a full view of the majestic Finsteraarhorn. In the medial moraine adjoining the Lauteraar Glacier, nearly opposite the Pav. Dollfus, is a fragment of rock bearing the names of 'Stengel 1844; Otz, Ch. Martins 1845', inscribed there during the scientific observations above referred to. The rock, re-discovered in 1884, was then about 2650 yds. from its original site.

The ascent of the **Ewigschneehorn** (10,930'; 41/4 hrs.) presents little difficulty to adepts. From the Pav. Dollfus across the Lauteraar Glacier to the foot of the mountain (8390') 11/2 hr., to the Gauligrat (10,260') 2 hrs.,

to the top 3/4 hr. (comp. p. 166).

The Finsteraarhorn (14,026'), the highest of the Bernese Alps, was scaled for the first time in 1812. then in 1829 and twice in 1812, and has pretty often been ascended since. Travellers from the Grimsel spend the night in the Oberaar Hut (see below). The route then ascends difficult rocks and ice-slopes on the E. side of the mountain (6 hrs. to the top). On the ascent from Grindelwald, the Schwarzegg Hut (p. 157) affords night quarters; thence to the top in 9-10 hrs., over the Finsterawijoch, the Agassizjoch (12,630'), and the Hugisattel (13,205'). If the Eggishorn be the starting-point, the night is spent in the (5 hrs.) Concordia Hut (p. 151), from which we ascend to the summit in 8 hrs. over the Grünhornücke (10,832'), the Walliser Fiescherfirn, and the Hugisattel. The expedition is fit for thorough experts only, with first-rate guides. Even when the ice is in a favourable condition the ascent is difficult and very trying.

FROM THE GRIMSEL TO FIESCH, OR TO THE EGGISHOEN (p. 293), over the Oberaarjoch, 13 hrs. fatiguing, but interesting (two guides, 35 fr. each). We ascend the Oberaar Glacier in about 6 hrs. to the finely situated and well-appointed Club Hut on the Oberaarjoch (10,624'), lying to the S. of the Oberaarhorn (11,953'; which experts may scale from the hut in 1½ hr.). We then descend the Suderfirn, passing the Rothhorn (11,345'; at its S. base, to the right, is the Rothloch, a cave in which travellers ascending the Finsteraarhorn used to spend the night); we then toil down the right side of the crevassed Fiescher Gletscher to the Stockalp (p. 293), and to the Hôtel Jungfrau-Eggishorn (p. 293; 7 hrs. from the club-hut). — Over the Oberaarboch (10,906'), to the S. of the Oberaarjoch, not difficult.

Over the Studersoch to Fiesch, 14-15 hrs., difficult. The route ascends the Untercar and Finsteraar Glaciers to the Studerjoch (11,550'), between the Oberaarhorn (see above) and the Studerhorn (11,935'; a splendid point of view, easily at tained from the pass in 3/4 hr.). Descent over the Studerfirn and the Fiescher Gletscher, as above.

From the Grimsel over the Strahlegg and the Finsteraarjoch or Lauteraarjoch to Grindelwald, p. 157 — From the Grimsel to the Furka direct, over the Nägelisgrälli, p. 112; over the Triftlimmi to the Trifthütte, p. 122.

From the Hospice the bridle-path, partly paved, and indicated

by stakes, winds up the Grimsel Pass (7103'), connecting the Haslithal with the Upper Valais. Beyond the (1 hr.) summit (Hauseck), the boundary between Bern and Valais, lies the small Todtensee.

In 1799 this 'lake of the dead' was used as a burial-place by the Austrians and French. The former, with the Valaisians, had intrenched themselves on the Grimsel, but were surprised by the French, whom Fahner, a peasant of Guttannen, had guided over the Nägelisgrätli (p. 112), and were driven back into the Valais. The French presented their guide, at his request, with the Raterichsboden (p. 168), as a reward for his services, but

the government of Bern cancelled the gift a few months later.

Those who have seen the Rhone Glacier (p. 291) may descend direct from the Grimsel to (21/4 hrs.) Obergestelen (p. 292) by the path diverging to the right before the top of the pass is reached (leaving the Todtensee to the left). Splendid views of the Valaisian Alps and the St. Gotthard group, and also, at the beginning of the descent, of the fall of the Rhone Glacier. (In the reverse direction 21,2-3 hrs.; guide desirable in foggy weather, 4 fr.). The ascent of the Kleine Siedelhorn (p. 168) may easily be combined with this route.

From the pass our path leads to the left. on the N. side of the Todtensee, and descends the Maienwand, a steep grassy slope 1300' in height, carpeted with rhododendrons and other Alpine plants, in view of the imposing Rhone Glacier and the Galenstock. The (1 hr.) Rhone Glacier Hotel, see p. 291. Thence to Brieg, see R. 80; over the Furka to Andermatt, R. 33.

#### 53. From (Thun) Spiez to Leuk over the Gemmi. Comp. Maps, pp. 140, 172.

DILIGENCE twice daily from Spiez to (91/2 M.) Frutigen in 2 hrs. 20 min.; (2 fr. 65, coupé 3 fr. 45 c.); one-horse carr. 10, two-horse 18 fr.; to (19 M) Kandersteg 18 or 35 fr. — From Thun to the Heustrich-Bad omnibus daily at 4 p.m. (2½ fr.); carr. to Kandersteg 20 or 35 fr.

The Gemmi is one of the grandest and most frequented of the Alpine passes. Road to Kandersteg (19 M. from Spiez, 23 M. from Thun); thence over the Gemmi to the Baths of Leuk (53/4 hrs.) a good bridle-path (guide unnecessary); from the baths a road to the (9 M.) Leuk station.

Thun, see p. 135. Steamboat to Spiez (\*Spiezer Hof), see p. 139; post-office near the landing-place, where carriages also are in waiting. The road, bordered with houses and fruit-trees, ascends the hills on the S. bank of the lake to Moos, where it joins the road from Thun, and (11/2 M.) Spiezwyler; to the S.W. rise- the Niesen (p. 133), with Wimmis (p. 137) at its base, at the entrance to the Simmenthal (p. 181).

The road skirts the lofty right bank of the Kander. To the left diverges the road to Aeschi (see below). The diligence halts at (3 M.) Emdthal (Inn), the station for the \*Heustrich-Bad (2303'), on the opposite bank of the Kander, with saline and sulphur-baths, much frequented (board 31/2-6 fr.: ascent of the Niesen, see p. 138). To the left a footpath ascends to (20 min.) Aeschi (see below). The road crosses the Subbach of (1/2 M.) Mülinen (2264'; \*Bär, moderate. From Spiez by Aeschi to Mülinen (51/2 M.; one-horse carr. 6, two-

horse 10 fr.), a much more attractive route than the above. Walkers ascend by a somewhat steep path in 1 hr. (or by the road 4 M.) to Aeschi (2818; \*\*Hôt.-Pens. Blümlisalp, pension 5-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Niesen), a village on the height between the Lake of Thun and the Kanderthal, with a charming view of the lake, and visited as a health-resort. (The Faulenseebad, p. 139. is 1 M. to the S.E.) Descent to Emdthal or Mülinen, 11/2 M. - FROM AESCHI TO THE SAXETENTHAL, a pleasant route (71/2 hrs.; guide unnecessary). Road by Ae: chi-Ried in the Suldthal to the (6 M.) Untere Suldalp (3418'); then a bridle-path, past a fine waterfall of the Suldbach, to the (11 i hr.) Schlieren-Alp (4676), ascent to the left to the (11/2 hr.) Renggli-Pacs or Tanzbödeli Pass (6168), between the Morgenberghorn and the Schwalmern; then descend by the Hinter-Bergli-Alp to (11/2 hr.) Saxeten (p. 146). The Morgenberghorn (7383') may be ascended from the pass in 11/2 hr. (easy and attractive), or direct from Aschi viâ Aeschi-Allmend, the Sonnerberg, and the Hutmad-Alp in 5 hrs .. - From Aeschi to Interlaken by Krattigen, Leissigen (Steinbock) and Därligen (p. 140), a beautiful walk or drive of 8 M.

We pass (3/4 M.) Reichenbach (2336'; \*Linde), lying to the left, at the mouth of the Kienthal (superb view of the Blümlisalp).

A narrow road ascends the attractive Kienthal, affording fine views of the Büttlassen, Gspaltenhorn, and Blümlisalp, to the (4 M.) village of Kienthal (rustic inn) and (3½ M.) the extensive Tschingel Alp (3783). 10 min. from which is the Pochtenbachfall with the interesting "Hexenkessel, a kind of 'glacier mill'. Thence over the Sefinen-Furgge to Mürren (8-9 hrs.). and over the Hohthürli to Kandersteg, see p. 151. To the E. the valley is closed by the crevassed Gamchigletscher, the source of the Pochtenbach. Experts with able guides will find it interesting to cross the Gamchilücke (9295), between the Blümlisalp and the Gspaltenhorn, to the *Tschingelfirn* (p. 151). We may then either cross the *Petersgrat* to Ried in the Lötschenthal (p. 152), or the *Tschingelpass* to Kandersteg (p. 151), or the Tschingeltritt to Lauterbrunnen (p. 151). Distances: from the Tschingelalp to Steinenberg 1 hr., end of the Gamchigletscher 1½ hr., Gamchilücke 2½, Ried 6-7, Kandersteg 6, Lauterbrunnen 4 hrs. — Ascents from the Kienthal: Büttlassen (10,490), from the Dürrenberghütte (2½ hrs. above the Tschingelalp, see p. 151), 31 2-4 hrs., toilsome, but repaying. — Gspaltenhorn (11,276), reached by the Leitergrat between the Buttlassen and the Gspaltenhorn, very difficult (first scaled by Mr. Foster in 1869). — Wilde Frau (10,693'), from the Frauenbalm Hut (p. 173) and up the Blümlisalp Glacier, 3 hrs. laborious.

The road crosses the Kander, and next reaches (33/4 M.) —

91/2 M. Frutigen (2717'; Adler; \*Bellevue, with pretty view; \*Helvetia), a village situated in a fertile valley on the Engstligenbach, which falls into the Kander lower down. Matches are largely manufactured here. From the church we obtain a beautiful view of the Kanderthal and the Altels, and of the Ralligstöcke (p. 140)

sand St. Beatenberg. — Ascent of the Nieen, see p. 136.

The valley divides here; the S. arm, watered by the Kander, leads to the Gemmi. To the S.W. diverges the pretty Engstligen or Adelboden Valley. A new road (to Adelboden 10 M.) ascends on the left side of the valley to Achseten and the Steg (auberge), crosses the Engstligen and valley to Acaselen and the stey (auderge), crosses the Engstigen and follows the right bank to Hirzboden, recrosses the stream and ascends to the village of Adelboden (4417; \*Adler; \*Pens. Hari, 5 fr.; guides, Chr. Egger and Chr. Schmid). situated on a hill, and a good centre for excursions. To the Engstligen-Alp (p. 172). 2 hrs., guide advisable (abundant Edelweiss near the waterfall); to the Wettertanne in the Allenbachthal. with fine view of the Wildstrubel and Lohner, 1 hr.; to the \*Pochten-Lessel (eag above). 1 hr. down the valley near the road them to the left kessel (see above), 1 hr. down the valley, near the road, then to the left to the little Rindwaldbad and through the wild Techentenbach Gorge back to Adelboden. To the Bonder Waterfall in the Bonderthal, there and back 3 hrs., etc.

Passes. To Lenk a path, marshy at places, leads hence over the Hahnenmoos (6410). passing a large dairy establishment near the top, in 31'2 hrs. (guide 6, horse 15 fr.). Beautiful view, during the descent, of the

upper Simmenthal, the Wildstrubel, the Weisshorn, and the Räzli Glacier.

In the reverse direction 1 to 11/2 hr. longer.

FROM ADELBODEN TO KANDERSTEG, an interesting route over the Bonderkrinden (7831'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). a pass between the Klein-Lohner and the Nünihorn. Descent through the wild Oeschinenthal (p. 173). - A shorter route, but steep and trying, crosses the Bondergrat, farther N., between the Klein-Lohner and the Bonderspitz, and descends by the Allmen-Alp (p. 173) to Kandersteg. The Bonderspitz (8360'), an admirable point of view, is ascended from Adelboden in 4, or from Kandersteg in 41,2 hrs. — To SCHWARENBACH (on the Gemmi route) OVER THE ENGSTLIGENGRAT, 9-10 hrs., with guide (12 fr.), a fine route. From Adelboden we ascend the valley to the S. passing the fine Staubfall, to the (2 hrs.) Engstligenalp (6391'). a grand Alpine basin at the base of the broad Wildstrubel (p. 179). We then Alphne basin at the base of the broad witastratet (p. 179). We then cross the Engstligengrat, passing the curious Tschingelochtighorn (8990), and descend into the Ueschinenthäli, with its little lake (far below to the left lies the Ueschinenthal, p. 173). Then to the left, over the Schwarzgrätli. to Tschalmeten. and Schwarenbach (p. 174); or we may traverse the Ueschinenthäli-Glacier, on the W. side of the Felsenhorn (9157), and descend through the Rothe Kumm to the Daubensee and Gemmi Pass. - To SIERRE OVER THE STRUBELEGG AND LÄMMERNJOCH, 12-13 hrs., for the proficient only, with able guides. From the Engstligenalp a difficult ascent ascends over loose stones and across the steep Strubel-Glacier to the Strubelegg (9613'), between the Steghorn and Wildstrubel (the E. peak, or Gross-Strubel, 10,676'); then over the Lämmerngletscher to the Lämmernjoch (p. 179); lastly down the Wildstrubel Glacier and the Plaine Morte, and past the Mont Bonvin (p. 284), into the Raspilly Valley and to Sierre (p. 284).

Our road crosses the Engstligenbach and the Kander (on the right the ruins of the *Tellenburg*), and traverses the pleasant *Kandergrund*. The church and parsonage of the valley are at (3 M.)

Bunderbach (2880': Hôt. Altels).

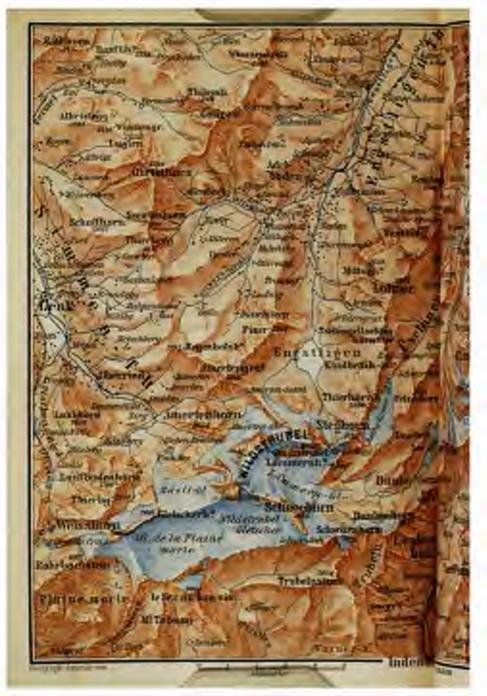
By a rustic cabaret, 1,2 M. beyond the Hôtel Altels, a road diverges to the right in 8 min. (and another, 1/4 M. farther, by a chalet, in 4 min.) to the "Blaue See, picturesquely embosomed in wood, and remarkable for its brilliant colour (morning light most favourable). "Pension on the bank of the lake, a pleasant, quiet spot. (Charge for maintenance of the roads and use of the boat 80 c.; a ticket at 11/2 fr. entitles the visitor to 1/2 bottle of wine, for 4 fr. he may dine at the table d'hôte (at 12.30) and for 7 fr. he may sup, sleep, and breakfast at the pension; in each case the use of boat being included; otherwise refreshments are only procurable at a hut on the road-side.) Travellers to Kandersteg rejoin the road by a path in 2 min.

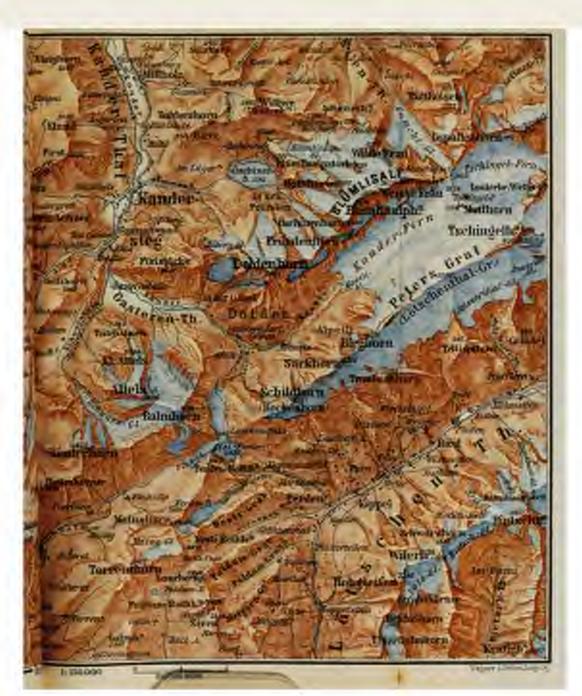
Near Mittholz (3154') we pass the square tower of the ruined Felsenburg; we then ascend the Bühlstutz in windings (short-cut for walkers, following the telegraph-wires), passing the Bühlbad

and reach  $(6^{1}/_{2} M.)$  —

19 M. Kandersteg (3840'). — BAR. R., L., & A. 3-41,2. D. 4 fr.; Hot. Gemmi, rebuilt since a fire in 1886; both in Eggenschwand, at the end of the village, near the foot of the Gemmi; Hot. Victoria, 11,2 M. lower down. R., L., & A. 234, B. 11/2. D. 31/2 fr.— Guides (Johann. Fritz. and Gilg. Ogi: Christian, Gilg., Joh., and Samuel Hari; Joh. Künzi): to Schwabach (unnecessary; 3, descent 2 lirs.) 5 fr.; to the Gemmi (summit of the pass. 4, descent 23 4 hrs.) 7 fr.; to the Baths of Leuk (53/4 hrs.) 10 fr.— Horse to Schwarenbach 10, to the Gemmi 15 fr. (the descent on horseback to the Baths of Leuk is prohibited). Carriages (return-vehicles cheaper): one-horse to Frutigen 10, two-horse 18 fr.; Spiez, 18 or 35; Thun. 20 or 40; Interlaken, 25 or 45 fr.

A grand panorama is disclosed here: to the N.E. is the jagged Birrenhorn; to the E. the glistening snow-mantle of the Blümlisalp or Frau, the beautiful Doldenhorn, and the barren Fisistöcke; to





the S.W., between the Ueschinenthal and the Gasternthal, the lofty Gellihorn. On the W. side of the valley is an old moraine.

To the E. lies the interesting OESCHINEN-THAL, containing the beautiful Oeschinen-See (5223'), 1 M. in length. The path to it (1½ hr.; guide 4 fr., unnecessary; horse 8 fr.), bad and stony at places, diverges to the left by the Hôtel Victoria, and ascends on the right bank of the Oeschinenbach, partly through wood. Above the lake tower the huge, snow-clad Blümlisalp, Fründenhorn, and Doldenhorn, from the precipices of which fall several cascades. Boat on the lake (refreshmts. at the boatman's). We may either row to the upper end of the lake, or walk round it to the left as far as the Berglibach, opposite the glaciers. Thence to the Oeschinenalp and over the Hohthürli into the Kienthal, see p. 151.

The Blümlisalp or Frau, a huge mountain-group, covered on the N. side with a dazzling mantle of snow, and on the S. side descending in bold precipices to the Kandergletscher, culminates in three principal peaks. To the W. is the Blümlisalphorn (12,042'), the highest; in the centre is the snowy peak of the Weisse Frau (12,012'); and to the E. is the Morgenhorn (14,894') with the lower Wilde Frau (10,693'; p. 174), Blümlisalp Belbharn (10,893'), and deschization (11,856'). alpstock (10,562), Blumlisalp-Rothhorn (10.828) and Oeschinenhorn (11,450). The Blumlisalphorn was first ascended by Mr. Leslie Stephen in 1860, the Weisse Frau by Dr. Roth and Hr. E. v. Fellenberg in 1862, and both have frequently been ascended since. (Both toilsome, but very interesting. A night is spent in the Frauenbalm Hut on the Dunden Pass. Thence up the Blümlisalpgletscher, 4-5 hrs. to the summit.) — The Doldenhorn (11,966), first ascended by Messrs. Roth and Fellenberg in 1862 (from Kandersteg by the Biberg Alp in 8 hrs.), is difficult. — The Fründenhorn (11,030'), first ascended in 1871 by Messrs. Ober and Corradi (from Kandersteg by the Alp In den Fründen, 101/2 hrs.), is also difficult. — Interesting but toilsome passes lead from the Oeschinenthal to the Kander Glacier, across the Oeschinenjoch (about 10,430'), between the Oeschinenhorn and the Fründenhorn, and across the Fründenjoch (about 10,0301), between the Fründenhorn and the Doldenhorn.

The Dündenhorn or Wittwe (9410'), ascended from Kandersteg by the Obere Oeschinenale, a climb of 6 hrs., for experts only, affords a splendid survey of the Blümlisalp group. We may then follow the arcte to the Frauenbalm Hut (p. 151), and descend thence to Kandersteg (13-14 hrs. in all).

The wild "Gasternthal, from which the Kander descends in picturesque falls, deserves a visit (3/4-1 hr.). A good path, diverging between the Bär and Gemmi hotels skirts the left bank and ascends steeply through the Klus (p. 178) to the upper part of the valley, bounded on the S. by the — Picturesque excursions (guide advisable for the inexperienced) may be made from Kandersteg, to the E. to the (2½ hrs.) Fisi-Alp (6448), and to the W. to the (2 hrs.) Allmen-Alp (5574), both commanding fine views.

From Kandersteg over the Bonderkrinden to Adelboden, see p. 172 (guide 10fr.); over the Lötschenpass to Gampel (in the Valais), see R. 54 (guide 18 fr.); over the Tschingelpass to Lauterbrunnen, see p. 151 (guide 30 fr.; preferable in the reverse direction, as there are no inns in the Gasternthal, and the ascent thence is very long and fatiguing). — Over the \*Petersgrat to the Lötschenthal (10-12 hrs. from Kandersteg to Ried; guide 30 fr., a very fine route. We follow the Tschingelpass route to the top of the Kanderfirn; then turn to the right and ascend snow-slopes to the pass (10,660'; splendid view). Descent through the Faferthal or Tellithal to Ried (comp. p. 152).

Beyond the Bär Hotel (see above), the road contracts to a wellkept bridle-path, and ascends. On the right is the Alpbach, issuing from the Ueschinenthal, with several small falls. The path ascends in windings at the base of the Gellihorn (7530'), on a slope which terminates the valley, and then leads through a pine-forest high above the Gasternthal (p. 177), affording fine views of the Fisistock.

Doldenhorn, etc. On the right,  $2^{1}/_{2}$  hrs. from Kandersteg, we observe the chalets of the *Spitalmatte* (6250'). To the E., between the snowy *Altels* (11,930') and the black rocky peak of the *Kleine Rinderhorn* (9865'; adjoining which is the snow-clad *Grosse Rinderhorn*, 11,372'), lies imbedded the *Schwarzgletscher*, drained by the *Schwarzbach*. We next traverse a stony wilderness, the scene of a landslip to the ( $^{1}/_{2}$  hr.) *Inn* of **Schwarenbach** (6775'), with its little lake.

The \*Balmhorn (12,180'), ascended in 5-6 hrs., over the \*Schwarzgletscher\* and the Zagengrat (toilsome, but free from danger; guide 30 fr.), affords a magnificent panorama of the Alps of Bern and the Valais, and extends to N. Switzerland. A shorter route starts from the Hôtel Wildstrubel-Gemmi (see below; 4 hrs. with guide), leading through the \*Furkenthäli\*, behind the Rinderhorn and crossing the Zagengrat. — The \*Altels\* (11,930') is less interesting (5-6 hrs.; guide 25 fr.; much step-cutting necessary when there is little snow). — The \*Wildstrubel\* (10,670'), ascended from the \*Gemmi over the \*Lämmerngletscher\* in 4-41/2 hrs., is fatiguing, but repaying (comp. p. 179).

We next reach the (½ hr.) shallow Daubensee (7264'), a lake 1 M. long, fed by the Lämmern Glacier (see below), with no visible outlet, and generally frozen over for seven months in the year. The path skirts the E. bank of the lake, and, 10 min. beyond it, reaches the summit of the pass, the Daube, or Gemmi (7553'), at the base of the Daubenhorn (9685'), the bare limestone-rocks of which rise abruptly to the right. Adjacent is the Lämmern Glacier with its huge moraines (over the Lämmernjoch to Lenk see p. 179). On the route to the left is the small Hôtel Wildstrubel (R. 3 fr.), affording a magnificent \*View of the Rhone Valley and the Alps of the Valais (panorama at the inn). The mountains to the extreme left are the Mischabelhörner; more to the right rise the Brunegghorn, the huge Weisshorn, the pyramid of the Matterhorn, and still more to the right the Dent Blanche. At a giddy depth below lie the Baths of Leuk, and beyond them Inden (p. 176). Abundant flora.

About 5 min. below the pass is a stone hut for sheep, on the brink of an almost perpendicular rock, 1660' high, down which, in 1736-41, the Cantons of Bern and Valais constructed one of the most curious of Alpine routes. From this point to Leuk it is upwards of 2 M. in length, and nowhere less than 5' in width. The windings are skilfully hewn in the rock, often resembling a spiral staircase, the upper parts actually projecting at places beyond the lower. The steepest parts and most sudden corners are protected by parapets. Distant voices reverberating in this gorge sometimes sound as if they issued from its own recesses. Unprotected as the path appears when seen from below, there is no danger, even to persons inclined to giddiness, if attended by a guide. (Descent to the Baths 11/2, ascent 21/2 hrs.; the descent on horseback is now prohibited.) In 1861 a Comtesse d'Herlincourt fell from her saddle over the precipice and was killed; a small monument. 1/4 hr. from the top, marks the spot. From the 'Blaue Fluh' we see on the opposite cliff a ladder (now inaccessible) and other relics of an old guard house, up to the foot of which the gorge was once filled with debris. The openings in the walls of the meadows at the foot of the Gemmi are used for the counting of sheep.

Baths of Leuk. — "Hôtel des Alpes, R. & A. 3, B. 1/2, D. 4-5, pens. 9-11 fr.; \*Maison Blanche, with its dépendance Grand Bain; \*Hôtel de France; \*Union, R. 21/2, D. 31/2-4, pens. 6 fr.; \*Frères Brunner, D. 3 fr.; \*Guill. Tell, moderate. — Horse to Kandersteg 20, Schwarenbach 12, Daube 8 fr.; \*Porter to Kandersteg 10, Schwarenbach 6, top of the Gemmi 4 fr. — Diligence to the Leuk station every forenoon in summer in 2 hrs. (5 fr.); one-horse care. 12-15, two-horse 25 fr.

Bad Leuk (4630'), Fr. Loëche-les-Bains, locally known as Baden or Ober-Baden, a village consisting chiefly of wooden houses, with 650 inhab., lies on green pastures in a valley opening to the S., and watered by the Dala, 2920' below the Daube (Gemmi), and 2590' above the Rhone. In July and August the baths are much frequented by French, Swiss, and Italian visitors. The massive embankment on the E. side protects the village against avalanches. In the height of summer the sun disappears about 5 p.m. The huge, perpendicular wall of the Gemmi presents a weird appearance

The Thermal Springs (93-123° Fahr.), impregnated with lime, about 22 in number, rise in and near the village, and are so abundant that nine-tenths of the water flow unused into the Dala. They are chiefly beneficial in cases of cutaneous disease. They vary in strength and temperature, the Laurence Spring being the most powerful. Their sanatory properties appear Laurence spring being the most powerful. Their sanatory properties appear to depend more on the way in which they are used than on their mineral ingredients. The 'cure' takes 25-30 days. The patient begins with a bath of half-an-hour, the time of immersion being gradually increased. From the 6th to the 16th day the whole body is usually covered with an eruption, which gradually disappears between the 18th and the 25th day. After three weeks the daily immersion is prolonged to 4-5 hrs., 2-3 in the morning and 1-2 in the afternoon. After each bath the patient usually lies in bed for an hour. In order to avoid the tedium of a long and solitary soaking most of the patients elethed in long danged granted dresses, sit in a common of the patients. ing, most of the patients, clothed in long flannel dresses, sit in a common bath for several hours together, during which the water is not changed. Each bather has a small floating table before him, from which his book, newspaper, or coffee is enjoyed. The utmost order and decorum are preserved. Private baths may also be obtained (2 fr.).

Both the Old and the New Buth House now contain separate basins for ladies and gentlemen, about 3 ft. deep. Spectators are no longer admitted to the galleries, but may survey the scene through windows on the ground-floor. The loud and animated conversation of the patients, who appear to enjoy excellent spirits, is chiefly in French. Both houses also contain shower-baths. All the baths are open from 5 to 10 a.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m.

Excursions. A walk, partially shaded, and affording a fine view, leads from the 'Kurpromenade' to the foot of a lofty precipice (1/2 hr.) on the left bank of the Dala. Here we ascend by eight rude Ladders (échelles), attached to the face of the rock, to a good path at the top, which leads in 1 hr. to the village of Albinen, or Arbignon (4252'). The fine view obtained from a projecting rock above the second ladder will alone repay the climber; but persons liable to dizziness should not attempt the ascent. The descent is more difficult.

Excursions may also be made to the Fall of the Dala, 1/2 hr.; Feuillerette Alp (5850'), 3/4 hr.; Fluh Alp (6710'), 21/2 hrs.; Torrent Alp (6345'), 11/2 hr. (For longer excursions guides should be brought from Kandersteg.) The Torrenthorn (9852'; 41/2 hrs.) commands a magnificent view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps; bridle-bath nearly to the summit (horse 15 fr.; guide desirable, 10 fr.). The route may be varied by descending across the Majing Glacier (guide indispensable). Travellers from the Rhone Valley save considerably by going direct from the town of Leuk (see below) to Albinen, and thence with a guide by Chermignon (6284') to the Torrenthorn, whence they may descend to the Baths of Leuk. The Galmhorn (8080'), near Chermignon, is also frequently ascended (2½ hrs. from the Baths, by the Torrent Alp). Those who do not care to ascend higher will be repaid by a visit to Chermignon, which affords a capital survey of the Rhone Valley and the Valaisian Alps. — Passes: To the Lötschenthal over the Gitzifurgge, or to Kandersteg over the Gitzifurgge and the Lötschenpass, laborious (comp. pp. 177, 176). To the Lötschenthal over the Ferdenpass, interesting, and not difficult (comp. p. 177). To Adelboden over the Engstligengrat (7-8 hrs.), repaying (p. 172). To Lenk over the Lämmernjoch (11-12 hrs.), fatiguing (comp. p. 179).

The road to Leuk crosses the *Dala* immediately below the Baths, descends on the right bank to (3 M.) Inden (3730'; \*Inn), and then (1½ M.) recrosses the Dala by a handsome bridge, affording fine

views of the ravine.

Pedestrians effect a great saving by following the old bridle-path to the left from the Inn of Inden. The path rejoins the road before the bridge, and again diverges from it to the right, beyond the chapel of 8t. Barbara (2997'), 1½ M. beyond the bridge. By this route the walk from the Baths to the railway-station of Leuk-Susten takes 2-2½ (the ascent 3-3½) hrs. — A direct carriage-road to Sierre diverges to the right from the Leuk road, ½ hr. below Inden in the Dala ravine, passing through several tunnels, and gradually descending the slope by Varen and Salgesch (to Sierre 2 hrs.).

The road quits the Dala ravine at a point high above the Rhone Valley, of which a beautiful view down to Martigny is disclosed.

About 3 M. from the Dala bridge we reach  $(2^{1/2})$  M.) —

7½ M. Leuk, or Loëche-Ville (2470'; pop. 1411; Couronne), a small town on a height 3¼ M. from the Rhone, with a picturesque old castle. The culture of the vine begins here. The road crosses the railway and the Rhone by an iron bridge, to the (1½ M.)—

9 M. Leuk Station (2044'; Hôtel de la Souste), see p. 284.

## 54. From Gampel to Kandersteg. Lötschen Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 172.

11-111/2 hrs. A steep and rough cart-road leads to Goppenstein; thence to Ried and Gletscherstaffel a bridle-path. Guide from Ferden or Ried to Kandersteg necessary (15, or from Gampel 20 fr.). This route is fit for good walkers only, in fine weather. The Lötschenthal itself is worthy of a visit.

From Gampel (\*Hôtel Lötschenthal), on the right bank of the Rhone, 1 M. to the N. of the station of that name (p. 285), the road ascends the Lötschenthal, or gorge of the Lonza, which is much exposed to avalanches. Mounting rapidly at first, it passes the chapels of (1 hr.) Mitthal and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Goppenstein (4035'). Beyond Goppenstein the bridle-path crosses the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) Lonza, where the valley expands. and leads to (1 hr.) Ferden ( $\frac{1}{4}$ 557'; poor inn) and ( $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Kippel ( $\frac{1}{4}$ 514'; bed at the cures). It then ascends gradually by Wiler to (40 min.) Ried ( $\frac{1}{4}$ 500'; Hôt. Nesthorn. unpretending), finely situated at the N.W. base of the Bietschhorn (12.966').

EXCURSIONS. (Guides, Jos. Rubi, Peter Sigen, and others.) The "Hohgleifen (Adlerspitze, 10,828'; 5-6 hrs., with guide) is not difficult. Superb view of the Valaisian Alps from the Canton Ticino to Month Blanc, the W. Bernese Alps, the Lötschenthal and Rhone Valley, and to the E. in the foreground the huge Bietschhorn.

The Bietschhorn (Gross-Nesthorn, 12,966'; 9 hrs., guide 60 fr.), first ascended by Mr. Leslie Stephen in 1859, is very fatiguing and difficult, and fit for experts only. The previous night is spent in the Club-hut on the Schafberg (2593m), 3 hrs. from Ried.

Passes. Over the Petersgrat (10,516) to Lauterbrunnen (11 hrs.; 25 fr.). fatiguing but highly interesting, see p. 152. — Wetterlücke (10,365) and Schmadrijoch (10,863), difficult, see p. 152. — Over the Lötschenlücke to the Eggishorn, p. 294; over the Beichpass to the Belaip. p. 286.

Over the Baltschiederjoch (about 10,200') to the Rhone Valley (from Ried to Visp 9-10 hrs.), interesting but fatiguing. — The Bietschjoch (10,633'), 8 hrs. from Ried to Raron, is a fine route, free from difficulty.

FROM RIED TO BAD LEUK OVER THE FERDENPASS, 8-9 hrs., with guide, a very fine route, and not difficult. At the Kummenalp (see below) the path diverges to the left from the Lötschenpass route and ascends the Ferdenthal to the Ferdenpass (8593), between the Majinghorn and the Ferden-Rothhorn. Descent over long stony slopes to the Fluhalp and through the Dalathal to Bad Leuk (p. 175). — Over the Gitzifurgge (9613'), 9-10 hrs. to Bad Leuk, an interesting but laborious route. The pass lies to the S.W. of the Lötschenpass, between the Ferden-Rothhorn and the Balmhorn. Descent over the Dala Glacier to the Fluhalp (see above). - Over THE RESTIPASS, 7-8 hrs., also interesting (guide 12 fr.). From Ferden we ascend over the Resti-Alp (6926'; two beds) in 4 hrs. to the Restipass (8658'), between the Resti-Rothhorn and the Laucherspitze (see below), and descend the Bachalp to the town of Leuk in 3-4 hrs. more. From the pass we may easily ascend the (3/4 hr.) \*Laucherspitze (9400'): admirable view of the Alps of Bern and Valais, the Rhone Valley, and the Lötschenthal.—
To Leuk and Susten over the Faldum Pass (8675'), between the Laucherspitze (9400'): spitze and the Faldum-Rothhorn (9310'), or over the Nivenpass (8563'), between the Faldum-Rothhorn and the Niven (9110'; a fine point of view, 1/2 hr. from the pass), both easy.

The Lötschen Pass is reached from Ried in 31/2 hrs. by Weissenried, Lauchernalp, and Sattlegi. Another route ascends from Ferden (see above) to the N.W., through beautiful larch-wood and over pastures, to the (2 hrs.) Kummenalp (6808'); then over rock, debris, and patches of snow to the (2 hrs.) Lötschen Pass (8842'), commanded on the W. by the steep slopes of the Balmhorn (p. 174), and on the E. by the Schilthorn, or Hockenhorn (10,817'; ascended from the pass in  $2^{1/2}$  hrs.; splendid view). We obtain the finest \*View on the route a little before reaching the pass itself: to the S.E. rises the Bietschhorn, to the S. the magnificent group of the Mischabel, Weisshorn, and Monte Rosa; to the N. are the rocky buttresses of the Doldenhorn and Blümlisalp; to the N.E. the Kanderfirn, overshadowed by the Mutthorn (9978').

The path descends on the right side of the Lötschenberg Glacier; near the end of the glacier it crosses to the left side and leads over the Schönbühl to the (11/4 hr.) Gfällalp (6036'; milk), overlooking the upper Gasternthal. At the bottom of the valley we cross the Kander to (1/2 hr.) Gasterndorf, or Selden (5315'), a group of hovels (the first, a small cabaret). The Gasternthal was more thickly peopled at the beginning of the century than now; but indiscriminate felling of timber has so exposed it to avalanches that the inhabitants have to leave it from February to the hay-harvest. Beyond a beautiful forest, which for centuries has resisted the avalanches of the *Doldenhorn*, we next reach (1 hr.) Gasternholz (4462'), amidst a chaos of rocks. The valley bends here and soon expands, being bounded on the S. by the snow-clad Altels (11,930') and the Tutlishorn (8220'), and on the N. by the Fisistöcke (9200'). Of the various waterfalls that descend the abrupt cliffs to the S., the finest is that of the Geltenbach.

At the end of the valley the road enters the (1 hr.) Klus, a defile  $^3/_4$  M. long, through which the Kander forces its way in a series of cascades. In the centre of the gorge we cross to the left bank of the river, and beyond its outlet we reach the Gemmi route, and ( $^1/_2$  hr.) Kandersteg (see p. 172).

### 55. From Thun to Sion over the Rawyl.

Comp. Maps, pp. 140, 172, 224.

DILIGENCE from Thun to Lenk (33!/2 M.) daily in 8 hrs. (9 fr. 75 c., coupé 12 fr.; one horse carr. 35, two-horse 60 fr.). From Lenk to Sion (10!/2 hrs.) a Bridle Path, good on the Bern side, but rough on the other. Guide desirable (to Sion 20 fr.). The Gemmi is far preferable to the Rawyl as a route to the Valais.

To  $(25^{1}/_{2} M.)$  Zweisimmen, see pp. 180-82. The Lenk road crosses the Simme near Gwatt, and ascends the Upper Simmenthal by Bettelried, passing Schloss Blankenburg on the right (p. 182), to the prettily situated (3 M.) St. Stephan (3297'; Falke); then to Grodei, Matten, at the mouth of the Fermelthal (p. 181), and (5 M.) —

 $33^4/_2$  M. Lenk (3527'; \*Krone, R. & A.  $2^4/_2$ , B. 1 fr. 20 c., pens. 6 fr.; Stern), a village rebuilt to a great extent since a fire in 1878, situated in a flat and somewhat marshy part of the valley of the Simme. About  $^4/_2$  M. to the S.W. (path in 7 min.), lies the \*Kuranstalt Lenk (3624'; R., L., &  $\Lambda$ .  $^4/_4$ , board 6-7 fr.), with sulphur baths and grounds. The Wildstrubel (10,670'), with its huge precipices and its patches of snow, whence several streams descend, forms a grand termination to the valley.

EXCURSIONS. (Guides, Chr. and Joh. Jac. Jaggi.) The Simme rises, 4 M. to the S. of Lenk, in the so-called Siebenbrunnen, to which an interesting walk may be taken (4 hrs. there and back). Road by Oberried (passing on the left an isolated nummulite rock with a 'Gletschermuhle', and view of the Wildhorn) to (11/4 hr.) Statden (4232'), at the foot of the falls of the Simme. A path now ascends in front of the saw-mill, between alders, describing a curve on the right bank of the stream, and skirting a deep gorge with fine waterfalls. It passes two chalets, traverses pastures, and crosses the brook to (3/4 hr.) the chalets of the Razliberg (4583', Fridig's Inn, small). To the S., high above the perpendicular rocks, is the Razli Glacier; below, not far from the bottom of the valley, are the (10 min.) 'Seven Foundains' (4744'), now united into a single stream. Farther on, to the left, is the Upper Fall of the Simme, which is conspicuous from a long distance. To the right of the glacier rise the Gletscherhorn (9672') and Laufbodenhorn (8875'), to the left the Ammertenhorn (8740').

The Oberlaubhorn (6570'), rising to the W. of the Räzliberg, is frequently ascended from Lenk either by Trogegg in 31/2 hrs., or by Poschenried and the Ritzberg Alp (6710') in 4 hrs., with guide; back by the Räzliberg, Stalden, and Oberried. - The Mülkerblatt (6355') is well worth ascending for the fine view of the Wildstrubel, etc. (21/2 hrs.). Beyond the Kurhaus we ascend on the left bank of the Krummbach, (10 min.) cross it, traverse pastures and wood, passing many chalets, and mount the

Bettelberg to the top.

The Iffigensee (6826'), 31/2 hrs., is also worth seeing. By the (2 hrs.) Iffigen Inn (see below) we turn to the right to the (1/2 hr.) Stieren-Iffigenalp (5512'; refreshmts.). The path, steep and stony at places, then ascends to the (1 hr.) saddle which bounds the lake, and leads round its bank to the fight (where Edelweiss abounds) to the (1/4 hr.) chalet at the W. end. — At the base of the Niesenhorn (9113'), 3/4 hr. higher up, is the Wildhorn Club Hut (about 7880'), from which the "Wildhorn (10,706') is ascended in 21/23 hrs. without difficulty. The route ascends the moraine of the Dungel Glacier, the arete to the N.E. of the Pfaffenhorn, and the crest of the glacier to the summit: splendid view of the Jura, the Schwarzwald, the Tödi, Mte. Leone, Mte. Rosa, Mt. Blanc, Mte. Viso, and parti-cularly of the Plaine Morte on the Wildstrubel, and of the Diablerets. Descent, if preferred, to the S. by the Glacier du Brozet to the Hôtel Sanetsch at Zanfleuron (21/2-3 hrs.; see p. 225).

The "Rohrbachstein (9690'; 61/2 hrs., with guide) is a capital point of view, free from difficulty. From the (4 hrs.) Rawyl Pass (see below) we turn to the left and mount to the (11/2 hr.) saddle between the Rohrbachstein and the Wetzsteinhorn, and to the summit in 1 hr. more. Fossils

The Wildstrubel (W. peak 10,670; central peak 10,667; E. peak 10.676') is best ascended from the Rawyl Pass. From the Iffigen-Inn, where the night is spent, to the Rawyl 2 hrs.; we then ascend to the left to the height between the Weisshorn and the Rohrbachstein (21/2 hrs.), cross the Glacier de la Plaine Morte, and mount the slopes of a snow-arête to the W. summit in 21/2 hrs., and the central peak in 1/2 hr. more (from Iffigen 71/2 hrs. in all). From the Räzliberg (see above) a steep path ascends the Fluhwande above the Siebenbrunnen to the (2 hrs.) lonely Fluhseeli (6710); thence over debris, moraine, and the Räzligletscher to the W. peak (5 hrs.)— A third route (toilsome) ascends steeply from the (21,2 hrs.) Ritzberg Alp (see above; bed of hay) to the Laufbodenhorn (8878); then close past the summit to the Thierberg Glacier, and past the Gletscherhorn (9672) to the snow-slope of the Räzli Glacier to the W. and the central peak (8 hrs. from Ritzberg). Descent by the Ammertengletscher difficult. Over the Lämmerngletscher to the Gemmi, see below.

From Lenk to Gsteig (7 hrs.): over the Trüttlisberg (6713') to (41/2 hrs.) Lauenen (p. 225), and thence over the Krinnen (5463') to (2½ hrs.) Gsteig (p. 225). Path bad at places (guide 10-12 fr.), see R. 66.

FROM LENK TO SAANEN (p. 182) 6 hrs., path over the Reulissenberg or Zwitzer Egg (5636'), and down the Turbachthal. — To Adelboden over the Hahnenmoos, see p. 171. Over the Ammerten Pass (8032'), to the S.E. of the Ammertengrat (8580'), interesting (7 hrs., with guide).

FROM LENK TO THE GEMMI over the Lämmernjoch (10,275') 10-11 hrs.,

toilsome. From the Siebenbrunnen the route leads past the Fluhseeli to the Räzligletscher (see above), and to the left over the Wildstrubel Glacier to the Joch, lying close below the W. peak of the Wildstrubel (see above; ascended from the pass in 1/2 hr.). Descent over the crevassed Lämmern-gletscher to the Gemmi (p. 174). Or we may ascend from the Rawyl Pass ever the Glacier de la Plaine Morte to the Joch, a longer route, but less steep (see above).

The RAWYL ROUTE (at first a carriage-road) gradually ascends on the W. side of the valley to  $(1^{1}/_{4} M.)$  the left bank of the Iffigenbach and the pleasant Pöschenriedthal. The road ends 2 M. farther on. By the (5 min.) \*Iffigenfall (4483' at the base) the

bridle-path ascends to the right. After 20 min. we turn, above the fall, into a wooded valley, through which the Iffigenbach dashes over its narrow rocky bed, and traverse a level dale (with the precipices of the Rawyl on the left) to the (1/2 hr.) chalet of Iffigen (5253'; rustic Inn). Here we turn sharply to the left (fingerpost), ascend through a small wood on a stony slope, skirt the face of a cliff, cross (10 min.) a brook, and reach (50 min.) a stone hut on a height overlooking the Simmenthal. We next skirt the W. side of the small (3/4 hr.) Rawyl-See (7743') and reach (1/4 hr.) the cross (la Grande Croix) which marks the boundary of Bern and Valais and the summit of the Rawyl (7943'; 41/4 hrs. from Lenk), with a refugehut adjacent. The pass consists of a desolate stony plateau (Plan des Roses), enclosed by lofty and partially snow-clad mountains: to the W. the long Mittaghorn (8842'); S.W., the Schneidehorn (9640') and the snow-clad Wildhorn (10,722'); S., the broad Rawylhorn (9541') and the Wetzsteinhorn (9114'); E., the Rohrbachstein (9690'; see above); N.E., the extremities of the glaciers of the Weisshorn (9882').

Beyond the pass the path is bad. It passes a second small lake, and (3/4 hr.) reaches the margin of the S. slope, which affords a limited, but striking \*View of the mountains of the Valais. It descends (leaving the dirty chalets of Armillon, 6926', to the left) a steep rocky slope, and (1/2 hr.) crosses a bridge in the valley (5970'; a good spring here). Instead of descending to the left to the chalets of (1/4 hr.) Nieder-Rawyl (Fr. les Ravins, 5768'). we ascend slightly by a narrow path to the right, and skirt the hill-side. Then (25 min.) a steep ascent, to avoid the Kändle (see below); 20 min., a cross on the top of the hill (6330'), whence we again descend to (1/2 hr.) Prax Combeira (5344'), a group of huts; and lastly a long, fatiguing descent by a rough, stony path, ascending at places, to (11/2 hr.) Ayent (3400'; 33/4 hrs.) from the pass; Inn of the curé, good wine).

The footpath from Nieder-Rawyl to Ayent, shorter by 1 hr., leads by the so-called 'Kändle' (i.e. channel), Fr. Sentier du Bisse, along the edge of a water-conduit skirting a steep slope 1300' in height. Being little more than 1' in breadth, the path is only practicable for persons with steady heads.

The path, which now improves, next leads by Grimisuat (2894') and Champlan to (2 hrs.) Sion (p. 283;  $10^{1/2}$  hrs. from Lenk).

## 56. From Thun through the Simmenthal to Saanen.

34½ M. Diligence twice daily (8 a.m. and 12 noon) direct to Saanen in 8½ hrs. (fare 9 fr. 35, coupé 11 fr. 55 c.); another to Zweisimmen daily at 4 p.m. in 5 hrs. 40 min. — One-horse carr. to Zweisimmen 28, two-horse 50 fr., to Saanen 35 or 60, to Château d'Oex 40 or 70, to Aigle 80 or 150 fr.

The road skirts the Lake of Thun as far as (3 M.) Gwatt (Schäfle; Post), where the Spiez road diverges to the left, and gradually ascends towards the Niesen (p. 138). On a hill to the right rises the

slender tower of Strättligen (p. 137). At the bottom of the valley flows the Kander, in an artificial channel. The road follows its left bank, and then the left bank of the Simme, which falls into the Kander near Reutigen, a prettily situated place.

6 M. Brothusi (\*Hirsch), with a picturesque old castle on the hill-side. (To the E., 1 M., lies the substantial village of Wimmis, p. 137.) The road passes through a defile (Porte) between the Simmenfluh and the Burgfluh into the Simmenthal (locally called the

Siebenthal), a fertile valley with numerous villages.

81/2 M. Latterbach (2303'; Bär). To the S. is the Diemtigthal. FROM LATTERBACH TO MATTEN a shorter, but uninteresting route (7 hrs.) leads through the Diemtigthal. At Latterbach it crosses the Simme and follows the right bank of the Kirel (passing the village of Diemtigen on the hill to the right) and then the left bank to Wampffen and (21/4 hrs.) Tschuepis (3763'), where the valley divides into the Maniggrund to the right and the Schwendenthal to the left. We follow the latter, which after 3/4 hr. again divides at Warttannen (3970'). The path now diverges from the road, ascends to the W. through the Grimbachthal to the (2 hrs.) Grimmi (6644'), a little-frequented pass, and descends through the fertile Fermelthal to (2 hrs.) Matten (p. 178).

10 M. Erlenbach (2320'; \*Krone; \*Löwe), with well-built wood-

en houses.

The 'Stockhorn (7195') is sometimes ascended hence by experts in 41'2 hrs.; better from Thun, by Amsoldingen and Ober-Stocken ('Bär, rustic) in 512 hrs., or from Blumenstein (p. 137) by the Wahlalp in 4 hrs; descent, if preferred, by the Wahlalp to Bad Weissenburg, which is reached by means of ladders. Splendid flora and grand view.

141/2 M. Weissenburg (2418'; \*Hôt. Weissenbourg), a group of

neat houses.

In a steep gorge, so narrow at places as almost to exclude the sun, about 114 M. to the N.W., lies the favourite "Weissenburg-Bad, or Bunschi-Bad (2770'; a drive of 20 min., for which 4 fr. are demanded). The mineral water, impregnated with sulphate of lime (70°; at its source Sl°), and beneficial for bronchial affections, is used exclusively for drinking. The Neue Bad, situated in a sheltered basin, consists of two large houses (reading and billiard rooms; post and telegraph office; pens. 101/2-13 fr.); the Alte Bad, buried in the ravine 1,2 M. higher up, is inferior (pension 5-7 fr.). The baths, with the extensive pine-forests round them, belong to Messrs. Hauser.

FROM WEISSENBURG TO THE GURNIGELBAD (6 hrs.). Attractive path through the Klus, passing the Morgelenbachfall, 200' high, and the Morgelenalp to the (31/2 hrs.) Bürglen-Sattel (6434'); then down (passing Bad Schwefelberg, 11/4 M. to the left) to the Gantrist Pass (5217'), with a charming view, and over the Obere Gurnigel to the (11/4 hr.) Gurnigelbad (p. 133).

201/2 M. Boltigen (2726'; \*Hôt. Imobersteg, Bär, both moderate), a thriving village with handsome houses, is reached beyond the Simmenegg, or Enge, a defile formed by two rocks between which the road passes. Above the village rise the two peaks of the Mittagfluh (6198'). To the left peep the snow-fields to the E. of the Rawyl (p. 180). The coal-mines in a side-valley near Reidenbach (2756'; 3/4 M. from Boltigen) account for the sign of the inn (a miner).

FROM REIDENBACH TO BULLE, 24 M., a new road. A little above Reidenbach it diverges to the right and ascends in numerous windings (which footpaths cut off) to the (6 M.) pass of the Kilchmoos (4941). It then descends gradually (preferable to the bad footpath) to (3 M.) Jaun, Fr. Bellegarde (3336; Hôt. de la Cascade, poor), a pretty village with a

waterfall 86 high. (Path to the Schwarzsee-Bad by Neuschels, 3 hrs., see below.) [A cart-track to the S. ascends on the left bank of the Jaunbach to (1\frac{1}{2}\text{ hr.}) Ablantschen (4280'; Inn). at the foot of the bare rocky chain of the Gastlose (6542'). Easy passes thence over the Grubenberg (5413), to the S. of the Dent de Ruth (7674'), to (3 hrs.) Saanen, and over the Schlündi to (2\frac{1}{2}\text{ hrs.}) Reichenstein (see below).] We next traverse the beautiful pastures of the Jaunthal or Bellegarde Valley, which yield excellent Gruyère cheese (see below), and the picturesque Defile de la Tzintre to (71/2 M.) Charmey, Ger. Galmis (2957'; "Tanne; Stern), a well-to-do village and a summer resort, charmingly situated. Fine view from the church. The road next passes Crésus, Châtel, and the ruin of Mont-Salvens (rare flora). crosses the Jaun, and beyond Broc the Sarine, and leads through wood to La Tour-de-Trême (p. 227) and (71/2 M.) Bulle (p. 226).—From Crésus (see above) a pleasant route leads by Cerniat and the old monastery of Valsainte, and over the Chésalette (4659') to the (31/2 hrs.) Schwarzsee, are the sequestered but well-kept Baths of Schwefelberg (4573'), with springs impregnated with lime, whence a bridle-path crosses the Gantrist Pass (see above) to (2\frac{1}{2}\text{ hrs.}) Bad Blumenstein (p. 136).

The road crosses the Simme at (2 M.) Garstatt and turns suddenly round the Laubeggstalden rock, passing a fine waterfall. We recross the stream and pass the ruined castle of Mannenberg to (3 M.)—

25½ M. Zweisimmen (3215'; pop. 2222; \*Krone; \*Hôt. Simmenthal; Bär), the chief village in the valley, with an old church, situated in a broad basin on the Kleine Simme. Pleasant views from the churchyard, and from Schloss Blankenburg, now containing public offices and a prison, ½ hr. to the S.E. (p. 179).

The road ascends gradually for 5 M.. crossing the Schlündibach at (3½ M.) Reichenstein. (To Abläntschen, see above.) In a pine-clad valley on the left flows the Kleine Simme, and the road crosses five or six deep lateral ravines. At the top of the hill (4227'; Inn) begin the Saanen-Möser, a broad Alpine valley. sprinkled with innumerable chalets and cottages. A striking view is gradually disclosed of the frowning Rüblihorn (7570'), the barometer of the surrounding country (comp. p. 90), the serrated Gumfluh (8068'), the snow-flelds of the Sanetsch beyond it, and lastly the huge Gelten Glacier (p. 225) to the left. Lower down we obtain a fine survey of the Turbach, Lauenen, and Gsteig valleys (p. 224).

34½ M. Saanen, Fr. Gessenay (3382'; pop. 3786; \*Grand Logis, or Gross-Landhaus. R. 2½ fr.; Hôt. Hauswirth; Ours, plain), is the capital of the upper valley of the Saane (Sarine). The inhabitants rear cattle and manufacture the famous Gruyère and Vacherin cheese.

To Gsteig, and over the Col de Pillon to Aigle, see p. 225; over the Sanetsch to Sion, see p. 225.

FROM SAANEN TO CHÂTEAU D'OEX (p. 229) 7 M.: diligence twice daily in 11/3 hr., by Rougemont, or Rothenberg (Pens. Cottier, prettily situated, reasonable), the frontier between cantons Bern and Vand, where the language changes from German to French, and Flendruz.

# IV. WESTERN SWITZERLAND. LAKE OF GENEVA. LOWER VALLEY OF THE RHONE.

57. From Bern to Neuchâtel	154
58. From Neuchâtel to Chauxdefonds and Locle	187
Tête de Rang; Col des Loges, 187. — From Convers to	101
Bienne through the Val St. Imier, 187. — Côtes du Doubs:	
Moulin de la Mort, 188. — From Locle to Morteau; Col des Roches; Lac des Brenets; Saut du Doubs, 188.	
	400
59. From Neuchâtel to Pontarlier through the Val de Travers	188
Creux du Van, 189. — Ravine of the Raisse, 189. 60. From Neuchâtel to Lausanne	190
Gorges de l'Areuse, 191. — Chasseron, 192.	100
61. From Bern to Lausanne (Vevey)	192
From Flamatt to Laupen, 192. — From Freiburg to	102
Payerne and Yverdon, 194. — Schwarzseebad; Berra, 194.	
Payerne and Yverdon, 194. — Schwarzseebad; Berra. 194. — From Romont to Bulle, 195. — Signal de Chexbres;	
from Chexbres to Vevey, 195.	400
62. From Lausanne to Payerne and Lyss	196
From Morat to Neuchâtel, 197. — From Aarberg to Bern, 197.	
63. From Lausanne to Pontarlier by Vallorbe	197
From Romainmotier to Le Pont, 198. — Lac de Joux;	
Dent de Vaulion. From Le Pont to Le Brassus, 198.	460
64. Geneva and Environs	198
Bois de la Bâtie; Ferney; Salève; Voirons, etc., 207.	
	000
Lake of Geneva, N. Bank.	208
Divonne; the Dôle, 210. — Signal de Bougy; Gimel; Col de Marcheiruz, 211. — From Lausanne to Echal-	
lens, 214. — Hauteville and Blonay; the Pleiades, 216.	
- Excursions from Montreux; Glion; Gorge du Chau-	
- Excursions from Montreux; Glion; Gorge du Chauderon; Rocher de Naye, etc., 218 FromAigle to Villars; Chamossaire; Corbeyrier, 221 From Bex to Les	
lars; Chamossaire; Corbeyrier, 221. — From Bex to Les	
Plans, 222. — Baths of Lavey; Morcles, 223. — Pissevache; Gorge du Trient, 223. — Arpille; Pierre-à-Voir, 224.	
66. From Saanen to Aigle over the Col de Pillon	224
The Lauenenthal, 225. — From Gsteig to Sion over the	~~1
Sanetsch, 225. — Excursions from Ormont Dessus; Creux-	
de-Champ, Palette, Oldenhorn, Diableret, etc., 225. —	
From Ormont Dessus to Villars or Gryon over the Pas	
de la Croix. Pic de Chaussy; Leysin, 226.	226
67. From Bulle to Château d'Oex and Aigle Ascent of the Moléson from Bulle or Albeuve, 227. —	220
From Montbovon over the Jaman to Montreux or Vevey, 223.	
68. From Bex to Sion. Pas de Cheville	229
69. From Geneva to St. Maurice by Bouveret. Lake of	
Geneva, S. Bank. Val d'Illiez	231
From Thonon to Samoëns. Valley of the Drance, 231.	~01
Ascent of the Blanchard from St. Gingolph, and to Port	
Valais, 232. — Excursions from Champery; Culet; Dent du Midi; Tour Sallières; Dents Blanches; from Cham-	
du Midi; Tour Sallières; Dents Blanches; from Cham-	
péry to Samoëns and Sixt (Col de Coux, Col de la Golise, Col de Sagerou, etc.). 233. 234.	
002 de 110dentaj 5/10172 de 27. 27.11	

#### 57. From Bern to Neuchâtel.

41 M. Railway in 13 4 23/4 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 20, 3 fr. 80 c.). Bern see p. 129; from Bern to (21 M.) Bienne see p. 11. (Münsterthal Railway to Bâle see R. 2; by St. Imier to Chauxdefonds see p. 187.) Near the beautiful avenues, to the S.W. of Bienne, the train reaches the Lake of Bienne (1424'; 91/2 M. long, 21.5 M. broad). As the train skirts the W. bank, we obtain a very pleasing view of the lake, enhanced in clear weather by the distant Alps. — Beyond (271/2 M.) Twann, Fr. Douanne (\*Bär), we pass a fall of the Twannbach. 29 M. Ligerz, Fr. Gleresse.

To the left, in the lake, lies the Isle of St. Peter, clothed with no the left, in the lake, hes the lake of St. Feter, choined with beautiful old oaks, vineyards, and fruit-trees, where Rousseau spent two months in 1765. (The so-called Schaffnerhaus), in which his room is shown is now a good inn.) Boat from Twann or from Ligerz, there and back, 4. from Neuveville 6 fr. — The lake having been lowered by the construction of an artificial channel for the lower Zihl, the island of St. Peter is now connected on the S. side with the smaller Kanincher-

Insel, and with the mainland near Cerlier (see below).

301 3 M. Neuveville, Ger. Neuenstadt \*Faucon; Trois Poissons), a pleasant little town (2270 inh.), the last in Canton Bern, is the first place where French is spoken. The Museum, near the station (adm. 50c.), and the house of Dr. Gross contain interesting antiquities from the lake-dwellings and the Burgundian wars. On the Schlossberg (1752'), 20 min. from the station, stands a ruined castle of the Bishops of Bale (fine view from the top and on the way up), near which the Béon forms a waterfall (often dry in summer).

To the N. of Neuveville rises the (31/2 hrs.) \*Chasseral (5280'; Chalet-Hôtel du Chasseral, with 20 beds, at the top, fair), or Gestler, in three terraces, studded on the S. side with numerous villages amid green meadows. The view, grander than from the Weissenstein (p. 14), embraces W. Switzer-

and, the Black Forest, the Vosges, and the Alps. — From Bienne (p. 10) a road ascends nearly to the top (12 M.). The most direct ascent is from St. Imier (2½-3 hrs.; see p. 187).

The old town of Cerlier, or Erlach (Ours), lies opposite Neuveville, at the N. foot of the wooded Jolimont (1980; 3/4 hr.), a charming point of view. The 'Teufelsbürde' is a group of large erratic blocks on the summit. — Near Cerlier on the E. bank of the lake, at Lüscherz, and at Wirters & Institute of the lake of the lake well ings have been Morigen, farther N., numerous remains of ancient lake-dwellings have been discovered.

Near (33 M.) Landeron we guit the Lake of Bienne; the little town lies on the left; farther E, rises the Jolimont (see above). 341/2 M. Cressier, with its church on a lofty rock; 351/2 M. Cornaux. Beyond a tunnel the train reaches (38 M.) St. Blaise, skirts the slope of the mountain, and beyond another tunnel affords a survey of the Lake of Neuchâtel (1427'), which it soon reaches. The lake, the Roman Lacus Ebrodunensis, the level of which has lately been lowered 6' by the enlargement of its outlet, is 25 M. long and 4-6 M. broad (greatest depth 500'). Near the N.E. end the Thiele or Zihl emerges from the lake. The smiling, vineclad W. bank, above which rise the abrupt Jura Mts., affords an extensive view, from the Bernese Alps to Mont Blanc; but the lake itself is far inferior in beauty to those of the higher Alps.

41 M. Neuchatel. — RAILWAY STATION on the hill-side above the town, 1 M. from the lake. Omnibus between the post-office (close to the principal *Place*, by the lake) and the station 30c., box 15c. (under 50lbs.). Persons bound for the museum or other points in the N. part of the town may descend the path and steps to the left, but the main road leads to the hotels on the lake. - STEAMBOAT on the Lake of Neuchâtel, see pp. 190, 197.

Hotels on the lake, — STEAMBOAT on the Lake of Neuchätel, see pp. 180, 191.

Hotels. \*Bellevue, in an open situation on the lake, R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 4-5, omnibus 1 fr.; Grand Hôt. du Lac, near the lake, R., L., & A. from 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, D. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, omnibus <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> fr.; Hôt. des Alpes, at the station, well spoken of; Faucon, R. 2-3, D. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> fr.; \*Hôt. du Solell and Hôt. du Commerce, near the post-office; Hôt. du Port. — Pens. Borel (Villa Surville), well situated above the town, 4-5 fr. R. extra.

Cafés. Beer at the Tonhalle, at the upper end of the Rue du Seyon, and the Brasserie Strauss, next the Hôtel du Lac. Cercle du Musée, in the Palais Dupeyrou (p. 186; a club to which strangers are admitted). Several other cafés at the harbour. — Rail Restaurant D. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> fr.

Several other cafés at the harbour. - Rail. Restaurant, D. 21/2 fr.

Neuchâtel (1433'; 16,000 inh.), Ger. Neuenburg, the capital of the canton of that name (formerly a principality of the Orange family, under Prussian sway from 1707 to 1814, when it joined the Confederation, and finally given up by Prussia in 1857), is charmingly situated on the Lake of Neuchâtel, at the base and on the slopes of the Jura. The modern part of the town, with its handsome houses, grounds, and \*Quay a mile long, lies on the lake, occupying a strip of land partly formed by the deposits brought down by the Seyon from the Chasseral. It commands a fine view of the Alps from Pilatus to Mont Blanc. In 1839, in order to gain building room, the Seyon was carried into the lake above the town by means of the Tunnel de la Trouée du Seyon, 176 yds. long.

The Chateau, on the hill above the town, the oldest part of which, dating from the Burgundian period, was restored in 1866, is now the seat of the cantonal government. Near it is the \*Temple DU HAUT, an abbey-church of the 12th century. The choir contains a handsome Gothic monument with 15 life-size figures, erected in 1372 by Count Louis of Neuchâtel, and restored in 1840. There are also memorial-stones to the Prussian governor General v. Zastrow (d. 1836), and the reformer Farel (d. 1565). — The Place in front of the church is adorned with a Statue of Farel, erected in 1875. The platform on the N.E. side of the church affords a fine survey of the lake and the Bernese Alps. A great part of the cloisters on the W. side is new.

The Collège, on the lake, contains a valuable natural history collection, founded by Agassiz (p. 168) and Coulon, a considerable library, antiquities from lake-dwellings, etc. (open on Thurs. and Sun., 2-4; at other times 50 c.). A little to the S. rises a bronze statue, erected in 1855, of David de Purry (d. 1786), a native of Neuchâtel, who bequeathed 41/2 million francs to the town.

On the lake, farther to the N., beyond the Collège Municipal, is the new Musée des Beaux-Arts, a handsome Renaissance building, completed in 1884, containing an interesting Collection of Antiquities on the groundfloor, and the municipal Picture Gallery,

a collection chiefly of modern Swiss works, on the first floor (adm. to each collection  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr., free on Sun. 1-4 and Thurs. 10-12).

Two rooms at the entrance contain portraits of Prussian Kings from Frederick I. to Frederick William IV., and numerous other reminiscences of the period of Prussian rule. The finest works in the next rooms are: Anker: Sunday afternoon; Retreat of the French army under Bourbaki, in Feb. 1871; A. H. Berthoud: The Jungfrau; Ruin of Weissenau; L. Berthoud: Crossing the Tiber; The Frohnalp; F. Berthoud, Young Savoyard; Calame: Rosenlaui Glacier; "Monte Rosa; Coppel, Binaldo and Armida; K. Girardet: "Huguenot assembly surprised by Rom. Cath. soldiery; Cromwell reproached by his daughter Mrs. Claypole for the condemnation of Charles I.; Old Franciscan monastery at Alexandria; Landscape in the Val de Travers; E. Girardet: A father's blessing; The confession; Gleyre, Hercules and Omphale; Grosclaude: The Doge Marino Falieri; 'Vive le vin de 1834'; Isabey, Sea-piece; Jacquand, Arrest of Rousseau in 1762; A. de Meuron: Piazza in Capri; The Bernina Pass; Pasture near Iseltwald; M. de Meuron: View of Rome with the Baths of Caracalla; Modern Rome; The Walensee; The Linthhal near Näfels; The great oak; Moritz, Henry II. of Longueville in the château of Colombier; L. Robert: "Basilica of S. Maria Fuori le Mura near Rome, after the fire of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew; Ch. Tschaggeny, Flemish bridal procession of the 17th cent.; E. Tschaggeny, Mother and child pursued by a bull; C. Vernet, Bivouack of Cossacks. Also a number of casts, watercolours, drawings, and engravings.

Next the museum is an interesting 'Sepulcre Préhistorique', discovered among the lake-dwellings at Auvernier in 1876.

— Near the museum, <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. from the lake, is the Palais Rougemont or Dupeyrou, with a pleasant garden. On the ground-floor is the Cercle du Musée (p. 185). At the back is a building containing the Musée Challande, a collection of stuffed Alpine animals (1 fr.).

The Observatory, erected for the benefit of the watch-manufacturers, is in telegraphic communication with Chauxdefonds and Locle (p. 188). The adjoining Mail, a grass-plot planted with trees, commands a charming view of the lake and the Alps.

Neuchâtel is noted for its Charitable Institutions, such as the *Municipal Hospital*, founded by David de Purry (p. 185), the *Pourtalès Hospital*, near the Bern gate, and the *Préfargier Lunatic Asylum*, 3 M. from Neuchâtel, erected by M. de Meuron in 1844.

Asylum, 3 M. from Neuchātel, erected by M. de Meuron in 1844. The \*Chaumont (3845'; \*Hôtel du Chaumont, a large house near the top, 3700', pens. 6-9 fr.; Hôtel du Château, lower down, 3 min. to the S.E.), a spur of the Jura, rising to the N., is the finest point of view near Neuchâtel. The footpath to it diverges from the Chauxdefonds road, 11/4 M. from Neuchâtel, and leads to the top in 11/2 hr. (carriage-road 1/2 hr. longer; omnibus twice a day in summer, up 11/2, down 11/4 fr.; carr. with one horse 10, with two horses 20 fr.). Near the hotels at the top are a chapel and a schoolhouse. The view (indicator of the Swiss Alpine Club at the top; good panorama by Imfeld) embraces the lakes of Neuchâtel, Morat, and Bienne, the towns of Soleure, Bern, Freiburg, and the fertile hill-country lying between them, with the Alpine chain from the Sentis to Mont Blanc in the background. The afternoon light is best, but a perfectly clear horizon is rare. — An attractive route, following the mountain-ridge the whole way, leads in 4 hrs. from the Chaumont to the Chasseral (p. 184). — Nearer the town there are pleasant wood-walks: to the Roche de l'Ermitage, Pierre à Bot. Gorges du Seyon, Chanelaz (p. 190), etc. — \*Gorges de l'Areuse, see p. 191; \*Tôte de Rang, see p. 187. — Numerous Celtic remains have been found at La Têne, near Marin (Pens. Nusslé, moderate), not far from St. Blaise (p. 184).

# 58. From Neuchâtel to Chauxdefonds and Locle.

RAILWAY (Jura, Bern, & Lucerne) from Neuchâtel viâ Chauxdefonds to (231/2 M.) Locle in 21/4 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 40, 4 fr. 10, 3 fr. 15 c.). This route,

as far as Hauts-Geneveys, is very attractive; views to the left.

Neuchâtel, p. 185. The train skirts the slopes behind the town and the castle, at first running parallel to the Lausanne line, crosses the Seyon, and beyond a tunnel of 748 yds. affords a superb \*View of the lake and the Alps, which improves as we ascend (Bernese Alps to the E.; Mont Blanc to the S.). 3 M. Corcelles (1879). Two tunnels.

7 M. Chambrelien, beautifully situated almost perpendicularly above the valley of the Areuse (p. 189). Fine view near the Buffet. The train backs out from the station towards the N.E. and skirts a wooded chain of hills. To the right is the fertile Val de Ruz, watered by the Seyon, with its numerous villages, above which rises the Chaumont (p. 186).

 $10^{1/2}$  M. Les Geneveys-sur-Coffrane (2870'). Then (12½ M.) Les Hauts-Geneveys (3136'), the highest point of view on the

line, where Mont Blanc becomes very conspicuous.

The **Tete** de **Rang** (4668'; Inn), ascended in 11/4 hr. from Hauts-Geneveys (by a lane to the left, 10 min. beyond the village), commands a magnificent and extensive view of the Jura westwards to the plateau of a magnine and extensive view of the Jura westwards to the place of the Langres, of the Vosges, and of the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc and the mountains of Geneva. — A path leads hence along the hill to the "Gol des Loges (4219'; "Hôtel à la Vue des Alpes), on the road from Neuchâtel to Chauxdefonds. View similar, but less extensive. Descent either to (1½ M.) Hauts-Geneveys or to (3 M.) Chauxdefonds.

The train passes through a tunnel, 2 M. long, under the Col des Loges (7min.) to (16 M.) Les Convers, a solitary station in a rock-

girt valley, 1 M. from the village of that name.

From Convers to Bienne, 30 M., railway in 11/2 hr. (4 fr. 80, 3 fr. 40, 2 fr. 40 c.). The line traverses the industrious Val St. Imier, watered by the Suze or Scheuss, and passes the village of Les Convers. 7 M. Renan; by the Suze of Scheuss, and passes the village of Les Convers. 1 M. Renan; 1912 M. Sonviller, with the picturesque ruins of the castle of Erguel on a pine-clad rock. 11 M. St. Imier, Ger. St. Imer (2670'; 7114 inh.; Couronne; Hôt. de Ville; 'Hôt. des Treize Cantons), capital of the valley, with considerable watch-manufactories. (Ascent of the Chasseral, p. 184, by a bridlepath, 21/2-3 hrs). — 121/2 M. Villeret; 15 M. Courtelary-Cormoret; 17 M. Cortebert; 19 M. Corgémont. 20 M. Sonceboz, and thence to (30 M.) Bienne,

Beyond a tunnel, 3/4 M. long (3 min.), under Mont Sagne, and

a shorter one, we reach -

 $18^{1}/_{2}$  M. La Chaux-de-Fonds (3254'; 22,456 inh.; \*Fleur de Lys, R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1 fr.; \*Lion d'Or), an important watch-making town, lying in a remote Alpine valley, nearly as high as the top of Snowdon, and badly supplied with water. The climate is ungenial, fruittrees are rare, and corn only ripens in warm summers. The division of labour is here carried out to its fullest extent, each part of the watch being made by a distinct class of workmen. If time permit, the traveller may visit the Church with its skilfully vaulted roof and fine pulpit, and the Collège, containing the municipal picture-gallery (good pictures by Swiss masters), the library, etc.

From Chauxdefonds to the "Moulin de la Mort in the picturesque Côtes du Doubs, a pleasant day's excursion. The road leads past the "Restaur. Bel-Air to Le Basset, descends through wood towards the Doubs (Restaur. de Brenetet), and skirts its bank to (9 M.) Biaufond. Then by boat to (1/2 hr.) Les Refrains, and on foot through grand and wild scenery to the (3/4 hr.) Moulin de la Mort (refreshm.). Opposite is the curious Passage des Echelles, used by the inhabitants. — Here, and for several leagues farther N., the Doubs forms the boundary between France and Switzerland. Interesting walk through its narrow and picturesque rocky valley to La Goule, (41/2 M.) Bief d'Etoz, and (41/2 M.) Seignelégier (Cheval Blanc), whence a diligence runs several times daily to Tavannes and Glovelier (p. 9).

A pleasant footpath leads to the W. of La Chaux-de-Fonds to (11/4 hr.) Les Planchettes (Restaur.) and the (11/2 hr.) Saut du Doubs (see below).

The railway bends suddenly to the S.W. — 21 M. Eplatures.

231/2 M. Le Locle (3020'; 10,464 inh.; \*Hôt. des Trois Rois; Hôt. du Jura; Hôt. National), famed for its watches and jewellery. (Chronometers at Ulysse Nardin's.)

FROM LOCLE TO MORTEAU (Besançon), 8 M., railway in 35 min. This new line facilitates the excursion to the Saut du Doubs (see below), and the road from the Col des Roches to the river is also very interesting. — 1½ M. Col-des-Roches, the station for Les Brenets (see below). To the right, the Col with its tunnel (see below); the line passes through another tunnel, then through a second, and descends into the valley of the Doubs, affording picturesque views to the right. — 4 M. Villers-le-Lac, a French locality of 3053 inh., 1 M. to the S.E. of the Lac des Brenets. The line skirts the right bank of the Doubs, and then traverses the river. 8 M. Morteau, a little town of 2042 inh., pleasantly situated on the left bank (custom house examination for travellers coming from Locle). Hence to Besancon 40 M. (see Baedeker, le Nord de la France).

Locle). Hence to Besançon 40 M. (see Baedeker, le Nord de la France). Col des Roches. Lac des Brenets. Saut du Doubs. From the station of Col-des-Roches a road leads to (2 M.) Les Brenets. Near the station, on the left, we pass a large subterranean mill, driven by the Bied which has been diverted by a tunnel 892! long. The road passes through the Col des Roches, a barrier of rocks which here closes the valley, by means of a tunnel begun in 1799, renewed and enlarged after a landslip in 1870, and then divides: to the left to Morteau, to the right to Les Brenets. The latter branch leads through a rock-gallery, affording a fine view of the upper valley of the Doubs. Lower down. the Bied issues from its tunnel (see above), forming a waterfall. About 1½ M. from the Col we reach a second gallery, beyond which we descend to the (1/4 M.) pretty village of Les Brenets ("Couronne; "Lion d'Or), and (3/4 M.) the "Lac des Brenets, a lake 3 M. in length, which the Doubs forms above the waterfall. A boat (3 fr., there and back; preferable to the path over the rocks, and also to the small, steamboat which plies on Sundays) now conveys us down the dark-green lake, gradually narrowing between precipitous wooded rocks, and presenting a series of very picturesque scenes. In 35 min. we reach the "Saut du Doubs ("Hôt. du Saut du Doubs, with garden, on the Swiss side; Hôt. de France, unpretending, on the French side), a picturesque waterfall 80' high, of which we obtain a fine view from a point high above it (6 min. from the French inn). Thence to the foot of the fall, 5 min. more.

# 59. From Neuchâtel to Pontarlier through the Val de Travers.

33 M. RAILWAY in 18/4-28/4 hrs.; fares 6 fr. 10, 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 55 c. (From Pontarlier to Paris by Dijon, express in 10½ hrs.; from Bern to Paris 14½ hrs.). This Jura Railway (comp. p. 187) also traverses a most picturesque country. The most striking points are between Neuchâtel and Noj-

raigue, between Boveresse and the last tunnel above St. Sulpice, and between St. Pierre de la Cluse and Pontarlier. Finest views to the left.

Neuchâtel, see p. 185. The line, running parallel with that to Yverdon (p. 190) as far as Auvernier, crosses the Seyon. Beyond a short tunnel under the Val de Travers road we enjoy a beautiful \*View of the lake and the Alps (comp. p. 187). The train skirts lofty vine-clad slopes, and crosses the Gorge of Serrières by a bold viaduct. In the valley is Suchard's large chocolate factory, and above it rises the small château of Beauregard.

4 M. Auvernier; the little town lies below, to the left (1480'; Hôtel du Lac, moderate). The train diverges to the right from the Yverdon line (p. 190), and as it ascends we enjoy an admirable view of the lake and the Alps. On entering the rocky and wooded ravine of the Areuse we observe the lofty viaduct of the Lausanne line (p. 191) far below us to the left. The last glimpse of the lake down this romantic valley is particularly picturesque. We soon enter a tunnel, high on the N. slope of the valley, almost under the station of Chambrelien (p. 187). Three more tunnels, before the second of which is the station of Champ du Moulin (2020'; Hôt. du Sentier des Gorges, trout) in a picturesque situation (hence to the Gorges de l'Areuse, see p. 191). An artificial conduit, 8 M. long, supplies Neuchâtel with spring water from this point.

12 M. Noiraigue (2360'), at the N. base of the Creux du Van. The valley, called the Val de Travers from this point to St. Sulpice, suddenly changes its character here, and the Areuse now flows calmly

through a grassy dale.

From Noiraigue a steep path ascends the \*Creux du Van (4807) in 2 hrs., a better route than from Boudry (p. 190) or St. Aubin (p. 191), as the striking view, extending from Pilatus to Mont Blanc, is suddenly revealed. At the top is a basin, 500' deep, shaped like a horse-shoe, and nearly 3 M. in circumference. When the weather is about to change, this 'hollow of the wind' is filled with surging white vapour, which rises and falls like the steam in a boiling cauldron, but does not quit the basin. The phenomenon seldom lasts above an hour. A gun-shot produces a rattling echo, resembling a volley of musketry. Beautiful view of the Alps from Pilatus to Mont Blanc. Rare plants and minerals are found here.

Beyond (14½ M.) Travers (2392') are asphalt-mines on the opposite side of the valley with a tunnel. (From Travers a branchline runs in the bottom of the valley vià Couvet, Môtiers, and Fleurier, to Buttes and St. Sulpice, p. 190.) — 17 M. Couvet (2418'; \*Bellevue), a pretty town. Here, and at Môtiers and Fleurier, excellent absinth is manufactured.

The line again ascends the N. slope of the valley. Opposite, far below, lies *Môtiers*(-Travers; 2415'; Maison de Ville), where, by permission of the Prussian governor Lord Keith, Rousseau spent some time after his expulsion from Yverdon by the government of Bern, and wrote his 'Lettres de la Montagne'.

The \*Ravine of the Raisse (affluent of the Areuse), with its picture sque rocks and waterfalls, deserves a visit. About  $^{1}/_{2}$  M. from Motiers we pass a bridge and follow the brook to the right, ascending a pretty wooded gorge. In 1 hr, we reach a new path, leading to the top (35 min.). From this point, with the aid of a guide or a good map, we may ascend the Chasseron (p. 192). — Behind Mötiers is the Grotte de Mötiers, a limestone cavern, one arm of which is  $3^{1}/2$  M. long. It may be safely explored for about  $^{1}/2$  M. (rough walking; swarms of bats). At the entrance is a waterfall.

19 M. Boveresse, above the village of the name. In the valley, farther on, is Fleurier (2454'; \*Couronne), with extensive watch factories. Beyond a long tunnel, we observe St. Sulpice (2557') below us, on the left. Scenery again very picturesque. Two bridges and two tunnels. In the valley, 1½ M. to the W. of Fleurier, the Areuse, which probably flows under ground from the Lac des Taillères, rises in the form of a considerable stream, soon capable of working a number of mills. Road and railway pass through the defile of La Chaine.

The line attains its highest point, and then enters a monotonous green valley with beds of peat. At (25 M.) Les Verrières Suisses (3060'; \*Balance), the last Swiss village, the French 'Army of the East' under Bourbaki crossed the frontier in Feb. 1871. The train enters France before reaching (26 M.) Les Verrières de Joux, or Verrières-Françaises (3015'). Near St. Pierre de La Cluse the scenery again becomes interesting. The defile of La Cluse, which railway and road both traverse, is fortified; on the left rises the ancient Fort de Joux, which was blown up with dynamite in 1877, overtopped by a new fort on a bold rock to the right. Mirabeau was imprisoned here in 1775 at the instance of his father; and in 1803 Toussaint l'Ouverture, the negro chieftain of St. Domingo, died in the fort, where he had been confined by Napoleon.

We cross the *Doubs*, which drains the *Lac de St. Point*,  $3^{1}/_{2}$  M. to the S.W., and follow its left bank to Pontarlier. Pretty scenery.

33 M. Pontarlier (2854'; 4675 inhab.; Hôtel de la Poste, Grande Rue, R. 2 fr.; Hôt. de la France; \*Rail. Restaur., D. incl. wine 3-4 fr.), a small town on the Doubs. Luggage examined here. Opposite the station are the Collège and the Telegraph Office. To the right as the station is entered, is the large Hospital, with a turret.

From Pontarlier to Cossonay and Vallorbe, see p. 198.

## 60. From Neuchâtel to Lausanne.

461/2 M. RAILWAY in 2-21/2 hrs.; fares 8 fr., 5 fr. 80, 4 fr. 20 c. (to Geneva in 23/4-5 hrs.; fares 13 fr. 10, 9 fr. 40, 6 fr. 80 c.). — Steamboat on the Lake of Neuchâtel between Neuchâtel and Morat (p. 197), and between Neuchâtel and Estavayer only (twice daily in 11/2 hr., corresponding with the train

to Freiburg, p. 194).

Neuchātel, see p. 185. Route to (4 M.) Auvernier, see p. 189. The Lausanne train, diverging from the Pontarlier line, quits the lake, to which it returns beyond Bevaix (see p.191). 5 M. Colombier (Maison de Ville), with an old château converted into a barrack, and beautiful avenues, yields excellent white wine. (On the lake, 1½ M. to the E., is the Chanélaz Hydrepathic, with pleasure-grounds and charming views; pens. 6-8 fr.) — 6 M. Boudry (1693'); the little town (1542'; Maison de Ville), the birthplace of Marat, lies below the line, on the right bank of the Areuse, 1 M. from the station.

The \*Gorges de l'Areuse are interesting. Leaving stat. Boudry, we cross the line (passing the viaduct on the left) and pass through the village of Troisrods. Before the last house we turn to the left, between walls, and descend in 20 min. to the entrance to the ravine. A path, hewn in the rock at places, affords striking views of the narrow, wooded gorge, above which the rocks and trees frequently meet. In 5 min. we come to a path to the left, leading to the Chalet aux Clées (donation for the use of the path expected). In 20 min. more we observe the Grotte aux Fours, above us, on the right, with a large entrance (easily accessible). Farther on, the Pontarlier railway runs above the gorge, on the right, and still higher is the carriage-road. We next reach (55 min.; 1 hr. 40 min. from Boudry station) the Champ du Moulin, picturesquely situated (station for several trains). — Perhaps a more convenient way of making this excursion is to take the train to Champ du Moulin and then to walk down through the Gorges to Boudry. Another path descends to the Gorges from Chambre-lien (p. 189). Noiraigue (p. 189) is 3 M. distant.

From Boudry to the Creux du Van (p. 189) 3 hrs.

Beyond Boudry the train is carried by a great viaduct over the deep valley of the Areuse. The stream falls into the lake near Cortaillod, where the best red wine in the canton is produced. 9 M. Bevaix (1568'). The line returns to the bank of the lake, which it follows to Yverdon. 11 M. Gorgier-St. Aubin; 14 M. Vaumarcus, with the fine well-preserved castle of that name. At (16 M.) Concise (1453'; Ecu de France) many traces of ancient lake-villages have been found. To the right, above, lies Corcelles, near which are three blocks of granite, 5' to 8' in height, placed in the form of a triangle, but not visible from the line. They are said to commemorate the battle of Grandson, but are more probably of Celtic origin. 18 M. Onnens-Bonvillars.

21 M. Grandson (Lion d'Or; Croix Rouge), a picturesque little town (1762 inh.) probably of Roman origin, has a handsome old Château of Baron de Blonay, now restored. (\*View from the terrace.) The old Church, Romanesque with a Gothic choir, which once belonged to a Benedictine abbey, contains columns with interesting capitals.

The château of Grandson, originally the seat of a family of that name and said to have been built about the year 1000, was taken by the Bern-Burgundy, who, contrary to the treaty, caused the Bernese garrison to be hanged or drowned. A few weeks later, on 3rd March, 1476, the Duke was surprised by the advancing Confederates near Grandson, and notwithstanding his numerical superiority (50,000 Burgundians, it is said, against 20,000 Swiss) was utterly defeated. Part of the enormous booty captured on the occasion is still preserved in the Swiss arsenals.

The train skirts the S.W. end of the lake, and crosses the Thièle or Toile near its influx into the lake.

24 M. Yverdon (1433'; 5968 inh.; \*Hôt. de Londres, R. & A. 2½, B. 1½ fr.; \*Croix Fédérale), the Roman Ebrodunum, is a thriving little town on the Toile, with pleasant promenades and fine views. The Château, erected by Duke Conrad of Zähringen in 1135, and the seat of Pestalozzi's famous school in 1805-25, is now occupied by the town-schools, a library, and a museum of Celtic, Roman, and other antiquities. To the S.E. (3/4 M.) are a Sulphur

Bath (pens. 7 fr.) and the adjoining Pens. de la Prairie, with ex-

tensive grounds.

The Chasseron (5285'), a height of the Jura, N.W. of Yverdon, commands a fine view. Diligence twice daily in 31/4 hrs. to Ste. Croix (3635'; Pens. Jacques; 11/2-2 hrs. from the top), noted for its musical boxes. — The Aiguille de Beaulmes (5128') and Mont Suchet (5236') are also fine points (31/2-4 hrs.; comp. p. 198).

From Yverdon to Payerne and Freiburg, see p. 194.

The train quits the lake, and enters the broad valley of the Toile. a stream formed by the confluence of the Orbe (p. 197) and the Talent near stat. Ependes. To the W. rises the long chain of the Jura: the Aiguille de Beaulmes and Mont Suchet (see above), between which in the distance are the Mont d'Or, the Dent de Vaulion (p. 198), and Mont Tendre. 30 M. Chavornay-Orbe (the small town of Orbe lies 11/2 M. to the N.W.; p. 197). Two tunnels under the Mauremont. Then (331/2 M.) Eclépens (p. 197). The train enters the wooded valley of the Vénoge, which is connected with the Toile by the Canal d'Entreroches, passes La Sarraz (p. 198), and stops at —

38 M. Cossonay (1850'; Hôt. des Grands Moulins); the little town lies on a wooded hill to the right. - To Vallorbe and Pontar-

*lier*, see p. 198.

Beyond (43 M.) Bussigny, to the S., appear the mountains of Savoy. 441/2 M. Renens.

 $46^{1/2}$  M. Lausanne (p. 212).

# 61. From Bern to Lausanne (Vevey).

61 M. RAILWAY to Freiburg in 1-11/4 hr. (3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 70c., 2 fr.); to Chexbres in 3-31/2 hrs. (9 fr. 70, 7 fr., 5 fr. 20 c.); to Lausanne in 31/4 hrs. (10 fr. 90, 7 fr. 85, 5 fr. 80c.); to Geneva in 51/2-61/2 hrs. (17 fr. 30, 12 fr. 35c., 9 fr.). — Travellers to Vevey had better alight at Chexbres (comp. p. 195). We choose seats on the left, bearing in mind, however, that the train,

after leaving the Bern station, reverses its direction and runs towards the W.

Bern, see p. 129. To the left we obtain a glimpse of the Bernese Alps, and the mountains of the Simme and Sarine valleys, among which the serrated Brenleire (7743') and Foliérant (7690') are conspicuous; more to the right is the Moléson; to the left, in front of the high Alps, is the pyramidal Niesen. This view is soon hidden by wood. 3 M. Bümplitz; 6 M. Thörishaus. The train descends and crosses the Sense, the boundary between the cantons of Bern and Freiburg. 9 M. Flamatt.

To the W. (61/2 M.; diligence daily in 1 hr., via Neneneck) lies Laupen (Bär), a small town at the confluence of the Sense and the Sarine, famed in the annals of Switzerland for a victory gained in 1339 by the Bernese under Rudolph von Erlach (p. 131) over the army of Freiburg and the allied nobility of the Uechtland, Aargau, Savoy, and Burgundy. The anniversary is kept every five years. The battlefield on the Bramberg, 1/2 M. to the N. of the road to Neueneck, is marked by a monument, erected in 1829.

Beyond the next tunnel we enter the green valley of the Taferna-Bach. 121/2 M. Schmitten; 16 M. Düdingen (Fr. Guin). where we cross a viaduct, 100' high. Beyond Balliswyl, which lies to the left, the train crosses the huge \*Sarine Viaduct, 260' in height. and nearly 1/4 M. long, borne by six iron buttresses with stone foundations.

20 M. Freiburg. — Grand-Hôt. de Fribourg (Monney), near the station, R., L., & A. 4, D. 3½-½½ fr.; °Hôtel National (formerly des Merciers), near the church of St. Nicholas, R., L., & A. 3-4, D. 3½-½-fr.; similar charges; °Hôtel des Charpentiers. — Rail. Restaurant, with a few rooms.

Freiburg (2100'; pop. 11,546), Fr. Fribourg, the capital of Canton Freiburg, the ancient Uechtland, founded in 1175 by Berthold of Zähringen (p. 130), stands like Bern on a rocky height nearly surrounded by the Sarine (Saane). Most of the inhabitants speak French. The town lies on the boundary between the two tongues, and German is still spoken in the lower quarters.

As the picturesque situation of the town and its bridges is not seen from the railway-station, the following walk of 1½ hr. is recommended. From the station past the new Protestant church and through the town to the Rathlaus and the church of St. Nicholas; then, to the left, cross the Great Suspension Bridge (p. 194), and ascend the road to the right to the Pont de Gotteron; cross this, and follow a road leading to the hamlet of Bourguillon. After 6 min. we take a short-cut to the right, regain the road, and descend to the right, through an old gateway, to the Loretto Chapel (fine view of the town). Near a small chapel, farther on, we obtain to the left a view of the valley of the Sarine, which has been converted into a reservoir (Lac de Perolles). Our path descends rapidly from the chapel to the cattle-market, beyond which we cross the Sarine by a stone bridge and either ascend by the steps to the Rathhaus, or follow the road to the left leading to the station.

The Gothic \*Church of St. Nicholas, founded in 1283, and completed in 1500, has been recently restored. Handsome tower, 280' high, erected in 1452. Portal adorned with curious reliefs.

The \*Organ, one of the finest in Europe, with 67 stops and 7800 pipes, some of them 32' in length, was built by Al. Mooser (d. 1839), whose bust has been placed under the instrument to the right. Performances in summer at 1.30 and (except Sat. and the eves of festivals) 8 p.m. daily. If fewer than 20 persons assemble, there is no performance unless the sum paid for the tickets is made up to 20 fr. — The late-Gothic carved Stalts deserve notice. The second chapel on the S. side contains a pleasing fine modern picture by Deschwanden, St. Anne and St. Mary. The choir has three modern stained-glass windows (St. Nicholas and other saints). A tablet on the S. pillar at the entrance to the choir is to the memory of Canisius (d. 1597), a famous Jesuit.

The Hôtel de Ville, near the church of St. Nicholas, occupies the site of the palace of the dukes of Zähringen. Adjacent is the Council Hall, with a clock-tower. In front of these buildings stands a venerable lime-tree, 14' in circumference, supported by stone pillars.

According to tradition, this tree was originally a twig, borne by a young native of Freiburg when he arrived in the town, breathless and exhausted from loss of blood, to announce to his fellow-citizens the victory of Morat (1476). 'Victory' was the only word he could utter, and having thus fulfilled his mission, he expired.

In the vicinity is a bronze Statue of Father Grégoire Girard (d. 1850).

Near the Morat Gate is the old JESUITS' COLLEGE, founded in 1584. now a boys' school. — The Lycée, to the right of the Hôt. Monney, contains the valuable Cantonal Museum.

Two rooms on the ground-floor contain the 'MARCELLO MUSEUM, bequeathed to the town by the sculptress Duchess Adela Colonna (d. 1879), a native of Freiburg, who assumed the name of Marcello: Busts and statues ('Pythia) by Marcello; pictures by her, and by Velasquez, Regnault, Hébert. Delacroix, Fortuny, Courbet, etc.; tapestry, furniture, etc.; also the Cartonal Picture Gallery of ancient and modern works. — On the first floor (five rooms) is a valuable collection of antiquities from lakedwellings, Roman and Swiss relics, ethnographical objects, weapons and armour, coins, etc. — The second floor (two rooms) contains zoological and physical, the third floor mineralogical and botanical collections.

The great \*Suspension Bridge, or Pont Suspendu, constructed by Chaley in 1834, is 270 yds. long, and 168' above the Sarine. It is supported by six wire-ropes, 410 yds. in length, which form a single inverted arch, the extremities being secured by 128 anchors attached to blocks of stone far below the surface of the earth. On the side next the town the chains pass through the walls of several houses. - A little farther up is the Pont DE Gotteron (249 vds. long, 305' high), a similar bridge, constructed in 1840 over the Vallée de Gotteron, a deep ravine descending to the Sarine. On the right side the chains of this bridge are secured in the sandstone rock itself.

From Freiburg to Yverdon, 311/2 M., railway in 21/2 hrs. (4 fr. 5 c. FROM FREIBURG TO YVERDON, 31½ M., railway in 2½ hrs. (4 fr. 5 c. or 3 fr.). Near (3½ M.) Belfaux is a huge embankment, forming an aqueduct for the Sornaz, 150 yds. in length. Stat. Grolley, Léchelles, Cousset, Corcelles, and (14½ M.) Payerne(p. 196), the junction of the 'Ligne de Broye'. We cross the Broye and the Glane. 16½ M. Cugy; 20 M. Estavayer (Maison de Ville; Cerf), a considerable little town, with the picturesque château of Chilavax, on the Lake of Neuchâtel. (Steamer twice daily by Cortaillod and Auvernier to Neuchâtel, p. 185) — 23½ M. Cheyres; 26 M. Ivonand, on a tongue of land projecting far into the lake, at the mouth of the Mentus, where Roman relies have been found. 31½ M. Viewlon. of the Mentue, where Roman relics have been found. 311/2 M. Yverdon (p. 191).

To the S.E. of Freiburg (15 M.; road by Rechthalden and Plaffeyen; diligence in summer daily in 4 hrs.), in the valley of the Sense, is the Schwarze See (Lac Noir, 3365'), amidst lofty mountains, and well stocked with fish. On its bank lies the \*Schwarzsee-Bad, or Bains Domène (R. 1-3, board 4-6 fr. per day), with sulphur-springs. The Kaisereggschloss (7188'), to the S.E. (31 2 hrs., with guide), commands the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. -From the Schwarze See to Bulle, see p. 182; over the Gantrist Pass to Thun. p. 182.

Ascent of the \*Berra (Birrenberg, 5656'), 5 hrs. from Freiburg, interesting. Road by Marly, a village prettily situated on the Gérine (Aergerenbach), and Le Mouret to (71/2 M.) Montévraz; thence a bridle-path up the Cousin-Berra (Käsenberg) to the (21/2 hrs.) top. Extensive view of the Jura, the lakes of Neuchâtel, Morat, and Bienne, and the Alps. Descent to Valsainte (p. 182) 3/4 hr., to the Schwarze See 11/2 hr.

As the train proceeds we enjoy a view of the Simmenthal and Freiburg Mts. to the left, the Moléson being conspicuous. The Glane, with its perpendicular banks, and a handsome bridge of four arches which carries the road across it, are also seen to the left. 24 M. Matran; 251/2 M. Rosé; 27 M. Neyruz; 281/2 M. Cottens; 30 M. Chénens. Near (33 M.) Villaz-St. Pierre the train enters the valley if the Glane; on the left are the fertile slopes of the Gibloux (3947'). Near Romont, to the left, is the nunnery of La Fille Dieu.

36 M. Romont (2326'; pop. 1876; \*Cerf; Couronne; \*Croix Blanche), a little town on the Glane, with ancient walls and watchtowers, is picturesquely situated on a hill. The Castle on the S. side, founded by the Burgundian kings in the 10th cent., is now occupied by the local authorities. The old Gothic Church contains choir-stalls with grotesque carving. At the S. end of the hill rises a massive round tower; the adjoining grounds afford a pleasing view.

FROM ROMONT TO BULLE (p. 226) 12 M., branch-line in 40 min. (1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 25 c.). Stations Vuisternens, Sales, Vaulruz (p. 226).

391/2 M. Siviriez. A tunnel pierces the watershed between the Glane and the Broye. 42 M. Vauderens. To the right lies the valley of the Broye, with the Payerne railway (p. 196) and the town of Rue (p. 196). At (46 M.) Oron-le-Châtel (2378') we pass through a cutting in the castle-hill to the station on the S. side; Oron-la-Ville lies below, to the right (p. 196). The train now descends and crosses the Mionnaz and the Brove. 48 M. Stat. Palézieux (see p. 196). We again ascend slightly, traversing a smiling and partially wooded tract, to  $(53^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$  Chexbres, the station for Vevey (see below).

wooded tract, to (35½M.) Chexores, the station for vevey (see below).

The \*Signal de Chexbres (1919'; \*Hôt. du Sign.al, with garden), 10 min. from the station, affords a superb view. At our feet lies the greater part of the Lake of Geneva; to the left Vevey; above it, from left to right, are the saddle of the Col de Jaman, the tooth-like Dent de Jaman, the broad back of the Rochers de Naye, and the Tour d'Aï and Tour de Morges; farther back, the Grand-Mœveran and the Dent de Morcles. In the centre of the background is the pyramid of Mont Catogne; on its left rises the snowy cone of Mont Velan; to the right the Savoy Mts., with the Dent d'Oche. — Travellers bound for Vevey may descend direct from the Signal to the village of Chexbres. to the village of Chexbres.

FROM CHEKERES TO VEVEY, 4 M. The diligence, corresponding with every train, descends to Vevey in 45 min. (passengers may alight at the station); ascent from Vevey to Chekbres 1½ hr., leaving Vevey about 2 hrs. before the train is due at Chekbres. The road leads through (1 M) the large village of Chekbres (1903'; "Lion d'Or), with its old castle (whence a path descends direct to Rivaz-St. Saphorin, a station on the W. Railway, p. 220), and then descends, in view of the beautiful lake and the Savoy Mts., to the Lausanne and Vevey road and (3 M.) Vevey (p. 214).

Beyond the next tunnel (506 yds.) a \*\*VIEW of singular beauty. embracing the greater part of the Lake of Geneva and the surrounding mountains, is suddenly disclosed. In the direction of Vevey, which is not itself visible, are the Pléiades, the Dent de Jaman, the valley of the Rhone, and the Savoy Mts.; in the foreground lie numerous villages amidst vineyards. Beyond a tunnel (through which the setting sun shines in summer) and stat. Grandvaux (Cully) we observe the villages of Lutry, Pully, and Ouchy on the lake, and Lausanne on the hill above them. Beyond another tunnel and a viaduct we reach (581/2 M.) La Conversion (Lutry), and cross the valley of the Paudèze (p. 214) by a viaduct of nine arches. After another short tunnel our train reaches the Lausanne and Vevey line.

61 M. Liusanne, see p. 212.

# 62. From Lausanne to Payerne and Lyss.

63 M. RAILWAY (Ligne de Broye) in 41,4.71/2 hrs.; fares 8 fr. 10, 5 fr. 90 c. To Palézieux (13 M.), see p. 195. We follow the pleasant valley of the Broye. 15 M. Palézieuz-halte (village and ruined castle on the right); 171 2 M. Châtillens (1/2 M. to the N.E. is Oron-la-Ville, p. 195); 20 M. Ecublens-Rue. The little town of Rue (2323'; Maison de Ville; Fleur de Lys) lies on a hill to the right, commanded by an old château. 23 M. Bressonaz.

24½ M. Moudon (1690'; pop. 2420; Hôt. du Pont; Couronne; Hôt. de Ville), with the châteaux of Carouge and Rochefort, an old town, the Roman Minodunum, and long the capital of the Pays de Vaud. Handsome Gothic church. — Farther on we cross the Broye twice. 27½ M. Lucens, with an old château; 30 M. Henniez; 32 M. Granges-Marnand.

37 M. Payerne, Ger. Peterlingen (1480'; pop. 3599; \*Ours; Croix Blanche), an old town, the Roman Paterniacum (?), was early in the middle ages a frequent residence of the kings of Burgundy. In the 10th cent. Bertha, wife of Rudolph II., erected a church and Benedictine abbey here, the former now a granary, the latter a school. Her bones, with those of her husband and her son Conrad, were discovered in 1817 below a tower of the old church, and were buried in the Parish Church, where the queen's saddle with a hole for her distaff is shown. To this day the expression, 'Ce n'est plus le temps où Berthe filait', is a regretful allusion to the 'good old times'.

From Payerne to Freiburg and Yverdon, see p. 194.

The valley of the Broye becomes broad and marshy. 381,2 M.

Corcelles;  $40^{1}/_{2}$  M. Dompierre; 42M. Domdidier.

43½ M. Avenches (1519'; pop. 1783; \*Couronne), now a small town, was the ancient capital of the Helvetii, the Rom. Aventicum. Distinct remains of an Amphitheatre and other buildings, and of the old town-walls, testify to its former prosperity. To the N.W. rises a solitary Corinthian column 39' high, the remnant of a temple of Apollo, now called Le Cigognier, from the stork's nest which has occupied it for centuries. The Museum, near the amphitheatre, contains mosaics, inscriptions, and other relics recently found here.

In his Childe Harold (iii, 65) Lord Byron alludes to the 'Cigognier': —
'By a lone wall a lonelier column rears

A grey and grief-worn aspect of old days.'

For centuries a tradition was current that the tombstone of a daughter of Julius Alpinus had been discovered at Avenches, the supposed inscription on which Lord Byron describes as a most affecting composition (Ch. Har. iii., 66, 67); but both monument and inscription are said to have been invented by a certain Paulus Guilelmus, who lived in the 16th cent.

At (451'<sub>2</sub> M.) Faoug (Sonne; Hôt. Wicky) we approach the **Lake** of Morat (1428'), the *Uecht-See* of the middle ages (comp. p. 193), and the Roman Lacus Aventicensis. 51<sub>2</sub> M. long. It is separated

from the Lake of Neuchâtel by the narrow Mont Vully towards the N. and the Charmontel to the S., but connected with it by the Broye.

471/2 M. Morat, Ger. Murten (1522'; pop. 2364; Couronne or Post; Croix; Aigle; Pens. Kauer, on the lake, moderate; Rail. Restaur.), a thriving little town, lies on the lake named after it. Its narrow arcaded streets are overshadowed by an old Castle, which in 1476, with a garrison of 1500 Bernese under Adrian v. Bubenberg, resisted the artillery of Charles the Bold for ten days before the battle of Morat. The Gymnasium contains a collection of Burgundian weapons. \*Lake Baths (Restaur.) at Montellier, ½ M. to the N.

About 11/2 M. to the S. of Morat rises a marble Obelisk, erected in 1822 in memory of the Battle of Morat, which was fought on 22nd June, 1476. This was the bloodiest of those three disastrous contests (Grandson, Morat, and Nancy), in which the puissant Duke of Burgundy successively lost his treasure, his courage, and his life ('Gut, Muth, und Blut'). The Burgundians lost 15,000 men, with the whole of their military stores.

The STEAMBOAT FROM MORAT TO NEUCHÂTEL (3 times daily in 2 hrs.) crosses the lake to Motier and Praz, at the E. base of the vine-clad Mont Vully (2267'); at Sugiez it passes under a wooden bridge and enters the Broye. To the W. stretches the Jura, from the Weissenstein to the Chasseron. Near La Sauge we enter the Lake of Neuchâtel (p. 184), steering first S.W. to Cudrefin, and afterwards N.W. to St. Blaise and Neuchâtel (see p. 185). — DILIGENCE from Morat to Neuchâtel 3 times daily in 2-21 2 hrs., viâ Anet. Ger. Ins; to Freiburg twice daily in 21/4 hrs.

Near (501/2 M.) Galmitz, Fr. Charmey, we leave the lake. To

Near (50½ M.) Galmitz, Fr. Charmey, we leave the lake. To the left is the Grosse Moos, an extensive marshy tract, partly reclaimed of late. 52½ M. Kerzers, Fr. Chiètres; 54½ M. Fräschels, Fr. Frasse: 57 M. Kallnach.

 $59^{1}/_{2}$  M. Aarberg (1470'; pop. 1345; Krone), an old town on an island in the Aare. Adjoining the church is the old castle of the counts of Aarberg, who sold their dominions to Bern in 1351.

DILIGENCE TO BERN daily in 3 hrs. viâ Frienisberg, once a Cistercian monastery, now a deaf-and-dumb asylum. Maikirch, and Ortschwaben.

Lastly, we cross the Aare to (63 M.) Lyss, on the Bienne-Bern line (p. 11).

# 63. From Lausanne to Vallorbe and Pontarlier.

45 M. Railway in  $2^1/2$ -3 hrs. (8 fr. 15, 5 fr. 85, 4 fr. 20 c.). Express from Geneva to Paris by this route (363 M.) in 15 hrs. 23 min.

To (9 M.) Cossonay, see p. 192. The train at first runs parallel with the Yverdon line, diverges to the left at Villars-Lussery, and leads by Eclépens to (15 M.) La Sarraz (1647'; Maison de Ville), a well-to-do village with an old château. Two short tunnels. Near Orny we cross the Nozon.

18 M. Arnex-Orbe (1791'); 3/4 M. to the N. lies the picturesque old town of Orbe (1460'; 1884 inh.; Deux Poissons; Ecu de France), on the Orbe, which is crossed here by two bridges. Early in the middle ages Orbe was the capital of Little Burgundy, to which period belong the two towers of the château (view from the terrace). — Post-omnibus to stat. Chavornay (p. 192) seven times daily in 1/2 hr.

The line then leads in long windings, by Bofflens, to (22 M.)

Croy-Romainmotier,  $1^{1/2}$  M. from Romainmotier (2296'; 380 inh.; Maison de Ville), a very ancient place, with the dilapidated church of an abbey which was founded in 753 and suppressed in 1536.

FROM ROMAINMOTIER TO LE PONT (9 M.). The road leads by (41, 2 M.) Vaulion (3067), from which the Dent de Vaulion (see below) is ascended without difficulty in 11/2 hour. Descent to Le Pont (see below), 1 hr.

The train skirts wooded hills; on the right lies the deep valley of the Orbe, and high on its left bank are the villages of Lignerolles and Ballaigues. (Ascent of Mont Suchet, 5236', from Lignerolles, recommended.) Near Vallorbe we cross the Orbe above the influx of the Jougnenaz.

29½ M. Vallorbe (2520'; 2044 inh.; \*Hôtel de Genève, at the station; Maison de Ville, Croix Blunche, both moderate), a watchmaking place, at the base of the Mont d'Or (4818'), partly burned down in 1883. To the S.W., ½ M., is the so-called Source of the Orbe (2570'), which emerges from the rock in considerable volume.

To the Lac de Joux and Dent de Vaulion, an interesting excursion. Travellers bound for the Lake of Geneva may then proceed next day by Le Brassus and the Col de Marcheiruz to Rolle (see below and p. 211). The new Railway from Vallorbe to Le Pont, 612 M., in 40 min., ascends the W. slope of the Dent de Vaulion to the (2½/2 M.) pass (3344'); thence to the top of the Dent a steep ascent of 1½ hr. through woods and pastures. The railway then descends to —

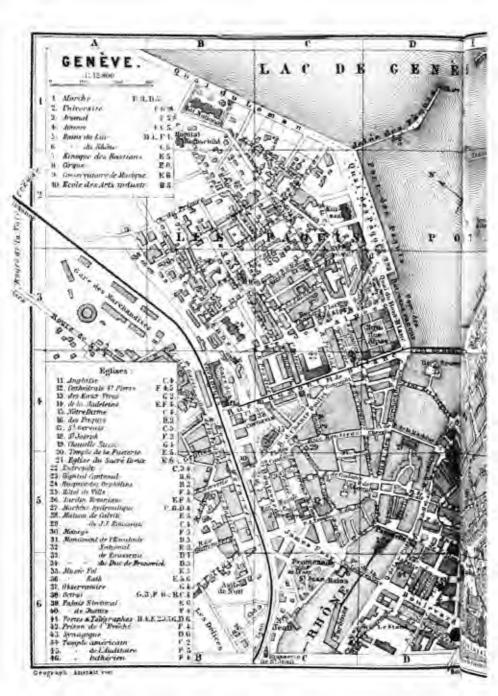
6/2 M. Le Pont (\*Truite), a hamlet at the N. end of the Lac de Joux (3310'; 5 M. long, 1'/4 M. broad), which is separated from the little Lac Brenet by an embankment with a bridge. On the N. side of the Lac Brenet are a number of apertures (entonnoirs) in the rocks, serving to drain the lake. the waters of which, after a subterranean course of 3 M., give birth to the Orbe (see p. 197), 750' lower.

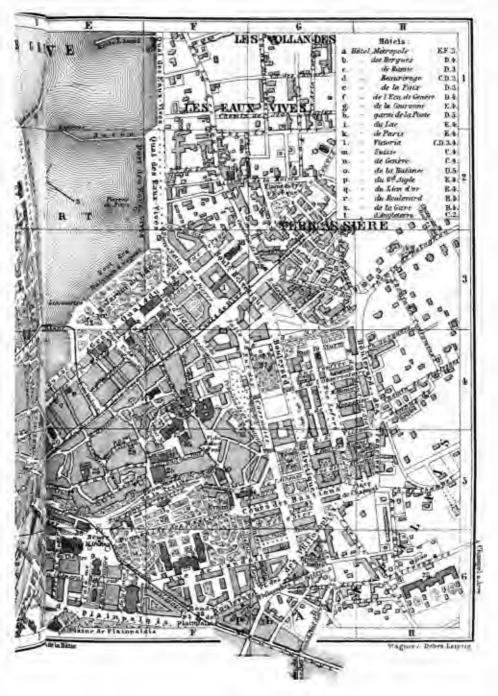
Le Pont lies on the S. slope of the \*Dent de Vaulion (4875), the W. side of which presents a barren and rugged precipice, 1600' high, while the E. side is a gentle, grassy slope. The top is reached in 13'4 hr. from Le Pont, or in 11'2 hr. from Vaulion (see above; guide desirable). View of the Lac de Joux, the Lac des Rousses, the Noirmont, and the Dôle; to the S.E. part of the Lake of Geneva, and beyond it Mont Blanc and the Alps of the Valais; lastly the Bernese Oberland.

On the E. bank of the Lac de Joux, 1 M. S. of Le Pont, lies L'Abbaye (Inn), with the church of an ancient Premonstratensian monastery. Ascent of the Mont Tendre (5512), 2 hrs., interesting. At the S. end of the lake, of 1/2 M. from Le Pout (by boat in 11-2-2 hrs., with one rower 3-4 fr.), lies the hamlet of Le Sentier; and on the Orbe, 2 M. higher up, is the village of Le Brassus (3412; Hôt. de la Lande; Hôt. de France; diligence to and from Le Pont twice daily in 2 hrs., by Le Lieu; one-horse carr. 10 fr.), with iron works. Thence over the Col de Marcheiruz to (161/2 M.) Rolle, see p. 211.

The train follows the pretty, wooded valley of the Jougnenaz to  $(34^{1}/_{2} \text{ M.})$  Jougne (Lion d'Or), with the French douane. Beyond a tunnel we pass Les Hôpitaux Neufs and Les Hôpitaux Vieux. 42 M. Frambourg. Near the Fort de Joux, before the defile of La Cluse (p. 190), we join the Neuchatel line.

45 M. Pontarlier, see p. 191.





### 64. Geneva and Environs.

Arrival. Railway Station (Pl. B, 4) on the right bank, at the upper end of the Rue du Montblanc. Omnibus from the station to all the hotels (and from the hotels to the station) 30 c.; each box 15 c. New Station for the railway to Annemasse (Savoy) in the Route de Chêne — Steamboat Piers on the S. (left) bank by the Jardin Anglais, and on the N. (right) bank by the Quai du Montblanc, opposite the Brunswick Monument (for the express boats at 9 a.m. and 1.25 p. m.).

Hotels. On the Right Bank, with view of the lake and the Alps: "Hôt. Des Bergues (Pl. b.; D. 4), Quai des Bergues; "Hôt. de Russie (Pl. c; D. 3) and "Hôt. de La Paix (Pl. e; D. 9, 3) on the Quai du Montblanc; 'Hôt. Beaurivage (Pl. d; D, 3) and "Hôt. d'Angleterre, on the Quai des Pâquis; beyond these, on the Quai du Léman, 'Hôt. National (Pl. B, 1), a large house, finely situated (closed in winter). — On the Left Bank: "Hôt. Metropole (Pl. a; E, F, 3), by the Jardin Anglais; "Hot. de l'Ecu (Pl. f; D, 4); both with view of the lake. All these hotels are of the first class, with corresponding charges: R., L., & A. from 4-5, B. 11/2, D. 5 fr. — 'Hôt. de La Poste (Pl. h; D, 5), frequented by Germans, R., L., & A. from 21/2, D. 3 and 4 fr.; "Hôt. du Lac (Pl. i; E, 4), R., L., & A. 3, D. 3 fr.; 'Hôt. de Paris (Pl. k; E, 4), with view of the lake, R. & A. 21/2-3 fr.; "Hôt. Pens. Flaegel, Rue Pierre-Fatio (Pl. F, 3); Hotel du Mont Blanc, Balance (Pl. o; D, 5), and Grand Aigle (Pl. p; E, 4), in the Rue du Rhône. — On the right bank: Hôt. Suisse (Pl. m; C, 4), R., L., & A. 3-4, D. 31/2 fr.; 'Hôt. de Gensve (Pl. n; C, 4); both in the Rue du Montblanc, with similar charges; Hôt. Richemond, Place des Alpes (Pl. C, 3); Hôt.-Pens. des Arts, "Hôt. de La Gare (Pl. s), Hôt. de La Monnaie, and Hôt. des Alpes, all near the station.

Pensions Alimentaires, very numerous owing to the great influx of strangers: 120 to 300 fr. per month. Bovet (200 fr.), Rue Général Dufour; Picaud (120-200 fr.), Quai des Eaux-Vives; Fischer, Quai des Eaux-Vives 3 (6 fr. per day; lake-baths near it); Mme. J. Bovet, Quai des Eaux-Vives 2 (for ladies, 5-6 fr. per day); Mme. Fleischmann. Rue de la Plaine 5; Mmes. Livet et Grobet, Quai des Eaux-Vives 2; Labarthe, near the university; Fromont et Jackson, Rue du Montblanc and Rue Pradier 1; Hiller, Rue du Rhône 53; Morhardt, Boul. de Plainpalais 20; Pens. du Rhône, Boul. de Plainpalais 26; Mme. Richardet (6 fr. per day), Rue du Montblanc 8; Vec. Picard (180 fr.), Place de la Métropole 2; Bersor, Place de la Synagogue 2; Durand, Chemin Dancet 3; Maret, Petit-Florissant 12; Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, in Champel-sur-Arve (p. 206), also for a single day; Pens. de la Roseraie, same place; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, Route de Lyon 29, with garden, 5-7 fr. — For students chiefly: Berard (85-100 fr.), Rue du Rhône 29.

Cafés. Kiosque des Bastions, on the Promenade des Bastions (p. 204), with music almost every afternoon and evening; Café du Nord, de la Couronne, and de Genève, all on the Grand Quai; du Théâtre, in the Theatre; du Musée; Lyrique; in the Jardin Anglais; du Jardin des Alpes, etc.—Beer at the cafés. Also Scholls, Rue du Rhône 92; Landolt, Rue du Rhône and Rue du Conseil Général; Brasserie de l'Opéra, near the theatre; Brass. de Rive; Brass. de l'Espérance, Route de Carouge 42; Brass. St. Jean (fine view); Grande Brasserie de Munich, Boulevard James Fazy 3, opposite the Promenade St. Jean; Bonivard, Rue des Alpes 6; Brass. de la Place des Alpes, in the German style; Brass. Bernoise, Rue du Montblanc 11. Geneva beer at the breweries outside the gates: Treiber, Route de Chêne, with a pleasant shady terrace.— Restaurants. Left Bank: Café du Nord, dear; Café du Lac, Rue du Rhône 78; Villard, Rue du Rhône 51; Gras. 'en l'île'; also at the hotels. The tables d'hôte at the hotels are on the whole better and less expensive than dinners à la carte at the restaurants.

Baths. Bains de la Poste, Place de la Poste, well fitted up, hot, cold, shower, and vapour baths; Bains des Alpes, Rue Lévrier 5; Bains de Chartepoulet. Rue de Chantepoulet, etc. — LARE BATHS. Swimming and other baths (Pl. 5; F. 1), by the Quai des Eaux-Vives (left bank); also by the pier on the opposite bank (Pl. 10; D. 1); both open for ladies 8-10 o'clock. — BATHS

IN THE RHONE by the Pont de la Coulouvreniere (Pl. b; C, 6), well fitted up; swimming-bath 30, plunge-bath 60, with towels 80-90 c. — Baths in THE ARVE, very cold (in summer only about 50°), Chemin des Bains de l'Arve, 20, 3 4 M. from the Place Neuve; also at Champel-sur-Arve (p. 206).

Post and Telegraph Offices (with Poste Restante), Place de la Poste (Pl. 41; D. 6). Branch Offices at the railway-station, in the Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville 5, at Rue du Rhône 57, and Route de Carouge 13.

Tramway from the station by the Pont du Montblanc, Place du Molard. Place Neuve, Rond Point de Plainpalais to Carouge (p. 208), and from the Place du Molard, and Cours de Rive to Chêne (p. 245) and Annemasse (p.

245). Single trip 10c; Carouge to Chêne 40c.

Cabs. Drive in the town, 1-2 pers. 1, 3-4 pers.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; box 50 c.; for one hour within the octroi-limits, 1-2 pers. 2, 3-4 pers.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; to Petit-Saconnex 3, Chambery, Cologny, Grand-Saconnex 4, Vésenaz, Bellevue 5, Ferney, Genthod 6, Monnetier 15 fr. — VOITURIER: Kölliker, Aux Pâquis; Regard, on the Terrassière; Société Genevoise, Rue des Pâquis 35. One-horse carr. about 15, two-horse 30 fr. per day, fees included.

Boats (with boatman 3 fr. for the first hour, and 1 fr. for each additional 1/2 hr.), near the Jardin Anglais, the Quai du Montblanc, and the two piers (Jetées). The English 'canots' are steadier than the 'voiliers' or sailing-boats. The smaller boats used within the harbour are called 'nacelles.' Rowers are prohibited from approaching the Pont des Bergues on ac-

count of the dangerous rapids.

Shops. The most attractive are those on the Grand-Quai, the Rue du Rhône, the Rue de la Corraterie (left bank), the Quai des Bergues, and the Rue du Montblanc (right bank). Geneva is noted for its watches and jewellery. Among the watch-makers of repute may be mentioned Vacheron d' Co., Rue Tour de l'Ile 3; Golay, Leresche d' Fils Quai des Bergues 31; Pi-gue! d' Bachmann, Ekegrén, Patek d' Co., all on the Grand-Quai; Lecoultre, Rue Bonivard 8; Badollet d' Co., near the post-office; H. Capi, and Rossel-Bautte, Rue du Rhône; Dufour d' Co., Place du Molard 11. — Engraver, M. L. Bovy, chiefly for medals, Rue Chantepoulet. — Alpine boots: Müller, Place du Molard. - Trunks and other travelling requisites: Isenring, Rue du Rhône, 33. - Musical boxes: F. Conchon, Place des Alpes 9 & Rue des Pâquis 2; Troll d' Baker, Rue Bonivard 6.

Booksellers. Georg, Corraterie 10; Monroe, Grand Quai 32; Buckhardt,

Molard 2.

Theatre (p. 205). Performances daily in winter (adm. 11/2-5 fr.; seats

secured in advance, or 'en location', at higher charges).

Organ Concert in the Cathedral (p. 203) on Mon., Wed., and Sat., at 7. 30 p. m.; tickets (1 fr.) obtainable from the concierge and at the hotels. - Concerts in the Palais Electoral every Sunday afternoon in winter; also fortnightly in the Theatre (see above).

Exhibition of Art, belonging to the Societé des Amis des Beaux-Arts, in the Athenée (p. 204), open daily 10-6, Sun. 11-4; adm. 1 fr. — Exposition Municipale des Beaux-Arts in Aug. and Sept. annually, in the Bâtiment Electoral (p. 206). — Panorama (Pl. 7; D, 6), Boulevard de Plainpalais, open daily (1 fr.; see p. 206). — Public Lectures (Cours publics

Plainpalais, open daily (1 fr.; see p. 200). — Public Lectures (Cours publics et gratuits) in the University Hall, in winter daily at 8 p.m.

Physicians. Dr. Wilkinson, Place du Lac 1; Dr. Williams, Place Metropole 2; Dr. L. Appia, Rue des Chanoines 5; Dr. Odier, Corraterie 8; D'Espine, Rue Beauregard 6. — Chemists. Geo. Baker, Place des Bergues 3; Haln, Place Longemalle; Schmidt, Rue du Montblanc, etc.

Hydropathic Establishment (physician Dr. Glatz) at Champel-sur-Arve

(p. 206; tramway-station La Cluse) well fitted up. Lofty terrace, open to the public, with fine view of the Arve and the town.

English Church on the right bank, near the Hôtel des Bergues (Pl. a). Presbyterian Service (Free Church of Scotland), Rue du Rhône 60.

American Episcopal Church, Rue des Voirons (Pl. C, 2).

Geneva (1243'; pop. 68,320. exclusive of the suburbs), Fr. Genère. Ital. Ginerra, the capital of the smallest canton next to Zug (total pop. 101,595), is the largest and richest town in Switzerland. It lies at the S. end of the lake, at the point where the blue waters of the *Rhone* emerge from it with the swiftness of an arrow, and a little above the confluence of the Rhone and the *Arve* (p. 207). The Rhone divides the town into two parts: on the left bank lies the *Old Town*, the seat of government and centre of traffic; on the right bank is the *Quartier St. Gervais*, formerly a suburb only. The old fortifications having been removed since 1850, the town has extended rapidly, and new streets are still springing up.

History.

History. Geneva makes its appearance in the 1st cent. B. C. as Genava, a town of the Allobroges (Gæs. de Bell. Gall., i 6-5), whose terrivory became a Roman province. In 433 it became the capital of the Burgundian kingdom, with which it came into the possession of the Franks in 533, was annexed to the new Burgundian kingdom at the end of the 9th cent., and fell to the German Empire in 1033. In 1034 Emp. Conrad II. caused himself to be crowned here as king of Burgundy. In the course of the protracted conflicts for supremacy between the Bishops of Geneva, the imperial Counts of Geneva, and the Counts (afterwards Dukes) of Savoy, the citizens succeeded in obtaining various privileges. In 1518 they entered into an alliance with Freiburg, and in 1526 with Bern. Two parties were now formed in the town, the Confederates (Eidgenossen', pronounced by the French 'Higuenos', whence the term 'Huguenot'), and the Mamelukes, partisans of the House of Savoy.

In the midst of these discords dawned the REFORMATION, which Geneva zealously embraced. In 1535 the Bishop transferred his seat to Gex, and the following year the theologian Jean Calvin (properly Caulvin or Chauvin), who was born at Noyon in Picardy in 1509, a refugee from Paris, sought refuge at Geneva. He attached himself to Farel, the chief promoter of the new doctrines at Geneva, and soon obtained great influence in all affairs of church and state. In 1538 he was banished, but on his return three years later he obtained almost sovereign power and succeeded in establishing a rigid ecclesiastical discipline. His rhetorical powers were of the highest order, and the austerity which he so eloquently preached he no less faithfully practised. In accordance with the spirit of the age, however, his sway was tyrannical and intolerant. Castellio, who rejected the doctrine of predestination, was banished in 1540; and Michael Servetus, a Spanish physician who had fled from Vienne in Dauphiné in consequence of having written a treatise against the doctrine of the Trinity (de Trinitatis erroribus), and was only a visitor at Geneva, was arrested in 1553 by Calvin's order and condemned to the stake and executed by order of the Great Council. In 1559 Calvin founded the Geneva Academy, which soon became the leading Protestant school of theology, so that the hitherto commercial city now acquired repute as a seat of learning also. Calvin died on 27th May, 1564, but his doctrine has been firmly rooted in Geneva ever since. — The attempts made by the Dukes of Savoy at the beginning of the 17th cent. to recover possession of Geneva were abortive, Protestant princes, who recognised the town as the bulwark of the Reformed church, having contributed ocnsiderable sums towards its fortification.

In the 18th cent. Geneva was greatly weakened by dissensions, often leading to bloodshed, between the privileged classes, consisting of the old families (citoyens), who enjoyed a monopoly both of power and of trade, and the unprivileged and poorer classes (bourgeois, habitants, and sujets). To these differences the writings of Jean Jacques Rousseau, the son of a watchmaker, born here in 1712, materially contributed. At the instigation of Voltaire and the university of Paris, his 'Emile' and 'Contrat Social' were burnt in 1763 by the hangman, by order of the magistrates, as being 'téméraires, scandaleux, impies et tendants à détruire la religion chrétienne et tous les gouvernements'. — In 1798 Geneva became the capital of the French Département du Léman, and in 1814 it joined the Swiss Confederation, of which it became the 22nd Canton.

The two halves of the city separated by the Rhone are connected by eight bridges. The highest of these, the handsome \*Pont du Montblanc (Pl. D, E, 3, 4), 280 yds. long, leads from the Rue du Montblanc, a broad street descending from the railway-station, to the Jardin Anglais (see p. 203), and with this garden forms the centre of attraction to visitors in summer. Between the Pont du Montblanc and the Pont des Bergues is Rousseau's Island (Pl. D, 4), united to the latter by a chain-bridge, and planted with trees (small café). In the centre rises the bronze statue of the 'wild self-torturing sophist', by Pradier (1834). At the third bridge, the Pont de la Machine, the Rhone divides into two branches, the left of which is conducted to the waterworks (p. 207), while the right forms the canalized channel for the discharge from the lake.

Handsome quays with tempting shops flank the river near these bridges, the principal being the *Grand-Quai* on the left bank, and the *Quai des Bergues* on the right. Adjacent to the latter is the **Quai du Montblanc**, extending from the Pont du Montblanc towards the N.E., and affording a beautiful survey of the \*Mont Blanc group, which presents a majestic appearance on clear evenings.

An idea of the relative heights of the different peaks is better obtained from this point than at Chamonix. Thus Mont Blanc is 15,781' in height, whilst the Aiguilles du Midi on the left are 12,608 only. Farther to the left are the Grandes Jorasses and the Dent du Géant; in front of the Mont Blanc group are the Aiguilles Rouges; then, more in the foreground, the Môle, an isolated pyramid rising from the plain; near it the snowy summit of the Aiguille d'Argentière; then the broad Buet; lastly the long crest of the Voirons, which terminate the panorama on the left, while the opposite extremity is formed by the Salève.

In the *Place des Alpes* rises the sumptuous **Monument Brunswick**, erected to *Duke Charles II. of Brunswick* (d. 1873), who bequeathed his property (about 20 million fr.) to the town of Geneva.

The monument (in all 66 in height) is a modified and slightly enlarged copy of that of Can Signorio della Scala at Verona. It was designed by Franel, and consists of a hexagonal structure in the form of a pyramid, in three stories, composed of white and coloured marble, surmounted by an equestrian statue of the duke in bronze, by Cain. The central story is in the form of a Gothic chapel with a sarcophagus, on which is a recumbent figure of the duke by Iguel; and the reliefs on the sides (scenes from the history of Brunswick) are by the same master. At the corners, under projecting canopies borne by pillars, are marble statues of six celebrated Guelphs; higher up are the Christian virtues, the Twelve Apostles, etc.— The platform is embellished with mosaic pavement, flower-beds, and fountains. On the right and left are two colossal Chimeræ by Cain. The pinnacled erection resembling a tower, on the W. side, affords a good survey of the monument, with Mont Blanc in the background.

The continuation of the Quai du Montblanc is formed by the Quai des Pâquis, planted with trees, on which is the new Kursaal (Pl. C, 2; closed). Behind it is the American Church. This quay extends to the Jetée, or pier, which affords another fine view of the Alps and of the city. From the pier to the villas of Secheron extends the handsome Quai du Léman. — In the Rue du Montblanc is the Gothic English Church (Pl. 11; C, 4), erected by Monod in 1853.

On the S. (left) bank of the lake, to the left as we approach from the Pont du Montblanc, rises the National Monument (Pl. 32; E. 3), a bronze group of Helvetia and Geneva by Dorer, commemorating the union of Geneva with the Confederation in 1814. — Farther up the lake are the pleasant grounds of the Jardin Anglais, where a band often plays in summer. To the left of the entrance is a 'barometer column', and in the centre of the garden are a pretty fountain and a bronze bust of Al. Calame (p. 206) by Iguel. A 'kiosque' here contains an interesting \*Relief of Mont Blanc (adm. from 8 a.m.; Sun. and Thurs. 1-3 gratis; at other times 1/2 fr.), in limewood, 26' in length, affording a good general idea of the relative heights of the 'monarch of mountains' and his vassals.

On the lake, to the N. of the Jardin Anglais, extends the broad Ouai des Eaux-Vives, planted with trees, (To Cologny, see p. 207). Near the Quai is the Salle de la Reformation, containing a large concert-hall, the Musée des Missions, with articles brought home by missionaries (adm. 1/2 fr.), and an interesting Relief Model of Jerusalem by Illès.

Ascending the Rue d'Italie, to the right near the Hôtel Métropole, for a few paces, we reach the Promenade de St. Antoine, a terrace planted with trees. On the right is the Collège de St. Antoine, founded by Calvin in 1559; to the left (E.) is the Observatory (Pl. 37), and on a height farther off (S.E.) rises the Russian Church (Pl. 19), with its gilded domes, the interior of which is worth seeing. Adjacent is a bronze bust of R. Toepffer (d. 1846), the author, by Ch. Toepffer.

The Rue des Chaudronniers leads S.W. from the Promenade to the Place du Bourg de Four, in which to the right is the Palais de Justice (Pl. 40; F, 4), containing the Musée Epigraphique, a collection of Roman and mediæval inscriptions found at Geneva. - Leaving the upper end of the Place by the Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville, we turn to the right to reach the -

Cathedral (St. Pierre, Pl. 12), completed in 1024 by Emp. Conrad II. in the Romanesque style, altered in the 12th and 13th cent., and disfigured in the 18th by the addition of a Corinthian portico. The interior is in the transition style of the 13th century. The verger lives at the back of the church, Rue Farel 8 ( $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.).

INTERIOR. Carved stalls of the 15th century. Monument of Duke Henri de Rohan (leader of the Protestants under Louis XIII.), who fell at Rheinde Rohan (leader of the Frotestants under Louis XIII.), who fell at Rheinfelden (p. 17) in 1638, of his wife Marg. de Sully, and his son Tancrède; the black marble sarcophagus rests on two lions; the statue of the duke, in a sitting posture, has been restored in plaster, the original having been destroyed in 1798. Beneath a black tombstome in the nave lies Jean de Brognier (d. 1426), president of the Council of Constance. A black stone in the S. aisle is to the memory of Agrippa d'Aubigné (d. 1630 at Geneva, in exile), the confidant of Henry IV. of France, erected to him, in gratitude for his services, by the Republic of Geneva. Under the pulpit is a chair once used by Calvin. Addioning is the heautiful Chanelle des Macchabées. once used by Calvin. Adjoining is the beautiful Chapelle des Macchabées, dating from the beginning of the 15th cent. (recently restored). Admirable Organ (concerts, see p. 200).

We now return to the Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville, and turn to the left to the —

Hôtel-de-Ville (Pl. 25; F, 5), a clumsy building in the Florentine style, which is entered by an inclined plane, enabling the councillors to ride, or be conveyed in litters, to or from the council-chambers. — Opposite is the Arsenal (Pl. 3; F, 5; Sun. and Thurs., 1-4), containing the Musée Historique Genevois, a collection of old weapons, the ladders used at the 'escalade' (see below), etc.

In the vicinity, Grand' Rue No. 40, is the house in which Rousseau, the son of a watchmaker, was born (1712, d. 1778 at Ermenonville near Paris). His grandfather lived at that time at the back of Rue Rousseau 27, on the right bank of the Rhone, which bears an erroneous inscription that Rousseau was born there.

The Musée Foi (Pl. 35; E, 5; Sun. and Thurs., 1-4), Grand' Rue 11, founded by M. W. Fol, contains (in the court to the right) a valuable collection of Greek, Roman, and Etruscan antiquities, the yield of recent excavations, and mediæval and Renaissance curiosities.

The Rue de la Cité, the lower prolongation of the Grand' Rue, leads to the Rue des Allemands, where a tasteful Fountain Monument (Pl. 31) commemorates the last and nearly successful attempt of the Savoyards to gain possession of the town. The day on which the 'Escalade' was repulsed (early on 12th Dec. 1602) is still kept with public rejoicings.

A gateway adjoining the Hôtel-de-Ville (see above) leads to the shady promenades of La Treille, which afford a fine view of the Salève. Adjacent to this terrace is the Botanic Garden (Pl. 26; E. F, 5), laid out in 1816 by the celebrated Aug. de Candolle. The hot-house is adorned with marble busts of famous Genevese, and in front of it, on a bronze pedestal, rises a colossal bust of De Candolle. Close by is a bust of E. Boissieu (d. 1885), the botanist. The adjoining Promenade des Bastions is a favourite resort. (At the entrance, adjoining the Place Neuve, is the Kiosque des Bastions. p. 199.) In the grounds opposite are a statue of David by Chaponnière and the 'Pierre aux fées', or 'aux dames', with four figures, said to be a Druidical stone. To the E. is the monument of Gosse, the geologist.

The Athènée (Pl. 4; F, G, 5), to the S.E. of the Botanical Garden, a Renaissance edifice, the façade of which is adorned with busts of nine famous Genevese, was erected by the wife of the 'philhellenist' Eynard, and presented to the Société des Amis des Beaux-Arts. It contains lecture-rooms, a library of works on the history of art, an exhibition of works of art (p. 200), and on the sunk-floor the Musée Industriel (Thurs. and Sun., 1-2). In the latter are preserved the machines used by L. Favre in boring the St. Gotthard tunnel. — Near it is the Ecole de Chimie (Pl. G, 6).

The University Buildings (Pl. 2; F, 6), on the Bastion Prome-

nade, erected in 1867-71, consist of three different parts connected by glass galleries. The central part contains the lecture-rooms and laboratories, the E. wing the collection of antiquities, coins, and medals and the Library, and the W. wing the Nat. Hist. Museum.

The Bibliothèque Publique, containing 100,000 vols. and 1600 MSS., founded by Bonivard, the prisoner of Chillon (p. 218) in 1551, is splendidly fitted up. The first floor contains the reading-room (Sat. 9-4, on other weekdays 9-8 o'cl.; closed in the afternoon during the university vacations). A hall ('Salle Ami Lullin') on the ground-floor, to the right of the entrance, contains valuable ancient and modern portraits of princes, reformers, and Genevese and French statesmen and scholars, chiefly of the time of the Reformation (Necker; Lafontaine; Descartes; Winckelmann, by A. Kaufmann; De Saussure; Turquet de Mayerne, attributed to Rubens; Ch. Bonnet, by Juehl; Sismondi; De Candolle, by Hornung; Humbert; Euler; D'Aubigné; Farel; De Beza; Calvin; Diderot; Knox; Zwingli; Admiral Coligny; Rabelais, etc.). This room also contains a collection of MSS., including autographs of Calvin and Rousseau. The most valuable MSS. are exhibited in glass cases: homilies of St. Augustine on papyrus (6th cent.); house-keeping accounts of Philip le Bel (1308); many with miniatures, some of them captured from Charles the Bold at Grandson (p. 191). On an old reading-desk is a French Bible (printed at Geneva in 1588), richly bound in red morocco, and bearing the arms of France and Navarre, which was destined by the Council of Geneva as a gift to Henry IV., but never presented owing to his abjuration of Protestantism. The concierge expects a fee for showing this room. On the ground-floor is the Cabinet of Coins; and on the sunk-floor is the Archaeological Museum, containing prehistoric and other antiquities, chiefly of local interest (Thurs. 1-4).

snowing this room. On the ground-floor is the Cabinet of Coins; and on the sunk-floor is the Archaeological Museum, containing prehistoric and other antiquities, chiefly of local interest (Thurs., 1-4).

The Natural History Museum, admirably arranged by F. J. Pictet, contains the famous collection of conchylia of B. Delessert (formerly Duke Masséna), which has been described by Lamarck; Pictet's collection of fossils; De Saussure's geological collection, described in his 'Voyages dans les Alpes'; Melly's collection of about 35,000 coleoptera; a complete collection of the fauna of the environs of Geneva; valuable rock-crystals from the Tiefengletscher (p. 111), presented by M. Revilliod, etc. — Admission to the Museum on week-days (except Tues, and Sat.), 1-4, and

Sun., 11-1, gratis; at other times apply to the concierge (fee).

To the N.W., in the *Place Neuve*, is an equestrian statue of Gen. Dufour (d. 1875), in bronze from a model by Lanz. On the W. side of the Place rises the new \*Theatre (Pl. 44; E, 6), designed by Goss, and erected in 1872-79, a handsome Renaissance building, with a façade enriched with columns and figures. The interior (with 1300 seats), richly embellished with sculptures and mural paintings, deserves a visit (adm. on week-days 1-4).

The \*Musée Rath (Pl. 36), opposite the theatre, containing a collection of pictures, casts, etc., was founded by the Russian general Rath, a native of Geneva, and presented to the city by his sisters. It has since been much extended. Admission in summer, Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Frid. 1-4, and Sun. 11-4, gratis; at other times, 1/2 fr.

(catalogue 1/2 fr.).

VESTIBULE. In the centre, Borghese vase; on the right, bust of Molière, by Houdon; Ch. Bonnet by Jaquet; Sismondi by Pradier; on the left, bronze bust of Duke Charles II. of Brunswick (p. 202). Left (Salle Pradier) Models and busts by Pradier; busts in bronze (Pradier, Sismondi Humbert, Jacquet); busts in marble (Bellot, Rousseau, Bonnet). Odier, Charles the Bold in the church at Nesle. Relief by Chaponnière. Right (Salle (Hilden Ponnière): Principal door of the baptistery at Florence by Chiberti; antique torso; Venus. Imhof, Eve. Chaponnière: Greek captive, David,

Bust of V. v. Bonstetten. — The paintings are arranged in three rooms; to the left, the Salle Liotard, with an adjoining cabinet, in the centre the Salle Calame, and to the right, the Salle Diday. As the arrangement of the pictures is frequently changed the more interesting are here mentioned in the alphabetical order of the artists' names. — 1. Agasse, At the smithy; 4. Agasse & Töpffer, Horse-fair; 233. Bocion, Lake of Geneva; 235. Louise Breslau, The friends; 236. Burnand, Farm-yard; Alexandre Calame (of Vevay, 1810-84), \*21. Thunder-storm on the Handegg; 22-25. The Seasons; 28. Castres, Counting the prisoners (1871); Corot, 33. The Repose, 34. Ville d'Avray, 35. S. Trinità dei Monti at Rome, 37. Montmartre; 38. Coppel, Bacchus and Venus; François Diday (of Geneva, 1802-77), \*44. Oaks in a storm, 45. Pissevache, 46. Giessbach; D'Invernois, Sea-piece; 50. Durand, After the review; \*51. Duval, On the upper Nile; 59. Furet, Heron; 238. Gaud, Cider-Press; 239. Girardet, Arab at prayer; 64. Giron, Educationof Bacchus; 66. Graf-Reinhart, Interior of the cathedral at Monreale; 67. Greuze, Child's head (a study); 68. Grosclaude, The volunteer; 72. Guigon, The Rhone at Geneva; 75. Hébert, After the escalade (p. 204); Hornung, \*78. Catherine de' Medici before the head of Admiral Colligny, 79. A captive; \*85. Humbert, The ford; 90. Jeanmaire Pine-forest; 91. Koller, Cattle; 93. Lairesse, Bacchanalian; 94, 95. Largillière, Portraits; 99. Leleux, Interval of rest in the studio; Liotard, 101, 106. Portraits of himself; \*107. Madonna d'Epinay, 108. Mayden, Pifferari; F. Pourbus, 139. Portrait, 140. Maria de' Medici; \*143. Ravel, Drawing-lesson; 143. Robellaz, Between two fires; 145. Rigaud, Elizabeth Charlotte, duchess of Orleans; Léopold Robert, (of Chauxdefonds, 1794-1835), 149, 150. Italian and Bernese girls, 151. Sacristy of S. Giovanni in Laterano at Rome; 169. Simon, The poacher; 170. Snyders, Dog fighting with a heron; 179. Thuilier, Lake of Annecy; 168. Töpffer, Leaving church in winter; Velazquez, 185, 186. Philip

On the S.W. side of the Place Neuve is the Conservatoire de Musique (Pl. 9; E, 6), erected in 1858; behind it is the handsome Eglise du Sacré-Coeur (Pl. 21; E, 6). To the S. of this, between the Rue du Conseil-Général and the Boulevard de Plainpalais, is the Bâtiment Electoral (Pl. 39; E, 6), bearing the motto of Geneva, 'post tenebras lux'; it contains a large hall, used for exhibitions and concerts. — On the Boulevard de Plainpalais (Pl. D, 6) is an interesting Panorama (adm. 1 fr.), by Ed. Castres of Geneva, representing the French army entering Switzerland in 1871. — Beyond the Plaine de Plainpalais (drill-ground) on the Arve are situated the Barracks and the well-equipped École de Médecine. In the neighbourhood, Chemin Dancet 2, is the interesting Jardin Alpin d'Acclimatation, with a rich collection of European and Asiatic Alpine plants (for sale), open daily except Sun. (best time 8-10 a.m. and 5-8 p.m.). Annual subscription for members, 2 fr. Director M. H. Correvon.

Tramways run from the Rond Point de Plainpalais (Pl. F, 6) to Carouge (p. 208). To the left, on a terrace above Carouge, on the right bank of the Arve, is the favourite hydropathic establishment of Champel-sur-Arve (p. 200). Higher up is the \*Tour de Champel, a view-tower commanding a splendid survey of the town, the lake, and the Alps.

Returning to the Place Neuve, we may now pass the Synagogue

(Pl. 43; to the W.) and visit the Pont de la Coulouvrenière, the lowest of the bridges, where the Rhone-baths are situated (p. 199). Below the bridge are the new Waterworks, with large water-wheels driven by the dammed-up water of the Rhone, which not only supply the houses of Geneva but afford motive power equal to 4200 horses for the use of manufactories. On the left, beyond the bridge, is the Promenade de St. Jean, with a bronze bust of James Fazy (d. 1878), the Genevese statesman, by Rolland. We next pass the Ecole d'Horlogerie, with the Musée des Arts Décoratifs (adm. daily, except. Sat., 11-4, Sun. 9-12) containing an important collection of engravings and the models of the Brunswick Monument (p. 202), the Ecole des Arts Industriels (Pl. 10), and the simple and handsome old - Catholic church of Notre-Dame (Pl. 15), and soon reach the railway-station.

On the Varembé road, 1 M. from the railway station, is the \*Musée Ariana, the property of M. Gust. Revilliod, finely situated. It contains pictures (Madonna of Vallombrosa, by Raphael, etc.), other works of art, ceramic and ethnographical collections, library, etc. (Adm. in summer on Tues., Thurs., and Frid. 1-5, gratis; fee to attendant.)

Environs of Geneva. Both banks of the lake near Geneva are studded with villas ('campagnes'), with beautiful gardens, of which a few may be mentioned here.

RIGHT (W.) BANK. At Varembé, McCulloch ('Château de l'Impératrice', RIGHT (W.) BANK. At varemoe, McUnioch (Chateau de l'imperance, once occupied by the Empress Josephine, and afterwards by Lola Montez); at Le Rivage, the Villa of the Countess Gasparin; at Prégny (1486'), Baroness Adolf Rothschild (an imposing château; magnificent "View of Mont Blanc from the pavilion; admission usually on Tues, and Frid. 2-6, by tickets, procured gratis at the hotels at Geneva). The road to it from Geneva leads to the left by the station and passes under the line, this being cleat the world to Fenney, which we follow past the Musée Ariana. Geneva leads to the left by the station and passes under the line, this being also the road to Ferney, which we follow past the Musée Ariana (see above) as far as a (1 M.) garden-pavilion, where a finger-post indicates the way to (1 M.) Prégny to the right. Adjacent is the Campagne Favre, also commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc (always accessible).

LEFT (E.) BANK. At Les Eaux-Vives is Favre de la Grange (a magnification) and the company work of

cent villa, containing the Parting of Venus and Adonis, an early work of Canova). At Cologny, on the lake (see below) is the Villa Diodati (villa of Lord Byron).

WALKS. One of the finest walks in the environs is on the Right Bank, passing Petit and Grand Saconnex, along the brow of the hill, commanding the lake and Mont Blanc, and down to Versoix (p. 210; back by rail or steamer). — On the Left Bank: along the Quai des Eaux Vives, planted with plane-trees, up the lake to (3 M.) Vesenaz (Inn with garden by the lake, in La Belotte); return to (31/2 M.) Geneva by Cologny (Chalet Suisse; Café des Alpes), with a charming view of the lake, or farther

to the E. by Chougny, with a fine survey of Mont Blanc.

The Bois de la Batie, at the confluence of the Rhone and the Arve, The Bois de la Bâtie, at the confluence of the Rhone and the Arve, is reached from the Panorama (p. 206) in ½ hr. by descending to the Arve Bridge (passing on the left the slaughter-houses and the cattle-market), and ascending through the wood to the top of the hill, which affords a fine survey of the town and environs. (Two cabarets.) The gray water of the Arve and the blue water of the Rhone flow side by side for several hundred yards below their confluence (La Jonction) without mixing. — Adjoining the Bois is the new Cometery of St. Georges. We may now return to the town by the new Arve Quay, passing the Ecole de Médecine, the Barracks, and the Plaine de Plainpalais. Omnibuses (1/2 fr.) leave the Place Cornavin (near the station) every hour for Ferney (Truite; Hôt. de France), 41/2 M. to the N.W. of Geneva. The road leads by Saconnex (see p. 207). A hill near Petit Saconnex affords a charming view of Geneva, the lake, and Mont Blanc. We next pass through Grand Sacconnex, and reach Ferney. in French territory, a place of which Voltaire may be regarded as the founder. He purchased the land in 1759, attracted colonists, founded manufactories, and built a château for himself, which, though much altered, still contains a few rooms with reminiscences of the founder (adm. on week-days, 12-4). Fine view from the garden-terrace.

A favourite excursion from Geneva is to the Salève, a long hill of limestone rock to the S. E. of the town. The N. end is called the *Petit-Salève* (2959') adjoining which are the *Grand-Salève* (4291') and the *Petit* and *Grand Piton* (4506'). The finest point of view is the Grand-Salève (Auberge des Treize Arbres), whence we survey the Mont Blanc chain, the Lake of Geneva, the Jura, the cantons of Geneva and Vaud, and

part of France.

The direct route to the Grand-Salève (3 hrs.) from Geneva is by (11/4 M.) Carouge (1260'; Balance; Ecu de Savoie). a small town founded in 1780 by Victor Amadeus VII. of Savoy. who attracted a number of Genevese artisans hither by the offer of special advantages. It has belonged to Geneva since 1815. By the tramway terminus a finger-post indicates the road to Crevin to the left. Where the road divides we always keep to the left till we reach the railway-embankment, under which we pass; we

then ascend the Grande Gorge by a good path.

The carriage-road (omnibus to Mornex from Grand Quai 28. at 8.30, 11.30, and 6.30; fare 1½. to Monnetier 2 fr.) leads by Chéne (p. 245) to (7 M.) Mornex ("Bellevue; Hôt. de Savoie; etc.). a charming villa: e on the S. slope of the Petit-Salève. and thence to (1¼ M.) Monnetier (233"; "Hôt.-Pens de la Reconnaissance; "Hôt.-Pens. Trottet). situated in the depression between the Petit and Grand-Salève. The ruined tower at the end of the new road has been converted into a pension (Château de Monnetier). In the neighbourhood are the Balmes de l'Ermitage, a number of grottos offering pretty views of the Lake of Geneva. From this point the Petit-Salève is ascended in ½ hr., the Grand-Salève in 1½ hr. — Walkers may descend a path with steps ('Pas de l'Echelle') from Monnetier to (½ hr.) Veyrier, whence Carouge (see above) is 2 M. distant.

The long range of the "Voirons, to the N.E. of Geneva (steam-tramway under construction), commanding a superb view of the Alps of Savoy, the Jura Mts., etc., is another favourite point. Tramway in <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hr. to Annemasse; then railway (p. 238) in 35 min. to Bons St. Didier; thence a drive of 3 hrs., or a walk of  $2^{1}/_{2}$  hrs. to the summit. In summer the hotel omnibus conveys passengers from Bons St. Didier to the top on three afternoons weekly. On the E. slope, 100' below the summit, is the "Hotel de l'Ermitage (pens. 6-8 fr.), in the midst of pine-wood, visited as a health resort; and 10 min. below it is the unpretending Hôt. du Chalet. Charming walks to the (10 min.) pavilion on the Calvaire, or Grand Signal, the highest point (4777'); to the (20 min.) old monastery on the N.W. slope; to the Crite d'Audoz, an eminence 1/2 hr. to the S.W.; and to the (1 hr.) Pralaire (4613'), the S. peak.

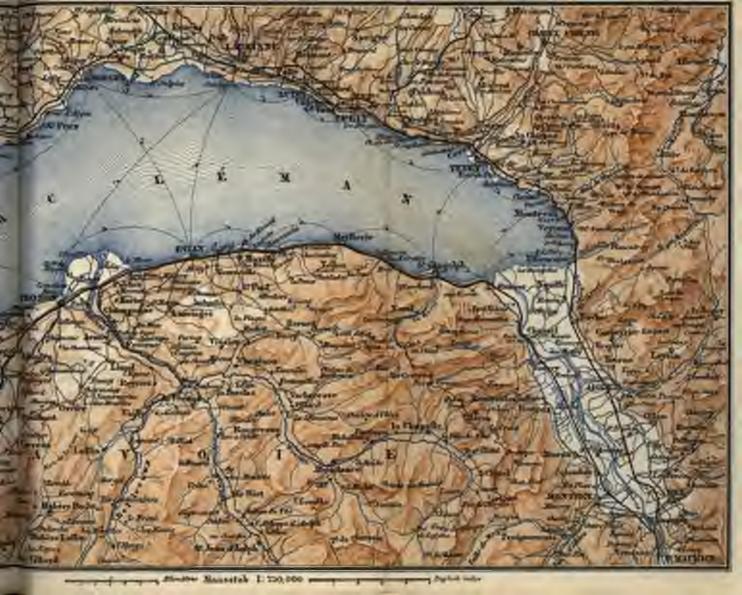
Ascent of the \*Dôle from Geneva by the Col de la Faucille, 71/2 hrs.,

sec p. 211.

# 65. From Geneva to Martigny by Lausanne and Villeneuve. Lake of Geneva (Northern Bank).

81 M. Railway in 48/4-6 hrs. (to Lausanne 11/2-21/4, to Vevey 21/4-31/4 hrs.); fares 13 fr. 55, 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 80 c. (to Lausanne 6 fr. 35, 4 fr. 50, 3 fr. 20 c.; to Vevey 8 fr. 35, 5 fr. 90, 4 fr. 20 c.). Return-tickets from Geneva to St. Maurice, and from Bouveret to Brieg (R. 78), are available for two days, and may be used for the steamers, and vice versā.





Steamboats along the Northern Bank far preferable to the railway: to Morges (4 fr., 1 fr. 70c.) in 21/2 hrs.; to Ouchy (for Lausanne, 5 fr., 2 fr.) in 3 hrs.; to Vevey (6 fr. 50, 2 fr. 70 c.) in 31/2-4 hrs.; to Villeneuve (71/2 fr., 3 fr.) in 41/4-41/2 hrs.; to Bouveret (71/2 fr., 3 fr.) in 43/4-5 hours. Return-tickets for three days at a fare and a half, available also for returning by railway, but not unless specially asked for. The cabin-tickets are available for the second class only; if the holder desires to travel first class he may obtain a supplementary ticket from the guard. Steamboat-stations on the N. bank (all with piers): Bellevue, Versoix, Mies, Coppet, Celigny, Nyon, Rolle, St. Prex, Morges St. Sulpice, Ouchy (Lausanne), Pully, Lutry, Cully, Rivaz-St. Saphorin, Corsier (near the Grand Hôtel de Vevey), Vevey-Marché, Vevey-La-Tour, Clarens, Montreux-Vernex, Territet-Chilton. Villeneuve. The express steamers leaving Geneva (Quai du Montblanc) at 9 a.m. and 1.25 p.m. touch at the following stations only: — Nyon, Thonon and Evian on the S. bank, Ouchy. Vevey, Clarens, Montreux, Territet, Villeneuve, and Bouveret. — Several steamboats also ply daily between the N. and S. banks (Nyon-Nernier. Nyon-Thonon), and between Evian and Geneva. — Good restaurants on board (D. 21/2-3 fr.).

The \*Lake of Geneva (1230'), Fr. Lac Léman, Ger. Genfer See, the Lacus Lemanus of the Romans, is 45 M. in length, upwards of 8 M. broad between Morges and Amphion, and 1½ M. between the Pointe de Genthod and Bellerive; 250' deep near Chillon, 940' near Meillerie, 1100' between Ouchy and Evian (deepest part), and 240' between Nyon and Geneva. The area is about 225 sq. M., being 15 sq. M. more than that of the Lake of Constance. In shape the lake resembles a half moon, with the horns turned towards the 8. and this form is most distinctly observed from the Signal de Bougy (p. 211). The E. horn formerly extended 9 M. farther towards Bex, but the deposits of the Rhone have gradually filled up this part of the lake, and are daily extending this alluvial tract.

The deep-blue Colour of the Lake of Geneva differs from that of the other Swiss lakes, which are all more or less of a greenish hue. This blue tint was supposed by Sir Humphrey Davy (who lived some years at Geneva, and died there in 1828) to be due to the presence of iodine, but the cause of the phenomenon has never been actually ascertained. The Birds which haunt the lake are wild swams (Cycnus olor), the descendants of tame birds introduced at Geneva in 1838, gulls (Larus ridibundus), sea-swallows (Sterna hirundo), and numerous birds of passage, such as ducks and divers. There are twenty-one different kinds of Fish, the most esteemed of which are the trout, the 'Ritter', the 'Féra' (Coregonus; the 'Felchen' of the Lake of Constance), and the perch.

The Vegeration of the banks partakes to some extent of a southern character. Side by side grow the sweet and the wild chestnut-tree, the magnolia, the trumpet-wood, the cedar of Lebanon, and trellised vines. Figs and pomegranates are also of frequent occurrence, but only the former

reach maturity.

A phenomenon frequently observed on the Lake of Geneva, and sometimes on other lakes also, consists in the so-called 'Seiches', or fluctuations in the level of the water, which within a few minutes rises or falls several inches or even feet above or below its usual level. These seiches are caused by any sudden alteration in the atmospheric pressure and most commonly occur after storms, being in fact analogous to the ground-swell of the ocean. The seiches longitudinales, or those running from one end of the lake to the other, usually take about 73 min. to travel from Villeneuve to Geneva, while the seiches transversales cross from the Swiss to the Savoy side in 10 minutes. The highest longitudinal swell on record was observed at Geneva on 3rd Oct. 1811, measuring over 6 ft. in height, while the transverse swell rarely exceeds 8 inches in height. (F. A. Forel.)

The Level of the lake is lowest at the end of winter, and highest in summer during the melting of the snow on the Alps. The average difference between high and low water is about 5 ft., while the difference between the highest (1817) and lowest (1830) recorded levels amounts to nearly 9 ft. — The Temperature of the lake varies from 45° in winter to 75° or even 85° in summer, while in the deeper parts it never rises above 42-44°. The lake has never been known to freeze over entirely.

The Navigation is inconsiderable, but large barges of 300 tons' burden are occasionally seen. The graceful lateen-sail used here, and rarely seen elsewhere except on the Mediterranean, has a very picturesque appearance.

elsewhere except on the Mediterranean, has a very picturesque appearance. The lake has for centuries been a favourite theme with writers of all countries — Byron, Voltaire, Rousseau, Al. Dumas, and many others. On the N. side the deep-blue water is bounded by gently sloping hills, richly clothed with vineyards and orchards, and enlivened with numerous smiling villages. To the E. and S. a noble background is formed by the long chain of the mountains of Valais and Savoy, of which the higher ground on the N. bank affords a good survey; but Mont Blanc itself is visible from the W. bank only, from Geneva, Nyon, Rolle, and particularly from Morges (p. 212).

STEAMBOAT JOURNEY (piers by the Jardin Anglais and the Quai du Montblanc; comp. p. 199). The banks of the lake are clothed with rich vegetation and studded with charming villas. On the left, Genthod (p. 219), prettily situated, once the residence of the famous naturalists Saussure, Ch. Bonnet, and Pictet de la Rive.

**Versoix** (Lion d'Or), a considerable village, once belonged to France. Choiseul, the minister of Louis XV., being hostile to Geneva, contemplated founding a rival city here, and the streets were mapped out, but the design was afterwards abandoned.

Coppet (Croix Blanche; Ange; Hôt.-Pens. du Lac). The château formerly belonged to Necker, a native of Geneva, who became a banker at Paris and minister of finance to Louis XVI. In 1790 he retired to Coppet, where he died in 1804. His daughter, the celebrated Mme. de Staël (d. 1817), also resided at the château for some years. Her writing-table, her portrait by David, and a bust of Necker are shown to visitors.

From Coppet (carr. at the station) a road leads by Commugny and Chavannes de Bogis to (3½ M.) Divonne (1543'; excellently fitted up hydropathic estab.), charmingly situated beyond the French frontier in the Pays de Gex (from Nyon 5 M., diligence in connection with the express trains in 55 min.; from Geneva 12 M., carr. in 1½ hr., with one horse 15-18, with two horses 25 fr.). Ascent of the Dole from Divonne, see below.

Céligny is prettily situated on a hill a little way inland. Farther on is the Château de Crans.

Nyon (\*Beaurivage, with garden on the lake; \*Ange, pens. 5-6 fr.; Couronne) was the Colonia Julia Equestris, or Noviodunum, of the Romans. The ancient castle, with walls 10' thick, and five towers, built in the 12th cent., and now the property of the town, was once occupied by Victor v. Bonstetten (d. 1832), the author, who was frequently visited here by eminent Swiss savants. The terrace and the pleasant promenades of the upper part of the town afford a beautiful view of the lake, the Jura, and the Alps, with Mont Blanc. Several relics of the Roman period still exist here.

ASCENT OF THE DOLE, very interesting. A high-road (diligence) leads from Nyon through the Jura by (1 hr.) Trélex, (2 hrs.) St. Cerques, and

(2 hrs.) Les Rousses, a small French frontier fort, to (1 hr.) Morez, a little town in the French department of Jura. From Nyon on foot in 3 hrs., to St. Cergues (3432'; Hôtel de la Poste; "Hôt-Pens. Capt; Pension Delaigue; \*Observatoire, a hotel and pension on a height, 5 min. from the post-office, between the old château of St. Cergues and the Noirmont, with the finest view), a village and summer resort at the N.E. base of the Dôle, twothirds of the way from the top. The road from Nyon to St. Cergues leads by (3 M.) Trêlex, at the foot of the hills. The traveller should drive (6 fr.) as far as the beginning of the well-shaded old road, 11/2 M. beyond Trelex, which follows the telegraph-wires, and ascends straight to St. Cergues (3 M.). One-horse carr. to Trélex 4, to St. Cergues 12 fr. and fee. From St. Cergues (guide 5 fr., not indispensable) we ascend to the (1 hr.) Chalet du Vouarne, and through the depression (La Porte) between the Vouarne and the Dôle, to the (1 hr.) top of the \*Dole (5505'), the highest summit of the Swiss Jura. The view is picturesque and extensive, and Mont Blanc is seen in all its majesty. — From Gingins, 1½ M. to the W. of Trélex, a good road leads to the (6 M.) Chalets de la Divonne, ½ hr. from the top of the Dôle. — Another leads by La Rippe, 4 M. to the W. of Nyon, and 1 M. from Divonne (see above), and (3/4 M.) Vendôme, at the foot of the hill, from which a pleasant forest-path ascends to the summit in 3 hrs. The best route for pedestrians from Geneva (71/2 hrs. to the summit of the Dôle) is by the Col de la Faucille, a deep depression in the Jura chain, to the N.W. of Geneva. We follow the carriage-road by Ferney to (3 hrs.) Gen (2120'; Hôt. de la Poste; Hôt. du Commerce), a small French town, at the foot of the Jura; thence we proceed to (11/4 hr.) the Fontaine Napoléon and the (3,4 hr.) Col de la Faucille (4355; Inn). We keep to the road (to Morez, see above) for  $1^{1}/_{4}$  hr. more, finally diverging to the right beyond the La Vasserode inn, whence we ascend to the summit in  $1^{1}/_{2}$  hr.

Diligence from Les Rousses (see above) and Le Brassus, to the Lac de

Joux, Le Lieu, and Le Pont, a pleasant route (comp. p. 198).

Farther on, among trees, is the château of *Prangins*, formerly occupied by Joseph Bonaparte. A great part of the estate of *La Bergerie*, or *Chalet de Prangins*, which once belonged to him, is now the property of Prince Jérôme Napoléon. The old château itself now contains a Moravian school for boys.

On a promontory lies Promenthoux, and on the opposite bank, 3 M. distant, Yvoire (p. 231). The Jura Mts. gradually recede. The most conspicuous peaks are the Dôle (see above), and to the right of it the Noir-Mont (5118'). The lake forms a bay between the mouth of the Promenthouse and the Aubonne (p. 220) beyond Rolle, and here attains its greatest width. The banks of this bay, called La Côte, yield one of the best Swiss white wines.

Rolle (\*Tête Noire, plain, with garden; Couronne), the birthplace of the Russian general Laharpe, tutor of Emp. Alexander I., and one of the most zealous advocates for the separation of Canton Vaud from Bern (1798). An islet in the lake contains an Obelisk to his memory.

On a vine-clad hill, 1 hr. N. of Rolle, above the village of Bougy, is the \*Signal de Bougy (2910'), a famous point of view, which commands the lake, the Savoy Mis., and Mont Blanc. The best way to it is from stat. Aubonne-Allaman (p. 220) by omnibus or on foot to (1½ M.) Aubonne (\*Couronne), a very old and picturesque little town, with numerous gardens, a beautiful avenue, and pleasant public grounds, and thence on foot to the top in less than an hour. — About 5 M. to the W. of Aubonne, and 5½ M. to the N. of Rolle, is Gimel (2395; Union. pens. from 5 fr.), with beautiful wood-walks, a favourite summer resort of the Genevese.

A road (diligence to St. Georges daily) leads from Rolle to the N.W.

by Gilly, Burtigny, and Longirod to (8 M.) St. Georges (3067'; Inn) and over the (4 M.) Gol de Marcheiruz (4767'; Inn) to (41/2 M.) Le Brassus (p. 198). On the way from St. Georges to the col, we enjoy charming and varying views of the Lake of Geneva and the Rhone Valley down to the Fort de l'Ecluse, and between the col and Le Brassus we overlook the Lac de Joux and the Dent de Vaulion.

The bank of the lake between Rolle and Lausanne is somewhat flat. On a promontory lies the village of St. Prex; then, in a wide bay, Morges (\*Hôt. du Port; \*Hôt. du Montblanc; Couronne), a a busy little town (pop. 3952), with a harbour and an old château now used as an arsenal. The mediæval château of Vufflens, on a height at some distance to the N., is said to have been erected by Queen Bertha (p. 196). From Morges we obtain a fine view of \*Mont Blanc in clear weather through a valley on the S. bank. The steamer next reaches -

Ouchy (1230'), formerly called Rive, the port of Lausanne.

\*Hôtel Beaurivage, with pleasant garden, baths, etc., R., L., & A. 5-7, D. 5, omnibus to the Lausanne station 11/2 fr.; \*Hôt. D'Angletterre, R., L., & A. 31/2, B. 11/4, D. 4 fr.; Hôt. DU PORT, small; all on the lake. Pens. Du Chalet, Avenue Roseneck. — Lake Baths, to the E. of the landing-place, 80 c., including towels, etc. — Boat 60 c. per hour, or with boatman 11/2 fr.

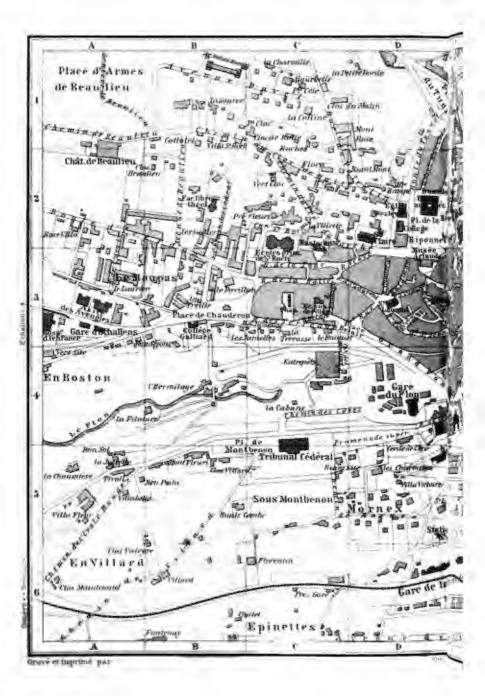
The RAILWAY STATION of the Western line (p. 220) is 3/4 M. from Ouchy, and Lausanne lies fully 1/4 M. higher. Cable Railway (commonly called Ficelle) from Ouchy to Lausanne in 9 min. (Station at Ouchy near the steamboat quay; station at Lausanne, called 'Gare du Flon', under the Grand-Pont; 42 trains daily; fare 50 or 25 c., returnticket 80 or 40 c.; intermediate stations Jordils and St. Luce, the latter near the station of the W. railway; see above; to the left the trains to Lausanne 10 c., to the right to Ouchy, 20 c.). — Porterage of small articles to or from the steamer 10 c., trunk 20 c., if over 100 lbs. 30 c.

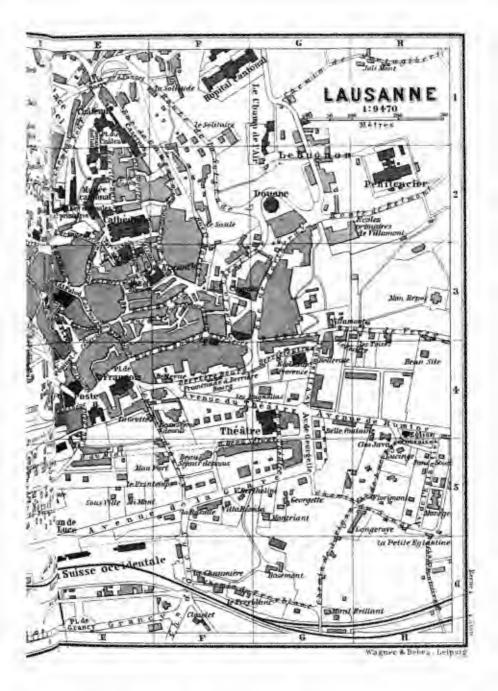
Lausanne. - \*Hôt. Gibbon (Pl. a; F, 4), opposite the post-office, R., Lausanne. — "Hôt. Gibbon (Pl. a; F, 4), opposite the post-office, R., L., & A. 4-6, B. 1½2, lunch 3½2, D. 4 fr.; in the garden behind the dining-room the historian Gibbon wrote the concluding portion of his great work in 1787; "Hôt. Riche-Mont (Pl. b; D, E, 5), with pleasant grounds, similar charges; "Faucon (Pl. c; F, 3), R., L., & A. 4, B. 1½2, D. 3-4 fr.; "Hôt. du Grand Pont (Pl. d; E, 4), near the bridge, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1½, D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. Penss. Victoria, Avenue de Rumine; "Hôt. Den Nord (Pl. f; F, 3, 4), Rue St. Pierre, with restaurant, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1¼ fr.; Hôt. des Nessageries, Place St. François 4; Hôt. de A. 3, B. 1¼ fr.; Hôt. des Nessageries, Mme. Ritschard (Villas Mercier 8), Beaussfour, Chatelanat, Monard, Pavarin, "Bellevue, Piguet-Bauty, Campart, and many others. — Restaurants: "Hôtel du Nord, Hôtel du Grand Pont, see above; "Casino Théâtre (see below); Deriaz, Place St. Laurent; Rail. Restaurant; Gambrinus (beer), Rue Haldimand, near the Place de la Riponne; Bavaria, Rue St. Pierre. — Theatre mand, near the Place de la Riponne; Bavaria, Rue St. Pierre. — THEATRE (Pl. f; open in winter only), Avenue du Théâtre (with café).

OMNIBUS from the station into the town 1/2 fr., box 1/2 fr. - Cab to the station 2 fr. - Railway from Lausanne to the station and Ouchy, see Th. Roussy, Rue de Bourg. — Pianos, music: E. R. Spiess, Gr. Chêne 5.

English Church, Avenue de Grancy. Scottish Free Church, Rue Rue mine. Wesleyan Church. Rue du Valentin, Place de la Riponne.

Lausanne (1689'; pop. 30,179), the Lausonium of the Romans, now the capital of the Canton de Vaud, occupies a beautiful and commanding situation on the terraced slopes of Mont Jorat, overshadowed by its cathedral on one side, and its castle on the other. The interior of the town is less prepossessing. The streets are hilly





and irregular, and the houses in the older part are poor; but the new quarters contain a number of handsome houses. The two quarters are connected by the handsome \*Grand-Pont, erected in 1839-44, also named Pont-Pichard after its builder. The nearly level street, passing the castle and cathedral, constructed by him skirts the town and leads under the castle to the N. by a tunnel, 50 paces long. Lausanne possesses many excellent schools.

The \*Cathedral (Pl. 6; Prot.), erected in 1235-75, and consecrated by Gregory X. in presence of Rudolph of Hapsburg, is a simple but massive Gothic edifice. Since 1875 it has been undergoing restoration in accordance with plans by Viollet-le-Duc. The terrace on which it stands is approached from the market-place (Place de la Palud) by a flight of 160 steps. The sacristan (marguillier) lives to the left (N.) of the principal entrance, No. 5.

In 1536 a famous Disputation took place in this church, in which Calvin, Farel, and Viret participated, and which resulted in the removal of the episcopal see to Freiburg, the separation of Vaud from the Romish Church and the overthrow of the supremacy of Savoy. The "Interior (352' long, 150' wide) is remarkable for its symmetry of proportion. The vaulting of the nave, 66' in height, is supported by 20 clustered columns of different designs. Above the graceful triforium runs another arcade, which serves as a framework for the windows. The choir contains a semicircular colonnade. In the arcades of the choir-ambulatory appears an ancient form of pilaster, a relic of the Burgundian-Romanesque style. The beautiful but sadly damaged rose-window and the sculptured portals also merit inspection. (The W. portal is in a ruinous condition; the S. portal was restored in 1884.) Above the centre of the church rises a slender tower, erected in 1875. The finest Monuments are those of Duke Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy (d. 1451), whom the Council of Bâle elected pope under the title of Felix V.; farther on in the choir are monuments to Otto of Grandson(?) who fell in a judicial duel (hands on the cushion, a symbol of the ban; statue accidentally deprived of its hands); Bishop Guillaume de Menthonex (d. 1406); the Russian Princess Orloff (d. 1783); the Duchess Caroline of Curland (d. 1783); Harriet Stratford-Canning (d. 1818), first wife of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, then ambassador in Switzerland (by Bartolini); Countess Wallmoden Gimborn (d. 1783), mother of the Baroness of Stein, the wife of the celebrated Prussian minister. A tablet on the wall of the N. transept near these monuments bears the inscription: 'A la mémoire du Major Davel, mort sur l'échafaud en 1723, le 24 Avril, martyr des droits et de la liberté du peuple Vaudois', a tribute paid to his memory by Gen. Laharpe (p. 211), who effected that for attempting which Davel was beheaded as a traitor.

The Terrace, formerly the churchyard, commands the town, the lake, and the Alps of Savoy; and the prospect is more extensive from the top of the tower, 162' high. The view from the terrace of the old episcopal Castle (Pl. 7; now the Cantonal Council Hall), higher up, is also very fine. This building, erected in the 13th cent., has been repeatedly altered.

The Cantonal Museum (Pl. 1; Wed. and Sat. 10-4, Sun. 11-2 o'clock), in the Collège near the cathedral, contains natural history collections, a valuable collection of freshwater conchylia, presented by M. de Charpentier (d. 1855), relics from Aventicum (p. 196) and Vidy, the ancient Lausanne, and interesting Celtic antiquities from lake-dwellings.

The Musée Arlaud (Pl. 9; Sun., 11-3, Wed. and Sat. 11-2; at other times, 1 fr.), founded by an artist of that name in 1846, in a building in the Riponne opposite the corn-hall (Grenette), contains a few pictures by old masters and several good modern works: Calame, Lake of Brienz; Diday, Rosenlaui; Gleyre. Execution of Major Davel (see above), and Battle on the Lake of Geneva.

On the Montbenon, a hill immediately to the W. of the town, planted with fine avenues, and affording a charming view of the lake, is situated the handsome new Tribunal Fédéral, or supreme court of appeal for the whole of Switzerland.

The admirably organised Blind Asylum (Asile des Aveugles), to the W. of the town (Pl. A, 3), was founded by Mr. Haldimand (d. 1862), who amassed a fortune in England. — In the Champ de l'Air, to the N.E., rises the well-arranged Hôpital Cantonal (250 beds). - At Cery, 2 M. to the N., on the line to Echallens (see below), is the handsome Lunatic Asylum, one of the largest and best on the continent, containing a chapel, concert-room, etc.

The \*Signal (2126'), 1/2 hr. above the town, is a famous point of view. From the post-office to the castle 1/4 hr.; then cross the tunnel-bridge and follow the road to the left for about 100 paces; ascend to the right by a paved path, and thence by a flight of steps on the left to the carriage-road; follow this to the right till the hut with the trigonometrical pyramid and grounds are seen on the right. (This point may also be reached by a broad path diverging from the road to the right.) The view embraces a great part of the lake. Mont Blanc is not visible from this point, but is seen from the Grandes Roches (1/2 hr. from the town, to the right of the Yverdon road), the Grandes Roches (1/2 hr. from the town, to the right of the Yverdon road), another charming point of view. — The best way back from the Signal is through the wooded valley of the Flon, on the E. side of the hill, and then by the Rue des Eaux to the point whence we started at the N. base of the castle. This route is preferable for the ascent also in hot weather. Cab from the town to the Signal, and thence to the station, 5 fr.

FROM LAUSANNE TO ECHALLENS, 83/4 M., a local narrow-gauge railway (55 min.). The lunatic asylum mentioned above is near (2 M.) Jouxtens-Cery, the second station. 83/4 M. Echallens (2064'; 1079 inhab.; Balances) is a thriving little town, with an old castle now used as a boys school.

The line is to be continued to Payerne (p. 196).

The slopes rising above the villages of Lutry, Cully, and St. Saphorin are named La Vaux, and yield good wine. The vineyards are tended with the utmost care. Between Ouchy and Lutry. on the hillside, is the lofty viaduct crossing the Paudèze (p. 195), below which is the bridge of the S.W. Railway (p. 220). The amphitheatre of mountains becomes grander as the steamboat advances: the Rochers de Verraux, Dent de Jaman, Rochers de Naye, Tour d'Aï, Tour de Mayen, Dent de Morcles, and Dent du Midi; between these, to the S., Mont Catogne, and in the background the snowy pyramid of Mt. Velan.

Vevey, Ger. Vivis, the Vibiscus of the Romans.

Steamboat Piers: (1) Corsier, to the W., near the Grand Hôtel de Vevey; (2) Vevey-Marché, at the town itself; (3) Vevey-la-Tour, to the E., near the Grand Hôtel du Lac.

Railway Station on the N. side of the town, on the left bank of the Veveyse. For excursions to the E. (Montreux, etc.) the station of La Tour

de Peilz (p. 216) is more convenient.

Hotels. \*Hôtel Monnet (des Trois Couronnes) and \*Grand Hôt. De

VEVEY, at Corsier, to the W. of the town; \*Grand Hôt. DU Lac, to the E. of Monnet's; these three hotels, all on the lake, are large and com-To the E. of the town, \*Hôt. Mooser (p. 216). — \*Hôt. D'Angleterre (R., L., & A 3½, D. 3, pens. 5½.7 fr.) and \*Hôt. Du Léman, also on the lake; \*Trois Rois, moderate, not far from the station, R. & A. 2½, B. 1, 1). 3 fr.; Hôtel Du Pont, at the station, with garden; Hôtel De LA Poste, Rue du Casino, for single gentlemen. — Pensions, see p. 216.

Cafés. Café du Lac, Bellevue, des Alpes; all on the quay; Café du Théâtre; Brasserie Traffle. — Coindet, dealer in preserved meats, etc., Rue

des Deux Marchés.

Lake Baths at the E. end of the town, beyond the Hôt. du Laci(6-8

and  $\overline{2}$ -5 for ladies only).

Post and Telegraph Office, Place de l'Ancien Port. - Bankers: Geo.

Glas, Rue du Leman; A. Cuénod Churchill, Place du Marché 21.

Omnibus from the station to the hotels 20, box 10c.; to La Tour-de-Peilz 30, box 15 c.; to Chexbres from the post-office 1 fr. (see p. 195). — Cab with one horse, per drive in the town 11/2, with two horses 2 fr.; 1/2 hr. 11/2 or 2 fr., 1 hr. 3 or 4 fr., for every 1/2 hr. more 1 or 11/2 fr. Rowing-boats at the quay and the Grande Place, 1 fr. per hr.; with one rower 2, with two rowers 3 fr.; to Chillon 6 or 10 fr.; to St. Gingolph (p. 232) same charges; to Meillerie (p. 232) 12 or 15 fr.

Bookseller. Benda, Hôtel Monnet (also music, etc.). Pianos at Ratzenberger's (also at Montreux and Bex). - Theatre, Rue des Anciens Fossés.

English Church at the E. end of the town.

Vevey (1263'), charmingly situated at the influx of the Veveyse, with 7820 inhab., is the second town in the Canton de Vaud, and owes much of its repute to the writings of Rousseau. The small terrace by the market (Grande Place), the quay, and the new, turreted Château of M. Couvreu (beautiful garden with exotic plants, fee 1 fr.) overlook a great part of the scene of the 'Nouvelle Héloïse', the 'burning pages' of which accurately describe it. To the E. La Tour de Peilz, Clarens, Montreux, and Chillon are visible; next. Villeneuve and the mouth of the Rhone; in the background the Alps of Valais. the Dent du Midi, Mont Velan, and Mont Catogne (the 'Sugarloaf'); on the S. bank of the lake, the rocks of Meillerie, overshadowed by the Dent d'Oche; and to the left, at the foot of the Grammont, St. Gingolph (p. 232). The Quai Sina affords a beautiful walk, sheltered from the N. wind. Near the station is the \*Russian Chapel with its gilded dome, nearly opposite which is the Ecole des Jeunes Filles. At the E. end of the town are the handsome Rom. Cath. Church and the English Church.

The Church of St. Martin, erected in 1498, on a vine-clad hill ('Terrasse du Panorama') outside the town, surrounded by lime and chestnut-trees, commands a charming view (see the 'Indicateur

des Montagnes'). Service in summer only.

In this church repose the remains of the regicides Ludlow ('potestatis arbitrariae oppugnator acerrimus', as the marble tablet records) and Broughton. The latter read the sentence to King Charles ('dignatus fuit sententiam regis regum profari, quam ob causam expulsus patria sua is the inscription on his monument). On the restoration of Charles II., that monarch demanded the extradition of the refugees, a request with which the Swiss government firmly refused to comply. Ludlow's House, which stood at the E. end of the town, has been removed to make way for an addition to the Hôtel du Lac. The original inscription chosen by himself, 'Omne solum forti patria', was purchased and removed by one of his descendants.

The château of "Hanteville, 2 M. to the N.E. of Vevey, with an admirably kept park, commands a beautiful view from the terrace and the temple. In the same direction, 2 M. higher, is the mediæval château of Blonay, which has belonged the family of that name for centuries. The road from Hauteville to Blonay passes through the villages of St. Légier (Pens. Béguin; Pens. des Alpes) and La Chièsaz, many houses in which are adorned with clever sketches by A. Béguin, a native of the place, now an artist in Paris. In returning, we may descend by a path to the right beyond the bridge to the carriage-road below, which leads to (1 M.) Chailly (p. 217), (1 M.) the bridge of Tavel, below the Château des Crêtes (see below), and (1/4 M.) the Clarens station. — About 1 hr. to the N.E. of Blonay are the Pléiades (4486'), a famous point of view (auberge near the top), at the E. base of which, 3/4 hr. from the top, are the small sulphur-baths of L'Alliaz (3428'; pens. 4-5 fr.).

The tower among the trees on the lake farther on, the Tour de Peilz (Turris Peliana), said to have been built by Peter of Savoy in the 13th cent., was once the seat of a court of justice, and was afterwards used as a prison. The neighbouring château of M. Rigaud contains a collection of ancient weapons.

From Vevey to Freiburg, see R. 61; over the Jaman to Château d'Oex, p. 228. — Pleasant excursion to St. Gingolph (p. 232; 1½ hr. by boat), on foot to Novel, in the valley of the Morge, and thence to the top of the Blanchard (p. 232). Inns at St. Gingolph and Novel very poor; the traveller should bring provisions from Vevey.

On the lake,  $3^{1}/2$  M. from Vevey, lies the beautiful village of Clarens (English Church Service in winter), immortalised by Rousseau. On a height to the W. rises the \*Château des Crêtes, built by M. Dubochet (see below), with its pleasant grounds, and a beautiful view from the terrace (visitors admitted). Adjoining it is a chestnut copse, called Les Crêtes, or the 'Bosquet de Julie'. Rousseau's 'Bosquet', however, has long since disappeared, having been, according to Lord Byron, uprooted by the monks of St. Bernard to make way for their vineyards. Splendid view from above Clarens, near the churchyard, and also from the terrace of the château of Châtelard (at Tavet,  $^{1}/_{4}$  hr. to the N.), which gives its name to the W. part of Montreux (p. 247). Between Clarens and Vernex is the new German Protestant Church, with its slender tower.

Pensions abound on this favourite S.E. bay of the Lake of Geneva. The best-known are here mentioned in their order from Vevey. Charges often raised in the busy season.

At Vevey: Hôt.-Pens. du Château (6-8 fr.), three houses E. of the Hôtel Monnet, with a large shady garden and a view of the lake; Pens. Wolff (4-6 fr.), Rue des Promenades, recommended to ladies; du Lac; du Panorama, at the back of the town, Hôtel et Pens. Mooser, at Chemenin, 10 min. above Vevey, charming view (6-10 fr.). At St. Légier: Pens. Béguin; des Alpes. — At La Tour de Peilz, near Vevey: Pens. Comte; des Alpes; Riant-Site; Mon Désir.

Near Clarens, 'Au Basser': \*Pens. Ketterer, sheltered. This is the beginning of the region which, being sheltered from the 'Bise' or bitter N. wind, is often recommended to persons with delicate lungs as a winter residence. The gay cluster of 22 villas near Clarens was built and fitted up by M. Dubochet of Paris (d. 1877), at a cost of 2½ million francs. They now belong to Mde. Arnaud, and are let furnished for 3 months or upwards at rents varying from 4000 to 8,000 fr. per annum (apply to the 'régisseur'). — At Clarens: on the left, Beaustie; on the right, \*Pens. Verte-Rive (5-7 fr.); on the left, Pens. Moser (5 fr.); on the right, \*Hôtel

Roth, with a garden on the lake. At the station: "Hôtel des Crêtes (5-6 fr.); \*Hôtel du Châtelard (6 fr.; good cuisine). — At CHAILLY (1580'), 1 M. above the Clarens station, and about 300' above the lake, "Pens. Mury, with pleasant garden. At Brent, 11/2 M. above Chailly, Pens. Dufour (small and quiet). At Charnex, 11,2 M. above Clarens, Pens. Dufour-Cochard (5 fr.; well spoken of). - Between Clarens and VERNEX (all on the lake): \*Hôtel Roy. with pleasant garden; \*Pens. Germann; Clarentzia; Pens. Richelieu (5-8 fr.), opposite the new Gothic English Church (unfinished); \*Lorius (three houses; 6 fr. and upwards), with fine garden.

At Montreux-Vernex: On the left, "Cygne, R. & A. 31/2, B. 11/2, A. 3/4, pens. 6-8 fr.; \*Pens. Pilivet; on the right, \*Monney (51/2-81/2 fr.); \*Beau-Sejour au Lac (adjoining which is a bath-house); Bon-Accueil; all on the lake; au Lac (adjoining which is a bath-house); Bon-Accueu; all on the lake; Hôtel Suisse (5½ fr.), on the opposite side of the road, with a garden on the lake; Beaulieu. At the station, Hôtel & Pens. de Montreux (4½-6½ fr.); Hôtel Victoria; Hôtel de la Gare; Pens. Ramseyer; Pens. Bell-Air. By the steamboat-pier, Hôt.-Restaur. Tonhalle.

— Preserved meats, etc., sold by Méautis. Beer at the Tonhalle and at Marguet's. — Bazaar Wanner, with a good and varied stock. — Strangers Enquiry Office at the Collège (ground-floor, to the right). — Schmidt, chemist. - Benda's book-shop and library. Tuition of all kinds easily obtained.

In Bondors nook-snop and normy. Inthon of an Anna cashy covariation.

In Bondort, on the Territet road (where the Kursaal is on the right, see below; adm. 1 fr.; weekly subscription 3, monthly 10, quarterly 20 fr.), on the lake, farther to the S.E.: on the left, \*Hôt. de Paris; \*Hôtel National, with a terrace high above the lake, 7-10 fr. On the right, \*Hôte. Pens. Beau-Rivage (Spickner), \*Hôt. P. Breuer, both with gardens on the lake; Villa Elisabeth; \*Pens. Bonport. The five last, 1/2 M. from the station, command a fine view. — In the VILLAGE of MONTREUX, 1/2 M. from the lake and the station: \*Pens. Visinand; \*Mooser (5 fr.), Biensis, and \*Vautier (7-8 fr.), all with a fine view.

At Territet (to the E. of stat. Territet-Glion). \*Hôtel des Alpes, 90 rooms (from 2 fr.) and 'salons' (6-10 fr.), D. 5 fr., pens. from 7 fr.; dépendance in the garden, with suites of apartments for families. "Hôtel Mont-Fleury, finely situated, with grounds (pens. 6-8 fr.). — Hôlel du Lac, small; \*Hôlel d'Angleterre; Pens. Mounoud; Pens. Villa Rosa.

At Veytaux. \*Hotel Bonivard, R., L., & A. \*Masson (4-5 fr.), adjoined by a villa with furnished rooms; Pens. Boand; Villa Clos de Grandchamp; Pens. Chillon, near the castle. — Between Chillon and VILLENEUVE, the handsome \*Hôtel Byron, (6-9 fr.), finely situated (omnibus from

the Villeneuve station, p. 220).

At Glion (2254'; cable tramway, see below). \*Hôtel Righi-Vaudois (pens. 8-12 fr.); \*Hôtel Victoria (61/2-10 fr.), beautifully situated; \*Hôtel du Midi,

Hôtel de Glion and others, about 5 fr., generally closed in winter.

Most of these pensions receive passing travellers at hotel-charges, but in autumn they are generally full. At many other houses rooms with or without board may also be obtained. The GRAPE CURE begins towards the end of September and lasts about a month. — AIGLE (p. 220) and BEX (p. 221) are also pleasant resorts in early summer and in autumn. In the height of summer, when the heat on the lake and in the valley of the Rhone becomes overpowering, the pensions at Château d'Oex (p. 229), Ormont Dessus (p. 225), Villars (p. 221), etc., are much frequented. Similar pensions at Geneva, see p. 199.

Clarens, Charnex, Vernex, Glion, Colonges, Veytaux, and the other villages which lie scattered about, partly on the lake and partly on the hill-side, are collectively called Montreux. This district is divided into three parts, Châtelard, Les Planches, and Veyteaux, by the brook (Baie) of Montreux and the Veraye. The central point of the district is the village of Montreux-Vernex, on the lake, with a railway-station and steamboat-pier. About 1/4 M. from the S. end of it is the Kursaal, where a band plays in the afternoon (adm. see above); opposite is the new Roman Cutholic

Church, in the Romanesque style. Higher up, at the foot of the mountain, lies the village of Montreux, with the quaint old Parish Church ( $^3/_4$  M. from the station of Vernex-Montreux and as far from that of Territet), which commands a superb and far-famed \*View of the lake (mountain indicator).

EXCURSIONS FROM MONTREUX. To Glion (2254), loftily situated at the back of Montreux, with a beautiful view of the lake, a cable-tramway ascends in 8 min., starting from the Territet-Glion station on the Western Railway (21 trains daily; fare 1, return-ticket 11/2 fr.). The line, constructed by Hr. Riggenbach on the same system as the Giessbach tramway, but much steeper, is about 750 yds. long, the maximum gradient being 1:13/4. At the top is the Buffet de la Station (view). Adjacent is the garden of the Hôtel Righi-Vaudois (see above), which commands a delightful survey of the upper end of the Lake of Geneva and the mountains enclosing it, with the snow-clad Dent du Midi in the centre. The garden of the Villa Nestle is worth seeing (visitors admitted). Pleasant way back through the Gorge du Chaudron (see below) to the village of Montreux in 1 hr. (enquire for beginning of path). From Glion the Mont Caux (3937) may be ascended in 11/4 hr. — To the \*Gorge du Chaudron, a wooded ravine between Glion and Sonzier, watered by a brook called the Baie de Montreux. From the bridge of Montreux to the gorge, and back, 1 hr., or returning by Glion 21/2 hours. The path enters the gorge from near the Pens. Vautier at Les Planches. — From Chillon by Champ Babau to (1 hr.) Veytaux (see above). — \*Rocher de Naye (6706'), the S. neighbour of the Jaman; ascent 4, descent 3 hrs.; view embracing the Bernese range, the Valais, and Savoy; Mont Blanc only partially visible. Easiest ascent by Glion, Mont Caux, and Chamosalles (auberge in the lower and in the upper chalet); another track over the wooded ridge of Mont Sonchaud (guide desirable). — Mont Cubli (3940'), N.E. of Sonzier; to the summit and back 4 hrs. — To Les Avants (Hôt. des Avants), road by Sonzier in 3 hrs. (omnibus in 31/2 hrs., 4 fr., down 3 fr.; carriage with one horse 12, with two horses 22 fr.), see p. 228. — By Charnex and Chaulin to the Bains de l'Alliaz and the Pléiades (4488'), returning by Blonay (p. 216), 8 hrs. — By Aigle to the Ormonts, see R. 66. — To \*Villar

Stat. Territet-Chillon (\*Hôt. des Alpes, etc.; see p. 217). The \*Castle of Chillon, with its massive walls and towers, 3/4 M. from the pier (3/4 M. from stat. Territet-Glion; 1/4 M. from stat. Veytaux-Chillon), stands on an isolated rock 22 yds. from the bank, with which it is connected by a bridge, but the strait is now dry.

'Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an altar, — for 'twas trod,
Until his very steps have left a trace,
Worn, as if the cold pavement were a sod,
By Bonivard! — may none those marks efface,
For they appeal from tyranny to God.'

The author of these beautiful lines has invested this spot with much of the interest which attaches to it, but it is an error to identify Bonivard, the victim to the tyranny of the Duke of Savoy, and confined by him in these gloomy dungeons for six years, with Byron's 'Prisoner of Chillon' (composed by him in the Anchor Inn at Ouchy in 1817). The author calls his poem a fable, and when he composed it he was not aware of the history of Bonivard, or he would, as he himself states, have attempted to dignify the subject by an endeavour to celebrate his courage and virtue. Francis Bonivard was born in 1496. He was the son of Louis Bonivard, Lord of Lune, and at the age of sixteen inherited from his uncle the rich priory of St. Victor, close to the walls of Geneva. The Duke of Savoy having attacked the republic of Geneva. Bonivard warmly 'espoused its cause, and thereby incurred the relentless hostility of the Duke, who caused him to

be seized and imprisoned in the castle of Grolée, where he remained two years. On regaining his liberty he returned to his priory, but in 1528 he was again in arms against those who had seized his ecclesiastical revenues. The city of Geneva supplied him with munitions of war, in return for which Bonivard parted with his birthright, the revenues of which were applied by the Genevese to the support of the city hospital. He was afterwards employed in the service of the republic, but in 1530 when travelling between Moudon and Lausanne fell into the power of his old enemy, the Duke of Savoy, who confined him in the castle of Chillon. In 1536 he was liberated by the Bernese and Genevese forces under Nögelin, and returning to the republic, he spent the rest of his life as a highly respected citizen. He died in 1570 at the age of 74 years.

Above the entrance are the arms of the Canton de Vaud. The rooms with their old wooden ceilings, the dungeons with their pillars and arches, and the other reminiscences of the time of the dukes of Savoy are interesting. A fine effect is produced by the beams of the setting sun streaming through the narrow loopholes into these sombre precincts. Among the thousands of names inscribed on the pillars are those of Byron, Eugène Sue, George Sand, and Victor

Hugo. (Adm. 1 fr.)

It is an historical fact that in 830 Louis le Débonnaire incarcerated the Abbot Wala of Corvey, who had instigated his sons to rebellion, in a castle from which only the sky, the Alps, and Lake Leman were visible (Pertz, Monum. ii. p. 556); this could have been no other than the Castle of Chillon. Count Peter of Savoy improved and fortified the castle in the 13th cent., and it now stands much as he left it. The strong pillars in the vaults are in the early-Romanesque style, and belonged to the original edifice. The Counts of Savoy frequently resided in the castle, and it was subsequently converted into a state-prison. Since 1798 it has been used as a military arsenal.

Between Chillon and Villeneuve, on the slope of the hill, is the handsome Hôtel Byron (p. 217). The He de Paix, an islet 30 paces long and 20 wide,  $\frac{1}{3}$  M. to the W. of Villeneuve, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the S. bank, commanding a fine view, was laid out and planted with three elms by a lady a century ago, and recalls Byron's lines: -

> 'And then there was a little isle, Which in my very face did smile, The only one in view.'

In the E. bay of the lake, 11/2 M. from Chillon, lies Villeneuve (\*Hôt. du Port; \*Hôt. de Ville), a small walled town, the Pennilucus, or Penneloci of the Romans. The 'Clos des Moines' is a good wine grown here. (Railway-station, see p. 220.)

Footpath to Montbovon (p. 228) over the Col de la Tinière (5311') in 41/2 hrs., to Château d'Oex (p. 229) in 6 hrs.

RAILWAY JOURNEY. Geneva, see p. 198. The train runs high above the lake, overlooking the hills on the E. bank with their numerous villas, above which rises the long ridge of the Voirons and in clear weather Mont Blanc. 21/2 M. Chambésy; 4 M. Genthod-Bellevue; 5½ M. Versoix (p. 210); 8½ M. Coppet (p. 210). At (11 M.) Céligny the Dôle (p. 211) becomes visible to the left. Beyond (141/2 M.) Nyon (p. 210) the line skirts Prangins with its château, and then quits the bank of the lake.

The tract of country between the *Promenthouse*, which the train crosses near (1712 M.) Gland, and the Aubonne (see below) is called *La Côte* and is noted for its wine. 20 M. Gilly-Bursinel; 2112 M. Rolle (p. 211). The height to the left is the Signal de Bougy (2910'; p. 211), a splendid point of view, easily reached from Rolle or from the next stat. (25 M.) Aubonne-Allaman.

The train crosses the Aubonne and returns to the lake. 28 M. St. Prex; the village lies on a promontory below, on the right. From (30½ M.) Morges (p. 212; station 8 min. from pier) Mont Blanc is seen in all its majesty in clear weather, but soon disappears. In the distance to the N.W., above the valley of the Morges, which the train crosses here, is the château of Vufflens (p. 212).

The line again leaves the lake, crosses the Venoge, and joins the Neuchâtel railway (p. 192). 351 , Renens.

38 M. Lausanne (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 212.

The train (views on the right) skirts the lake the greater part of the way to Villeneuve. We cross the *Paudèze* by a handsome bridge (above which, to the left, is the lofty nine-arched viaduct of the Freiburg line, p. 195), pass through a short tunnel, and skirt the vine-clad slopes of *La Vaux* (p. 214). 42 M. *Lutry*.

From (44 M.) Cully (p. 214) to (47 M.) Rivaz-St-Saphorin the train runs close to the lake, then quits it, and crosses the Vereyse. 50 M. Vevey (p. 214); 50½ M. La Tour de Peilz (p. 216); 52 M. Burier; then a tunnel, beyond which we obtain a fine view of Monttreux, Chillon, and the E. bay of the lake. 53 M. Clarens (p. 216).

- 54 M. Montreux-Vernex (p. 217), beyond which we again approach the lake. 55 M. Territet-Glion (Café-Restaut., and small bazaar), immediately above the steamboat-pier Territet-Chillon (p. 218), and the starting-point of the cable-tramway to Glion (p. 217). 55½ M. Veytaux-Chillon (p. 217; Café Einholtz) is ¼ M. from the castle of Chillon.
- 57 M. Villeneuve, see p. 219. The train now enters the broad and somewhat marshy Rhone Valley, bounded by high mountains. The Rhone flows into the lake 3 M. to the W., near Bouveret. Its grey waters, the deposits of which have formed an extensive alluvial tract, present a marked contrast to the crystalline azure of the same river where it rushes through the bridges at Geneva.

The first station in the Rhone Valley is  $(59\frac{1}{2} \text{ M.})$  Roche. Part of the mountain near Yvorne (1561'), to the left, was precipitated on the village by an earthquake in 1584. Excellent wine is grown in the gorge ('Crosex-Grillé' and 'Maison Blanche' or 'Clos du Rocher'). To the right towers the jagged Dent du Midi (p. 233).

63 M. Aigle. — \*Grand Hôtel, on the hill 11/4 M. above Aigle, with extensive grounds, and suitable for a prolonged stay, R., L., & A. 31/2, B. 11/2, D. 4. pens. 6-10 fr. — Pens. Beau-Site, at the station; Victoria, opposite the post-office, with dépendance and garden, moderate; Hôt. Du Midi and Hôt. Du Nord, both unpretending. — English Church Service at the Grand Hôtel.

Aigle (1375'; pop. 3371), a small town with a large château, is prettily situated on the turbulent Grande-Eau.

The Plantour (1604'; see below), a hill 1/2 hr. to the E., with a tower (60' high) of Roman origin and grounds, affords charming views of the

Rhone Valley.

VILLARS, 31/4 hrs. E. of Aigle, 21/2 hrs. above Ollon (see below), a very lavourite summer resort, lies on the hill-side, high above the right bank to have the second of ravourite summer resort, lies on the hill-side, high above the right bank of the Rhone. It is best reached from Aigle (carr. 15, with two horses 30 fr. and fee; a drive of 3 hrs.; diligence daily in 3½-4 hrs.), as the hotel and other accommodation at Ollon is poor. High-road to (2 M.) Ollon (Hôtel de Ville); thence a good road in numerous windings, with fine views. Pedestrians follow the old road, which diverges to the left from the new immediately above Ollon. After 2 min., where the path divides, we follow that to the extreme right. At (40 min.) La Pousaz we take the path to the left, by the second fountain, in the middle of the village; 35 min. Huemoz (3307; pron. Wems by the natives), charmingly situated; ½ hr. Chesière (3970'; "Hôtel du Chamossaire, moderate), with beautiful view; ½ hr. Villars (4166'; Hôt.-Pens. Breuer, R. & A. 2, B. 1½, S. 2½; fr.; a little farther on, "Grand Muveran; "Bellevue, a little higher up; pension in each 6-8 fr.). Magnificent view of the Rhone valley, the Petit and Grand Mœveran, the Dent de Morcles, the N. spurs of the Mont Blanc group with the Glacier du Trient, the Dent du Midi, etc. Pleasant park-like environs, affording a variety Trient, the Dent du Midi, etc. Pleasant park-like environs, affording a variety of walks. The finest excursion is the ascent (21/2-3 hrs.; guide unnecessary) of the \*Chamossaire (6949'), which commands a most picturesque view of the Bernese Alps, the Weisshorn, the Diablerets, Grand Mœveran, Dent de Morcles, Mont Blanc, Dent du Midi, Valley of the Rhone, and Sepey. The route is by a cart-track nearly to Bretage (1 hr. from the top), a little below which we ascend by a path to the left to the stone signal on the summit. - From Bretaye a tolerable path leads past the small lakes des Chalets, Noir, and <sup>a</sup>des Chavannes, to (2 hrs.) La Forclaz (4144), and crossing the Grande Eau, to (1/2 hr.), Le Sepey (p. 226). We may return to Villars the same day by carriage, viâ Aigle; or the next day on foot by Au Pont, Plambuit, and Chesière (see above). — From Villars to Ormoni-Dessus, over the Col de la Croix (5174), 4 hrs.; guide (6 fr.) unnecessary, if the traveller is shown the beginning of the route (comp. p. 226). — From

Villars by Arreye to Gryon (p. 230), 1 hr. From Aigle a road leads by Yoorne (p. 220) to (2 hrs.; one-horse carr. S, two-horse 15 fr.) Corbeyrier (3235; Hôt.-Pens. Dubuis, 5 fr.), a village in a sheltered situation, with fine views. The Signal (1,4 hr.) overlooks the Rhone Valley from St. Maurice to the Lake of Geneva; more extensive view, particularly of the Tour Sallières and Dent du Midi, from the plateau

view, particularly of the four satheres and Dent du Mid., rom the plateau dux Agittes (4997'; bridle-path, 1½ hr.). The ascent of the Tour de Nayen (7621'), from Corbeyrier by the Alp Luan and Ai in 3½ hrs., presents no difficulty. The Tour d'Ai (7818') is fit for experts only.

From Aigle to the Ormonts (p. 226), a pleasant excursion (one-horse carr. to Sepey 10, to Ormont-Dessus 15 fr. and fee of 1 fr.; diligence to Sepey daily in 2½ hrs., to Ormont-Dessus in 5½ hrs.; comp. p. 220). Attractive route for well-ere from Aigle via Levein (A150) to Sepey 3½ hrs. tractive route for walkers from Aigle via Leysin (4150) to Sepey, 31/2 hrs.

(comp. p. 226; recommended for returning).

Between Aigle and (65 M.) Ollon-St-Triphon, on the left, rises the Plantour with its tower (see above). The village of St. Triphon lies on the S. slope of the hill, 1 M. from the railway; Ollon is 1 M. higher up, to the N.E. (Road to Villars  $2^{1}/_{2}$  hrs., see above.) A finger-post indicates the road from the station to the right to Colombey (p. 233) on the left bank of the Rhone.

68 M. Bex. — \*Grand Hôtel des Salines, with salt and other baths, and a well-equipped hydropathic establishment, in a fine sheltered situation, 11/2 M. from the station, R., L., & A. 31 2-5, D. 4-5, pens. 6-12 fr.; adjacent, \*Hot.-Pens. Villa des Bains; in the village, Union, moderate; "Grand Hôtel des Bains; "Hôt.-Pens. des Etrangers, pens. 41/2-5 fr.; PENS. DU CROCHET; Rail. Res'aurant. - English Church, opposite the Gr. Hôt. des Bains.

Bex (1427'; pop. 3958; pronounced Bay), charmingly situated, on the Avançon, and affording many beautiful walks, lies 3/4 M. from the station (omnibus 50 c.).

Fine view from Le Montet, a hill to the N. (1/2 hr.), from the Boët, and from the Tour de Duin, a ruin on a wooded hill (3/4 hr. to the S.E.). — The extensive salt-works of Dévens and Bévieux, 3 M. to the N.E., reached by a shady road of gradual ascent, may be visited in half a day (guide 5 fr.). Visitors usually drive to Dévens, see the salt-works, and then visit the mines, where the salt is obtained from the saline, argillaceous slate by a proposes of scaling. Salt is also obtained from the salt-suring by evanorprocess of soaking. Salt is also obtained from the salt-springs by evaporation. In the wood at the back of the salt-works are two huge erratic blocks.

ation. In the wood at the back of the salt-works are two huge erratic blocks. A road leads to the E. of Bex, on the left bank of the Avançon, to (3½M.) Frenières (2850'; Pens. Giroud) and (2 M.) Les Plans (3612'; Pens. de l'Argentine, D. 2½fr.; Pens. Giroud) and (2 M.) Les Plans (3612'; Pens. de l'Argentine, D. 2½fr.; Pens. Bernard; Pens. Merletaz; 5-7 fr.; these two unpretending; guides Philippe and François Marletaz). In the sequestered Vallée des Plans, a good starting-point for excursions. Thus, to the Pont de Morcles, ½ hr.; to the Croix de Javernaz (6910') 3 hrs.; to the Glacier de Plans-New 3 hrs.; ascent of the Argentine (7982') 4 hrs.; Pent de Morcles (9777'), with an imposing view of the Mont Blanc chain and the Alps of Valais, 7 hrs. (descent to Morcles, p. 223, 3½ hrs.); Tête à Pierre-Grept (9548') 7 hrs.; Grand-Moveran (10,043'), by the Frète de Sailts (8527'; a pass to the Rhone Valley between the Grand and the Petit Moveran), 7 hrs.; to Anzeindaz (p. 230) over the Col des Essets (6690') 1 hrs. From Bex to Gryon, and over the Pas de Cheville to Sion, see R. 68. To Chesières and Villars (by Dévens, 3 hrs.), see p. 221.

To Chesières and Villars (by Dévens, 3 hrs.), see p. 221.

The train crosses the Avançon and the Rhone, joins the line on the S. bank (p. 234), and passes through a curved tunnel.

71 M. St. Maurice (1377'; pop. 1631; Hôtel-Pens. Grisogono, near the station, in connection with the Rail. Restaur. : Ecu du Valais; Hôt, des Alpes, well spoken of), a picturesque old town with narrow streets, on a delta between the river and the cliffs, the Roman Agaunum, is said to derive its name from St. Maurice, the commander of the Theban legion, who is said to have suffered martyrdom here with his companions in 302 (near the Chapelle de Verolliaz, see below). The abbey, probably the most ancient on this side of the Alps, supposed to have been founded at the end of the 4th cent. by St. Theodore, is now occupied by Augustinian monks, and contains some interesting old works of art (shown by special permission only): a vase of Saracenic workmanship, a crozier in gold, a chalice of agate, Queen Bertha's chalice, and a rich MS. of the Gospels, said to have been presented to the abbey by Charlemagne. On the walls of the churchyard and on the tower of the venerable abbey-church are Roman inscriptions. — To the W. of the station, halfway up an apparently inaccessible precipice, is perched the hermitage of Notre - Dame - du - Sex (sax, i.e. rock). to which a narrow path has been hewn in the rock. Farther to the N., above the mouth of the tunnel, halfway up the hill, is the Grotte aux Fées, a stalactite cavern with a lake and a waterfall at the end (1/4 hr. from the station, where tickets and guides are to be had).

Travellers ascending the valley change carriages at St. Maurice for Martigny and Brieg. Those descending change for Lausanne, but not for Bouveret, where steamers (far preferable in fine weather) correspond with the trains.

The Baths of Lavey (1877'; \*Hôtel, D. 31/2, S. 23/4, omnibus 3/4 fr.), 11/2 M. above St. Maurice, are much frequented. The warm spring (100 \*Fahr.), first discovered in 1831, impregnated with sulphur and common salt, rises in a wooden pump-room, 5 min. from the hotel. — A narrow road (one-horse carr. 11 fr.) ascends through wood in zigzags, to the E. of the baths, to (21/2 hrs.) Morcles (3822'; Pens. Cheseaux; guides (?h. Guillat and Jul. Cheseaux), prettily situated at the foot of the Dent de Morcles. Above it (10 min.) is Dailly (4149'; \*Pens. Perrochon, 5 fr.), with a charming view. Ascent of the Dent de Morcles (9777') from Morcles 51/2 hrs. (see p. 216); bed of hay if required on the Haut de Morcles (5740'), 11/2 hr. from Morcles.

Beyond St. Maurice, on the right, is the Chapelle de Veroilley, with rude frescos. Opposite, on the right bank, are the Baths of Lavey (see above). The line approaches the Rhone, and passes the spot where huge mud-streams from the Dent du Midi inundated the valley in 1835, covering it with rocks and débris.

- 75 M. Evionnaz occupies the site of Epaunum, a town which was destroyed by a similar mud-stream in 563. Before us rises the broad snow-clad Mont Velan (p. 277). Near the hamlet of La Balmaz railway and road skirt a projecting rock close to the Rhone. On the right is the \*Pissevache, a beautiful cascade of the Salanfe, which rises among the gorges of the Dent du Midi (comp. p. 233), and here falls into the Rhone Valley from a height of 230' (3'4 M. from Vernayaz, the nearest station; best light in the forenoon). A path ascends on the right side, and passes behind the waterfall (1 fr.).
- 77 M. Vernayaz (1535'; \*Gr.-Hôt. des Gorges du Trient, <sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup> M. from the station, finely situated at the entrance of the Gorge, pens. from 7 fr. upwards. In the village; \*Hôt. des Alpes, R. 1½ fr.; \*Hôt. Suisse; Hôt. de Chamonix; Hôt. de la Poste), the starting-point of the route to Chamonix vià Salvan (p. 258), has a staff of guides and horses (guide to Chatelard 6, Chamonix 12, Cascade du Dalley 4 fr.).

On the right, beyond Vernayaz, we observe the bare rocks at the mouth of the \*Gorge du Trient, which may be ascended for 1/2 M. by means of a wooden gallery attached to the rocks above the foaming stream. Tickets (1 fr.) at the Grand Hôtel des Gorges du Trient.

The view at the entrance to the gorge is imposing. The rocks, here about 420' high, approach each other so closely at every turn, that the gorge almost resembles a huge vaulted cavern. Where the path crosses the Trient for the second time, the stream is said to be 40' deep; at the end of the gallery it forms a waterfall, 30' high. The gorge (inaccessible farther up) is 71/2 M. long, extending to the Hôtel de la Tête Noire (p. 257), from which its entrance is visible.

Near Martigny, at the right angle which the Rhone valley here forms, on a hill to the right, stands La Batiaz (1985'), a castle of the bishops of Sion, erected in 1260, and dismantled in 1518. The steep ascent to it from the Drance bridge takes  $^{1}/_{4}$  hr. (adm. 30 c.).

The hill on which the castle stands affords a view of the broad lower Rhone Valley as far as Sion, and some of the Bernese Alps, above which the Sanetsch and part of the Gemmi are prominent; on the S. side of the valley rises the Pierre-à-Voir, resembling a tower: below us lie Martigny and Martigny-Bourg; through the valley to the S.W. runs the road to the Col de Forclaz, above which rise the Aiguilles Rouges; to the N. the Drance, and beyond it the Trient empty themselves into the Rhone. The train crosses the Drance (p. 275).

81 M. Martigny. - "Hôtel Clerc, R., L., & A. 412, D. 5 fr.; Hôtel Du Montblanc & De La Tour, R., L., & A.  $3^{1}/2^{4}$ 1 2. D. 4 fr.; Hôtel Restaur. De La Gare, at the station; Alole, unpretending, on the left as the town is entered from the station, well spoken of. — The

RAILWAY STATION is 1/2 M. from the town (omnibus 1/2 fr.).

Martigny-Ville (1558'; pop. 1525), the Roman Octodurus, is a busy little town in summer, being the starting-point of the routes over the Great St. Bernard to Aosta (R. 77), over the Tête-Noire and Col de Balme (RR. 73, 74) to Chamonix, and for the Val de Bagnes (R. 78). In the market-place, which is planted with trees, is a bronze bust of Liberty by Courbet. A large Roman building has recently been excavated at Martigny. — Above Martigny, on the road to the Great St. Bernard, lies (1 M.) Martigny-Bourg (Trois Couronnes, good 'Coquempey' wine), the vineyards of which yield excellent wine (Coquempey and Lamarque, both known to the Romans).

EXCURSIONS. Near Branson, on the right bank of the Rhone, 3 M. to the N.E. of Martigny, is the rocky hill of Les Follataires, famed for its flora. Ascent of the Arpille (6830; 4 hrs., with guide). The bridle-path ascends beyond La Batiaz (p. 223) through vineyards to the hamlet of Sommet des Vignes; then past the hamlets of Ravoir, through wood, and steeply to the chalets of Arpille (5964) and the summit. Superb view of the Chalets of Triont Wort Players and the Alpa of Rame and Valsis.

the Glacier du Trient, Mont Blanc, and the Alps of Bern and Valais. Descent to the S., through wood, in 1 hr. to the Col de la Forclaz (p. 257). The Pierre-à-Voir (8123'), a limestone peak of the mountain-range which separates the Rhone Valley from the Val de Drance, is ascended from Martigny, the Baths of Saxon (p. 283), Sembrancher (p. 275), or Chable (p. 280). From Martigny a bridle-path, 6 hrs. (guide 8, mule 10 fr.). From the Col, 14 hr. below the summit, the descent to Saxon may be made rapidly, but not very pleasantly on a sledge in 1-11/2 hr., or on foot in 3 hours. Beautiful view of the Valaisian Alps (from Mont Blanc to the Matterhorn), the Bernese Alps (from the Dent de Morcles to the Jungfrau), of the Rhone, Entre-

mont, and Bagne valleys. and the glacier of Giétroz (p. 230).

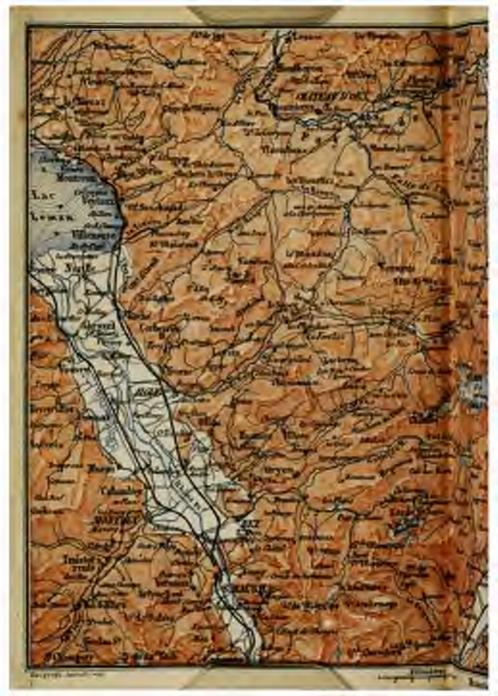
\*Gorges du Durnant (3-4 hrs. from Martigny, there and back), see p. 27).

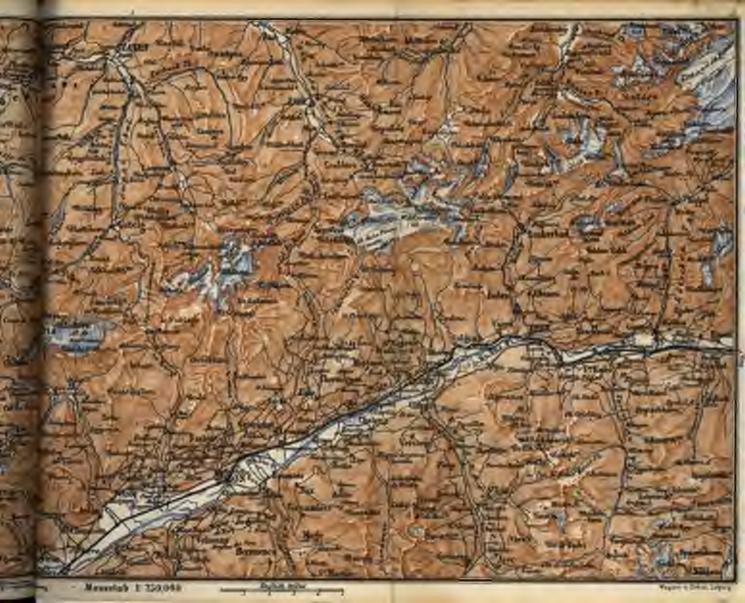
Railway to Brieg, 48 M. from Martigny, see R. 79.

## 66. From Saanen to Aigle over the Col de Pillon.

30 M. The road over the Col de Pillon was completed in autumn 1886. From Saanen to Gsteig (8 M.) diligence daily in 1½ hr.; from Ormont-Dessus to (14 M.) Aigle in 4½ hrs. (from Aigle to Ormont 5½ hrs.). One-horse carr. from Saanen to Gsteig 8 fr., to Ormont-Dessus 25, to Aigle id fr. (carr. and pair 65 fr.), and fee.

Saanen (33827), p. 182. The road leads S. through the broad and smiling Saane-Thal, called in its upper part the listeig-Thal, to





Ebnit and to  $(13/_4 M.)$  Gstad  $(3455'; B\ddot{a}r)$ , at the mouth of the Lauĕnenthal.

A road ascends on the right bank of the Lauibach, crossing the Turbach after  $^{1}/_{2}$  M., to (4 M.) Lauenen (4130'; Bär, rustic), the chief place in the valley, beautifully situated. The picturesque Lauenen-See (4557') hr. higher up, is best surveyed from the Bühl, a hill on the E. side. To the S. the brooks descending from the Getten and Dungel glaciers form fine waterfalls on both sides of the Hahnenschritthorn (9304'). — From Lauenen to Lenk over the Trüttlisberg, and to Geteig by the Krinnen, see p. 179. Over the Getten Pass (Col du Brozet, 9270') to Sion, to Zanfleuron (see below) 8 hrs., with guide, toilsome. — The Wildhorn Club-hut (p. 179) is reached in 5 hrs. from Lauenen.

Gsteig, Fr. Châtelet (3937'; \*Bär, pens. 5-6 fr.),  $6^{1}/_{4}$  M. from Gstad, is finely situated. To the S. rise the Sanetschhorn (9680') and the Oldenhorn (10,282').

To Son over the Sanetsch, 8½ hrs., attractive on the whole (experts may dispense with a guide in fine weather). The path crosses the Sarine, and ascends steeply through pastures, and afterwards in windings partly hewn in the rock, to the (2½ hrs.) dreary Kreuzboden; thence 1 hr. to the pass of the Sanetsch (7287'), on this side of which there is a cross (La Grande Croix). Descent (passing the large Zanfeuron Glacier on the right) to the (½ hr.) Alp Zanfeuron (6775'; Hôt. Sanetsch, plain), whence the Oldenhorn (p. 226) may be ascended in 4 hrs., the Wildhorn (p. 179) in 4½ hrs., the Sanetschhorn, or Montbrun (9665') in 5 hrs., and the Diableret (p. 226) in 6 hrs. (ascent of the latter easiest from this side). The Sublage (8973'), 2½ hrs. from the hotel, affords a magnificent view of the valleys and mountains of the S. Valais as far as Mont Blanc. Then through the wild ravine of the Morge to (3 hrs.) Chandolin, and by Granois and Ormona to (1½ hr.) Sion (p. 283). Ascent from Sion to the pass 7, descent thence to Gsteig 3 hrs.

The new road here turns to the S.W., and ascends the valley of the Reuschbach through woods and pastures, in view of the precipices of the Oldenhorn (p. 226) and the Sex Rouge (9767), to (5 M.) the Col de Pillon (5086'), at the S. foot of the Palette (see below). In descending (passing the Cascade du Dard, above us on the left) we soon obtain a view of a valley bounded by fine wooded mountains, and thickly studded with houses and chalets known collectively as Ormont-Dessus; in the background rise the peaks of the Tour d'Aï and de Mayen. To the left is the rocky Creux de Champ, the base of the Diablerets, the numerous brooks falling from which form the Grande-Eau. We first reach (3 M. from the Col) Le Plan (3815'; \*Hôtel des Diablerets, with baths, pens. 7 fr., beside the post-station for Ormont-Dessus; \*Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, moderate; Pens. du Moulin, Pens. Chamois), and in 1/2 hr. more, past the prettily-situated \*Hôtel Pillon, Vers l'Eglise (3650'; Pens. Mon Séjour; Pens. Busset; Hôtel de l'Ours, all unpretending), with the church of the upper part of the valley.

EXCURSIONS from Plan. (Guides: Mollien, V. Goltraut, Fr. Bernet, Fr. and Molse Pichard.) To the Creux de Champ (4275), a grand rocky basin at the N. base of the Diablerets (see above), with waterfalls on every side, 1½ hr. (to the foot of the largest fall). A good survey of the Creux de Champ, the Oldenhorn, etc., is obtained from La Layaz (5340), 1½ hr. S. of Plan.—Ascent of the Palette (7133'; guide 5, horse 12 fr.), easy as far as the (2¼ hrs.) chalets of Isenaux; thence, without path, and rather rough, 3¼ hr. more to the top; view of the Bernese Alps from the Diablerets to

the Jungfrau and of the Dent du Midi to the S.W.; at the N. base of the mountain lies the pretty Arnen-See. Or we may ascend from the Col de Pillon in 11/2-2 hrs., past the small Rettau-See. — Pointe de Meilleret (6404), 21/2 hrs. from Vers l'Eglise; no difficulty; view extending to

Mont Blanc. — Good walkers need no guide for any of these.

The Oldenhorn (10,250'), Fr. Becca d'Audon, a superb point of view, is ascended from Gsteig (7 hrs.), or from Le Plan (8 hrs.; guide 15 fr.). A steady head and sure foot necessary. Travellers from Ormont spend the night in the chalet of Pillon; those from Gateig on the Upper Oldenaly.

The Diableret (10,650'; 7 hrs.; guide 18 fr.), from the Hôtel des Diablerets, difficult. Imposing view. Easy descent over the Zanfleuron Glacier to the Sanetsch Pass (comp. p. 225).

To VILLARS (4 hrs.), OR GRYON (41/2 hrs.) BY THE COL DE LA CROIX, a fine route (or over the Col de la Croix and the Chamossaire to Villars 61/2 hrs.; guide, 6 fr., not indispensable). From the Hôtel des Diablerets we ascend the valley of the Grande-Eau for  $1^1/4$  M., and then enter a lateral valley by a bridle-path to the right (S.W.). After a somewhat steep ascent of 13/4 hr., with almost uninterrupted views of the Diablerets, we reach the Col de la Croix (5687'), 5 min. N. of the hamlet of La Croix. View limited. (Travellers who do not ascend the Chamossaire should at least mount the pastures to the right of the Col de la Croix for 1/2 hr. in order to obtain a fine view of Mont Blanc.) The path descends on the right bank of the Gryonne, and after 11/4 hr. divides: to the left to Arveye 10 min.; to the right to Villars 20 min. (p. 221). — The path to Gryon descends to the left a little above Arveye, crosses the brook, and reaches Gryon in 40 min. (p. 230). This route is preferable to a path to Gryon which crosses the Gryonne 1/2 hr. from the pass and follows the left bank.

Adjoining Ormont-Dessus are the houses of the lower part of the valley, known as Ormont-Dessous. About 41/2 M. from Vers l'Eglise the road joins that from Château d'Oex (p. 229); to the S. appears the Dent du Midi. We next reach (11/2 M.) Le Sepey (3704'; Hôt. des Alpes; Mont d'Or, well spoken of; Cerf, moderate; one-horse carr. to Plan 8 fr., and fee of 2 fr.), the chief village in the lower part of the valley. The clock here strikes each hour a second time after a minute's interval.

EXCURSIONS. Pic de Chaussy (7798'), 41/2 hrs., not difficult (comp. p. 229). - Ascent of the \*Chamossaire via Bretaye (31/2-4 hrs.), and descent to Villars  $(1^{1}/2 \text{ hr.})$ , see p. 221. — A road, with fine views, leads from Sepey by Les Crêtes to the lofty village of  $(2^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$  Leysin (4150'; tavern, good Yvorne). From Leysin to  $(1^{1}/2 \text{ hr.})$  Aigle a good path descends to the left by the fountain beyond the church, affording charming views of the Rhone Valley, the Dent du Midi, part of the Mont Blanc chain, and to the left the Dent de Morcles, Dent Favre, and Grand Mœveran.

The road turns suddenly to the S.W. in a fine wooded valley. Far below, the Grande-Eau forms several falls; to the left rises the Chamossaire (p. 221). Near Aigle we cross the Grande-Eau.

Aigle, 7 M. from Sepey, see p. 221.

### 67. From Bulle to Château d'Oex and Aigle.

Comp. Maps, pp. 208, 224.

41½ M. DILIGENCE twice daily to (18 M.) Château d'Oex in 4 hrs. (4 fr. 85 c.; coupé 6 fr. 30 c.); thence to (23½ M.) Aigle daily in 5½ hrs. (8 fr. 25 c.; coupé 11 fr. 25 c.).

Bulle (2487'; pop. 2494; \*Hôt. des Alpes, near the station, R. 2, D. 21/2 fr.; \*Union; Cheval Blane; Hôtel de la Ville or Poste),

a busy little town, the chief place of the Gruyère and the centre of the Freiburg dairy-farming district, is the terminus of the Romont and Bulle railway (p. 195). The environs consist of rich pasture-land, famed for Gruyère cheese and the melodious 'ranz des vaches' or cattle-call. The natives speak a Romanic dialect, known as 'Gruérien'.

On the slopes of the Moléson, 2 M. to the S. (carriage in 20 min. lie the sulphur-baths of Montbarry (2712; pens. 5-6 fr.), commanding a charm-

ing view. Ascent of the Moleson hence, 3-31/2 hrs.

ASCENT OF THE MOLESON FROM BULLE, 4 hrs.; guide (8 fr.) unnecessary for the experienced. We follow the Châtel St. Denis road (see below) for 3/4 M., and diverge to the left by a saw-mill. The path gradually ascends by the brook La Trême, which it crosses by a (20 min.) mill, to the (1/2 hr.) red-roofed buildings of Part-Dieu, formerly a Carthusian monastery (3133'), and leads along the W. slope (guide-posts) of the mountain, crossing several small affluents of the Trême. We pass (1/2 hr.) the Gros-Chalet-Neuf; (1 hr.) Gros-Planay (a rustic inn in a large pasture); (3/4 hr.) chalet of Bonne Fontaine. Thence by a steep path to the summit in 1/2 hr. more (Inn near the top).

The \*Moleson (6578'), the Rigi of W. Switzerland, is a bold rock, precipitous on every side, surrounded with meadows and forests, which afford an excellent field for the botanist. The view embraces the Lake of Geneva, the Mts. of Savoy, the Dent d'Oche and Dent du Midi, and stretches to the Mont Blanc chain, of which the summit and the Aiguille Verte and Aiguille d'Argentière are visible. To the left of the latter, nearer the foreground, rises the Dent de Morcles, the first peak of a chain which culminates in the Diablerets in the centre, and extends to the heights of Gruyère at our feet. The only visible peak of the Valaisian Alps is the Grand Combin, to the left of the Mont Blanc group. Most of the Bernese Alps are also concealed. To the extreme left, the Titlis. To the W. the Jura.

Ascent of the Moleson from Albeuve (see below; 31/2-4 hrs.). On

ASCENT OF THE MOLESON FROM ALBEUVE (see below; 31/2-4 hrs.). On the outskirts of the village the path crosses to the left bank of the brook, traverses pastures, enters a picturesque ravine, and follows a well-shaded slope to a small chapel and a saw-mill. Here we cross the stream, recross it at a charcoal-kiln, 1/2 hr. farther, and reach (5 min.) the first chalet. Towards the N.N.E. the ridge separating the Moleson from the Little Moleson is now visible. The path continues traceable to the vicinity of the highest chalet, which we leave on the left. Thence a somewhat fatiguing climb of 11/4 hr. to the arête, which is easily found, though there is no path, and to the summit, which rises before us, in 10 min. more. From Bulle through the Jaunthal to Boltigen in the Simmenthal, see

From Bulle through the Jaunthal to Boltigen in the Simmenthal, see p. 182. (Diligence in summer daily in 61/4 hrs.) — From Bulle to Vevex (25 M.) diligence daily in 5 hrs., by Vuadens, Vaulruz (Hôt. de la Ville), Semsales, and Châtel St. Denis (2670'; Hôt. de la Ville), a small town prettily situated on the Veveyse. (The Moléson may be ascended hence, by the Alp Tremettaz, in 4 hrs.)

The road from Bulle to Château d'Oex leads past (3/4 M.) La Tour de Trême, with its picturesque old tower, to (11/2 M.) Epagny (2390'; Croix Blanche; one-horse carr. to Montbovon, 7 fr.). On a steep rocky hill to the right lies the old town of Gruyères (2723'; \*Fleur de Lys, plain), with a well-preserved old castle of the once powerful Counts of Gruyères, who became extinct in the 16th cent., flanked with massive towers and walls, and now containing frescos, a collection of old weapons, etc. (fee to attendant).

We enter the pretty valley of the Sarine, or Saane. At (1½ M.) Enney (2409') we observe the tooth-like Dent de Corjeon (6460') in the background; on the right are Les Vadalles (5207'), spurs

of the Moléson. At the mouth of a ravine opposite (21/4 M.) Villard-sous-Mont lies the large village of Grand-Villard, overshadowed by barren mountains. Passing Neirivue, we next reach (1 M.) Albeuve (2487'; \*Ange, moderate; ascent of the Moléson, see above), cross the Hongrin (below, to the left, is a picturesque old bridge), and arrive at (3 M.) Montbovon (2608'; \*Hôtel du Jaman; horses and guides).

FROM MONTBOVON OVER THE JAMAN TO MONTREUX (6 hrs.) OR VEVEY (71/2 hrs.). Guide unnecessary (8 fr.); horse to the top of the pass 10, to Les Avants 20, to Montreux or Vevey 25 fr. A most attractive walk; but the pass should be reached as early as possible, as the midday mists

are apt to conceal the lake from view.

From the hotel we follow the road for 30 paces, and then ascend to the right; 25 min., we turn to the right by a house; 35 min., bridge over the Hongrin; 1/4 hr., church of the scattered village of Allieres; 1/4 hr., Croix Noire inn. (A direct route from Albeuve to this point follows the Montbovon road for 1/2 M., and diverges to the right by a path to Sciernes and Allières, 13/4 hr.; beyond Sciernes we take the path descending a little to the left.)

The path now ascends gradually to the foot of the pass, then more rapidly over green pastures (not too much to the left), to the chalets of the Plan de Jaman, a little beyond the boundary between cantons Freiburg and Vaud, and the (1½ hr.) \*Col de la Dent de Jaman (4974'). A most beautiful prospect is suddenly disclosed here, embracing the Rochers de Nave and the entire range to the S. as far as the Tour d'Aï, and to the N. as far as the Dent de Lys and the Moléson; also the rich Canton de Vaud, the S. part of the Jura chain, the long range of the Savoy Alps, the E. angle of the Lake of Geneva, and the huge Valaisian Mts. to the S. From the Dent de Jaman (6165'; fatiguing ascent of 11/4 hr. from the Col) the view is still more extensive, including the lakes of Geneva, Neuchâtel, and Morat, Pilatus, and the Weissenstein.

Neuchâtel, and Morat, Pilatus, and the Weissenstein. From the pass to Montreux the path cannot be mistaken; 12 min. from the chalets it turns to the right (the path to the left, skirting the E. slope of the Baie, or brook of Montreux, being shorter but rough); 25 min., a bridge over the brook; then a slight ascent, and a level walk to (1/2hr.) Les Avants (3212'; \*Hôtel des Avants, well situated, pens. 51/2-10 fr.). A new road descends hence on the W. slope of the valley. Where it trends to the W., 2 M. from Les Avants, at the beginning of the region of fruit-trees, we descend by a paved path to the left to (10 min.) Sonzier, and then rapidly to the left again to (1/2 hr.) Montreux-Vernex (p. 218).

The road to the right at the bend above mentioned soon leads to the village of Channex (2230'). charmingly situated in the midst of orchards.

the village of Charnex (2230'), charmingly situated in the midst of orchards, from which another road, passing to the N. of Châtelard, leads to Brent and Châtlly. Instead of entering the village, we descend by a road to the left, which leads us into the Vevey road. To Vevey (p. 215), 4½ M. from the bend. (The traveller coming from Vevey must, by the last houses of La Tour, take the first path to the left, and then incline to the right; 12 min., to the right; 12 min., a finger-post, indicating the way to 'Challey, Charnex, and Jaman'.)

The valley of the Sarine now turns to the E., and we enter a wooded ravine, the stream flowing far below in a deep rocky channel. In a wider part of the valley lies (21/4 M.) La Tine (Inn), with beautiful meadows. Farther on  $(2^{1}/_{2} \text{ M.})$  we observe on the opposite bank the pretty village of Rossinières (\*Pens. Grand Chalet, 5-6 fr.: Pens. Dubuis; Eng. Ch. Serv. in summer). At (11/2 M.) Les Moulins, at the mouth of the Tourneresse, the road to Aigle diverges to the right (see p. 229). We cross the Sarine by the (3/4 M.) bridge of Le Pré, and ascend to (1 M.) -

18 M. Château d'Oex, Ger. Oesch (3498'; \*Hôt. Berthod, in an open situation, R., L., & A. 3, D. fr.; \*Ours, in the village, R., L., & A. 21/9-31/9 fr.; \*Pens. Rosat, \*Villa d'Oex, Bricod, de la Cheneau, du Midi, Morier-Rosat, etc., pens. from 5 fr.; Turrian, confectioner, ices, also a few rooms, opposite Berthod), a scattered village and summer resort in a green valley. The church, situated on a hill, commands a good view. To the E. rise the jagged Rüblihorn (7567') and the Gumfluh (8065').

\*Mont Cray (6795') may be ascended from Château d'Oex in 3 hrs. (guide desirable). The view embraces the Bernese and Valaisian Alps as far as Mont Blanc, and the lakes of Bienne and Neuchâtel to the N.

FROM CHÂTBAU D'OBX TO AIGLE (23 M.; diligence daily in 51/2 hrs.). The road diverges from the Bulle road at (13/4 M.) Les Moulins (p. 229) to the left, and ascends the valley of the Tourneresse (Vallée de l'Etivaz) in long windings. (Walkers follow the old road, diverging at Le Pré, just beyond the Sarine bridge.) The road runs high above the valley, affording picturesque views of the profound rocky bed of the brook. At (31/4 M.) Au-Devant the road enters a more open tract, and its continuation is seen on the mountain to the right, but it remains in the valley as far as (2 M.) L'Etivaz (3865'), where it turns and quits the ravine. (Pedestrians avoid this long bend by a rough, stony path descending to the right by a saw-mill in the valley, and rejoining the road considerably higher up.) From Etivaz (above, a new hotel) to the top of the hill (5070') 2 M.; then a slight descent to (3/4 M.) La Lécherette (4520'; Inn). We next reach (11/4 M.) Les Mosses (Inn), where we have a splendid view of the Dent du Midi. The road now descends the valley of the Raverette to (21/4 M.) La Comballaz (4476'; \*Couronne), much frequented for its mineral spring and its pure air. (Pic de Chaussy, 7798', an easy ascent of 3 hrs.; see p. 226.) Beyond this the road overlooks a very picturesque basin, with the Diablerets and Oldenhorn in the background, and winds down to (3 M.) Le Sepey (p. 226) and (7 M.) Aigle (p. 220).

#### 68. From Bex to Sion. Pas de Cheville.

Comp. Map, p. 224.

11 hrs. From Bex to Gryon 7 M. (hotel omnibus 1/2 fr.; diligence 2 fr. 90 c., one-horse carr. 12 fr., descent 8 fr.); then a bridle-path. Guide to Aven desirable (P. L. Amiguet, P. F. Broyon, and O. F. and Henri Aulet at Gryon; a guide may generally be found at Anzeindaz also; from Gryon to Sion 12 fr.). Horse 20 fr.

The route over the PAS DE CHEVILLE, cutting off the right angle formed by the Rhone Valley at Martigny, presents an almost continuous series of wild rocky landscapes, especially on the Valais (S.) side, and commands the Rhone Valley towards the end of the journey.

Bex. p. 221. The road leads to the N. to Bévieux (p. 222), crosses the Avançon, and ascends in zigzags (which the old path cuts off), passing the villages of La Chêne, Fenalet, and Aux Posses. Fine view of the Dent du Midi (p. 233). Near Gryon we obtain to the

right a pleasing glimpse of the village of Frenières and the falls of a branch of the Avançon, descending from the Vallée des Plans (p. 222).

7 M. Gryon (3632'; Pens. Saussaz; Pens. Morel, pens. at both  $4^{1}/_{2}$ -5 fr.) is a considerable village. To Villars, and over the Col de la Croix to Ormont-Dessus, see p. 226.

BRIDLE PATH. By the (10 min.) last house of Gryon we follow the path to the right, in view of the four peaks of the Diablerets, and skirt their steep S. slopes in the valley of the Avançon. On the right rise the Argentine (7985') and the Grand Maveran (10,043'). Above the (1 hr.) chalets of Sergnement (4245') we cross the Avançon, and for a short distance traverse a pine-forest on the abrupt limestone slopes of the Argentine, which glitter like silver in the sunshine. Crossing the Avançon again, and passing the (3/4 hr.) chalets of Solulex (4810'), we ascend a stony slope in a long curve, and next reach the chalets of (11/2 hr.) Anzeindaz (6220'; Inn with 9 beds, open from the middle of July to Sept. only). To the S. lies the Glacier de Paneyrossaz, descending from the Tête à Pierre Grept (9544'), adjoined on the E. by the Tête du Gros-Jean (8567'). To the N. rise the rugged and riven limestone cliffs and peaks of the Diablerets (highest peak 10,650'; ascent difficult and dizzy; experts take 4 hrs. from Anzeindaz). Our path now ascends gradually, to (3/4 hr.) the Pas de Cheville (6722). In the distance to the E. are the Alps of Valais, over which towers the Weisshorn. The path now descends to the left, round the mountain, where a wall and gate mark the frontier of Valais, and over steep and stony slopes, past a waterfall, to the (1/2 hr.) Chalets de Cheville (5710'). Here we cross the brook, follow the slope to the right, and then descend in zigzags, passing the chalets of Derborence (5213'), to (1/2 hr.) the Lac de Derborence (4698'), in a gloomy basin formed by a fall of rocks from the Diablerets in 1749. To the left, high above us, lies the great Zanfleuron Glacier.

We skirt the S. side of the lake; then  $\cos \left(\frac{3}{4} \operatorname{hr.}\right)$  the Liserne, follow the left bank, and passing the chalets of Besson (4370'), skirt a wooded slope descending steeply from the E. into the profound gorze of the Liserne. The path, for the most part protected by a low stone wall, and quite safe, gradually descends to  $\left(\frac{13}{4} \operatorname{hr.}\right)$  the Chapelle St. Bernard (3530'), at the end of the Liserne gorge, where an extensive view of the Rhone Valley is suddenly disclosed. We now descend to the left to (20 min.) Aven. surrounded by fruit-trees, follow the slope to (20 min.) Erde and (25 min.) St. Séverin, a thriving village belonging to Conthey, one of the chief wine-growing villages in the Rhone Valley, which extends to the  $\left(\frac{11}{2} \operatorname{M.}\right)$  bridge over the Morge. From this point by the high-road to  $\left(\frac{21}{4} \operatorname{M.}\right)$  Sion, see p. 283. Instead of following the dusty road, we may cross the vine-clad hill of Muraz from St. Séverin by a path commanding a fine view.

A shorter route (shaded in the afternoon) on the right bank of the Liserne diverges to the right 5 min. before the Liserne bridge (see above). It crosses débris at first, and is not easy to trace. Beyond the (10 min.) chalets of *Mottelon*, we ascend to the right and pass above the chalets of *Servaplana* (4075'; milk) to (1 hr.) those of *l'Airette*. Then nearly level, with fine views of the Rhone Valley; lastly a zigzag descent to (1½hr.) *Ardon* (Hôtel du Pont), ½ M. from the station of that name (p. 283).

# 69. From Geneva to St. Maurice by Bouveret. Lake of Geneva (S. Bank).

Comp. Map, p. 208.

STEAMBOAT to Bouveret along the S. Bank 3 times daily, in 4½-5 hrs. (fare 6 or 3 fr.). Stations: Cologny, Belotte, Bellevive, Corsier, Anières, Hermance, Tougues-Douvaine, Nernier, Yvoire, Anthy-Séchez, Thonon, Amphion, and Evian. — Railway from Annemasse (to which omnibuses and a tramway run from Geneva, p. 199) to (38½ M.) Bouveret in 2 hrs. (comp. p. 238).

Geneva, see p. 198. On leaving the quay the steamer affords a fine retrospect of the town with its numerous villas. It touches at Cologny (the village lying on the hill above, p. 207), La Belotte (for Vésenaz, p. 207), Bellerive (for Collonge, a little inland), Corsier, and Anières. At Hermance (\*Pens. Sinaï; Pens. du Colombier) the brook of that name falls into the lake, forming the boundary between the Canton of Geneva and Savoy (France). Then Tougues and Nernier, opposite which Nyon (p. 210) is conspicuous on the N. bank.

Beyond *Yvoire* with its ancient castle, situated on a promontory, the lake suddenly expands to its greatest width  $(8^{1}/_{4} M.)$ . The N. bank is now so distant that its villages are only distinguished in clear weather. A large bay opens to the S., in which lies *Excenevrex*. The Savoy Mts. become more conspicuous.

Thonon (1401'; pop. 5500; Hôtel de l'Europe, on the terrace; Balance; Ville de Genève), rising picturesquely from the lake, the ancient capital of the province of Chablais, possesses handsome buildings and a lofty terrace in the upper town, the site of a palace of the Dukes of Savoy which was destroyed by the Bernese in 1536.

Railway to Bellegarde, see p. 238. — To the S. of Thonon (3 M.) is the village of Les Allinges, commanded by a ruined castle (ascent 1/2 hr.; fine view)

From Thonon a road ascends the pretty Valley of the Drance by Le Biot and St. Jean a Aulph (with ruins of a monastery) to (20 M.) a bridge which crosses the Drance opposite to Montriond, beyond which the road divides. The road to the right leads by Les Gets (1112m) to (10 M.) Taninges (p. 255); that to the left to (3 M.) Morzine (Hôtel des Alpes). From Morzine over the Col de Jouplane or the Col de la Golèse to (4 hrs.) Sumöëns, see p. 254; over the Col de Coux to (5½ hrs.) Champéry, see p. 234.

The steamer next passes the ancient château of Ripaille, on the lake, a little to the N. of Thonon, once the seat of Duke Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy (p. 213). The long promontory round which the vessel now steers has been formed by the deposits of the Drance, which falls into the lake here (not to be confounded with the affluent of the Rhone, p. 224). In the bay lie the baths of Amphion (Gr. Hôt. des Bains), with a chalybeate spring, in a chestnut-grove.

We next touch at Evian-les-Bains (Grand-Hôt. d'Evian, with garden on the lake; Hôt. des Bains; Hôt. de France; Hôt. du Nord;

\*Hôt. de Fonbonne, on the lake), a small town picturesquely situated (2913 inh.), with a lofty and conspicuous church-tower. High above the lake, in the centre of the town, is the Bath-house (water containing bi-carbonate of soda), the garden rising at the back of which affords a beautiful view. At the end of the pleasant lake promenade is the prettily situated Casino, containing a pretty theatre.

— Railway to Bouveret and Bellegarde, see p. 238.

On the lake, near station Tour-Ronde, is the old château of Blonay with a park. Opposite lies Lausanne (p. 212), picturesquely situated on the hill-side; more to the right is visible the lofty Paudèze viaduct, on the Oron Railway (p. 195). The hills of the S. bank, which the boat now skirts, become steeper and higher. In a romantic situation close to the lake is Meillerie, where, in Rousseau's 'Nouvelle Héloïse', St. Preux takes shelter at the house of Mme. Volmar during a storm. It was accessible from the lake only, until Napoleon I. caused the Simplon road to be hewn through the rocks. The railway is here carried through a tunnel. Beautiful view near Les Vallettes.

St. Gingolph (Poste; Lion d'Or), on a promontory opposite Vevey (p. 215), belongs half to Savoy, and half to Valais, the boundary being the Morge, which flows through a deep ravine. The grotto of Viviers, with its springs, may be visited by boat.

Interesting excursion, with fine views, up the ravine of the Morge and across the mountain to Port Valais (see below). We may extend our walk on the left bank of the Morge to (1½ hr.) Novel (two poor inns), ascend the Blanchard (46½; with guide, 1¾ hr.), and return by the right bank of the Morge through beautiful forest to St. Gingolph. — Ascent of the Dent d'Oche (7300') from Novel, interesting, 4-5 hrs. (with guide); the Grammont (7146') 4 hrs., also interesting. — To the E. of Novel a tolerable bridle-path leads round the S. side of the Grammont, and past the lakes of Lovenex and Tanney, in 4½ hrs. to Vouvry (see below).

Bouveret (Tour) lies at the S.E. end of the Lake of Geneva,  $^{3}/_{4}$  M. to the S.W. of the mouth of the Rhone, which has converted the adjoining land into a marsh. Its impetuous current, called la Battaglière, may be traced for upwards of 1 M. in the lake. — Railway to Bellegarde, see p. 238.

The RAILWAY enters the Rhone Valley to the S.E. and follows the left bank. At the foot of a rocky hill to the right lies *Port Valais*, the *Portus Vallesiae* of the Romans, once on the lake, but now  $1^1/2$  M. inland. Near the defile of *La Porte du Sex* (1290'), which was anciently fortified, and formed the key to Canton Valais in this direction, the rock approaches so near the river as scarcely to leave room for the road. The railway is carried out into the bed of the river. A wooden bridge crosses to *Chessel* on the right bank. To the right rises the Dent du Midi (p. 233).

4 M. Vouvry (Poste), on the right, is the first station; beautiful view by the church. The Rhone is joined here by the Stockalper Canal, begun a century ago by a family of that name, but never finished. To the right are the villages of Vionnaz and Muras at

the foot of the hills. Opposite the former lies Yvorne (p. 220), to the right of which rise the serrated Diablerets and the snow-clad Oldenhorn. We next pass Colombey, with its nunnery (fine view). A suspension-bridge, 70 yds. long, crosses the Rhone here to Ollon-St. Triphon (p. 221).

10 M. Monthey (1380'; Croix d'Or; Cerf), with an old château and glass-works. In a chestnut-grove (guide advisable) 20 min. above it, among a number of boulders, is the huge Pierre-a-dzo (pierre suspendue), curiously balanced on a point not exceeding a few square inches in area.

To the S.W. of Monthey opens the \*Val d'Illiez, about 12 M. in length, remarkable for its fresh green pastures, picturesque scenery, rare plants, and stalwart inhabitants. (One-horse carr. from Monthey to Champéry 10, two-horse 15 fr. and fee; omnibus in summer daily in  $3^{1}/4$  hrs., 2 fr. 90 c.) Near Monthey the new road ascends on the left bank of the Vièze through Near Monthey the new road ascends on the left bank of the Vièze through vineyards, and afterwards for 2 M. through a chestnut-wood, in numerous windings (cut off by the old paved bridle-path, following the telegraph-posts, the beginning of which had better be asked for at Monthey). Beautiful retrospect of the valley of the Rhone, Bex and Aigle, the Diablerets, and the Grand Mœveran. About 3/4 M. above Monthey the old path joins the road, which we now follow to the left where the telegraph-wires turn in that direction, and do not again quit. (The path to the right ascends to Morgin.) We next reach (1/2 M.) the prettily situated village of Troistorrents (2502; Hôtel-Pens. Troistorrents), with a good fountain near the church. (Here to the W. opens the Val de Morgin, in which lie the Buths of Morgin, 4405', 3 hrs. from Monthey; the chalybeate water is chiefly used for drinking; "Grand Hôtel, pens. 6-8 fr.) The road in the Val d'Illiez gradually ascends, in view of the Dent du Midi all the way, to (2½2 M.) Val d'Illiez (3122') and (3 M.) Champéry (3450'; \*Hôtel de la Dent du Midi, R. 2, lunch 2½2, D. 3½2, pens. from 6 fr.; "Croix Fédérale, R. 1½2, D. 2 fr., unpretending), the highest village in the valley, beautifully situated.

EXCURSIONS FROM CHAMPERY. (Guides, Maur. Caillet, Ant. Grenon, Jos. Oberhausen, etc.) The Roc d'Ayerne (1 hr.) affords a good survey of the envi-Oberhausen, etc.) The Roc d'Ayerne (1 hr.) affords a good survey of the environs. — The Culet (6448', guide 4 fr.) commands a splendid view, especially of the Dent du Midi. We follow the path to the Col de Coux (see below) for 3/4 hr., turn to the right by a small shrine where the path divides, pass a large chalet on the left, and another on the right, farther up; then through pine-wood, and by a narrow path to the cross on the top. Chalets and cow-herds afford frequent opportunities of asking the way.

Dent du Midi (10,450'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 18, with a night at Bonaveau 20, with descent to Vernayaz 24 or 26 fr.). The previous night is spent in the chalets of (2 hrs.) Bonaveau (5103'; good quarters), 13/4 hr. from Champéry (see below), thence by the Pas d'Encel the Col de Suzante, and the Col des Paresseux to the summit 5-6 hrs., the last 3 hrs. very fatiguing, but without danger to the sure-footed. Late in summer the path is almost free from snow, and there is no glacier to cross. The view of Mont Blanc and

from snow, and there is no glacier to cross. The view of Mont Blanc and the Alps of the Valais and Bern is imposing; the background to the S. is formed by the Alps of Dauphiné and Piedmont; the Lake of Geneva is visible from Villeneuve to Vevey. We may descend to Salvan (5<sup>3</sup> 4 hrs.); at first a toilsome descent over débris to (3<sup>1</sup>/4 hrs.) the meagre pastures of the upper Salanfe Alp (62.8', occupied in August only); then across the Alp and past the picturesque falls of the Salanfe by a steep and stony path to (1½ hr.) Van d'en haut (milk), where we cross the Salanfe. A better path now skirts the S. side of the valley (affording a view of Mont Blanc as a corner is turned), and then descends to (1 hr.) Salvan.

Tour Sallières (10,587'; 9-10 hrs., guide 30 fr.; spend night at Bonaveau, see above), a difficult and fatiguing ascent, crossing the G'a in du Mont-Ruan. Superb view of Mont Blanc. — Similar view from the Dents

Blanches (9100'), ascended by the Barmaz Alp in 6 hrs., without danger

for proficients (guide 15 fr.).

for proficients (guide 10 tr.).

Passes. From Champéry to Samoens over the Cols de Coux and de La Goless, 6½ hrs.; guide (13 fr.) unnecessary. At the (3¼ hr.) small shrine mentioned above, we keep to the left, and, passing several chalets, and looking back on the imposing Dent du Midi, reach (2 hrs.) the Col de Coux (6310'; Inn), the frontier of Switzerland and Savoy, which towards the W. overlooks the valley of the Drance. The saddle to the left is the Col de la Golèse. In descending, partly through wood, we avoid the paths leading to the right to Morzine (p. 231). On leaving the wood we see the continuation of the path bearing to the left to the (1½ hr.) wood we see the continuation of the path bearing to the left to the (11/2 hr.) Col de la Golèse (5410'). Beautiful view of the side-valley in which Les Allamans lies, and afterwards of the valley of the Giffre. Then (13/4 hr.) Samoëns (p. 254). A good road thence to (41/2 M.) Sixt (p. 254).

FROM CHAMPERY TO SIXT OVER THE COL DE SAGEROU, 8-9 hrs., arduows, only for adepts (guide necessary, 18 fr.). From the Hôtel de la Dent du Midi, we descend by a narrow road leading towards the head of the valley to a (20 min.) bridge, and beyond it, at (3 min.) the point where two brooks unite to form the Vièze, we cross another bridge, and avoid the path to the left. After 10 min. more we take the path to the left, ascending rapidly for 1 hr., and 10 min. from the top of the ascent reach the Chalets de Bonareau (p. 283); thence we ascend gradually, skirting precipitous rocks, to the (40 min.) Pas d'Encel, where a little climbing, facilitated by iron rods attached to the rock, is necessary. In 1/4 hr. more the path to the Col de Suzanfe diverges to the left (see below). Our route ascends slowly over the pastures of the Suzanfe Alp, on the left bank of the brook, crosses the brook (1/2 hr.), and then mounts a very steep and dizzy path to the (1 hr.) Col de Sagerou (7917'), a sharp arete descending abruptly on both sides. We descend thence to the (3/4 hr.) chalets of Vogealles and (1/2 hr.) Borce, and along an almost perpendicular rocky slope into the (1/2 hr.) valley of the Giffre. In 11/4 hr. we reach Nant Bride, and in 11/4 hr. more Sixt (p. 254).

FROM SIXT TO CHAMONIX. The most interesting approaches to Chamonix are the route over the Col d'Anterne and Col du Brévent (10-11 hrs.; comp. p. 254), and that over the Col des Fonds (Col Léchaud) and the Buet (14 hrs.), the former in fine weather without, the latter always with a guide (comp. p. 255). A supply of provisions should be taken in each case.

FROM CHAMPERY TO VERNAYAZ OVER the Col DE SUZANFE (7940'; 10-11 hrs.; with guide), fatiguing. Beyond the Pas d'Encel (see above) we ascend nrs.; with guide), fatiguing. Beyond the Pas a Encet (see above) we ascend to the left to the col, between the Dent du Midi and the Tour Sallières, and descend through the Salanfe Valley (see above) to Salvan and Vernayaz.— Or we may ascend to the right from the chalets of Salanfe, 1 hr. beyond the Col de Suzanfe, and cross the Col or Chieu a Emaney (8356'), lying between the Tour Sallières and the Luisin (p. 258), or the Valley of the Triège, Emaney, and (5-6 hrs.) Triquent (p. 258), or the Col d'Emaney and Col de Barberine, to the Valley of the Eau Noire, Barberine, and (7 hrs.) Valentine (p. 258). and (7 hrs.) Valorcine (p. 256), or finally to the E. by the Col de Salanfe (7290') to (31/2 hrs.) Evionnaz (p. 223).

The train crosses the Vièze, which descends from the Val d'Illiez, and at Massongex approaches the Rhone. At (141/2 M.) St. Maurice (p. 222) our line is joined by that of the right bank.

# V. SAVOY, THE VALAIS, AND THE ADJACENT ITALIAN ALPS.

70.	From Geneva by Culoz and Aix-les-Bains to Cham-	
	bery and back by Annecy	238
	Perte du Rhône. From Bellegarde to Bouveret, 238.	200
	Excursions from Aix-les-Bains: Lac du Bourget. Hante-	
	Combe, etc., 239. — From Aix-les-Bains to Anneau 210	
	- Excursions from Chambery, 241 From Albertville	
	to Moutiers and Beaufort, 242. — From Ugine to Sal-	
	lanches or St. Gervais, 242. — Excursions from Annecy;	
	the Semnoz, Parmelan, and Tournette. To Scionzier	
	vià Grand Bornand, 243. — From Annecy to Sallanches over the Col des Aravis, 244.	
71.	From Geneva to Chamonix	244
	From Bonneville to Taninges, 245 Pointe Percée.	~
	St. Gervais-les-Bains, and over the Col de la Forclaz	
	to Les Houches, 246. — Gorges de la Diosaz, 246.	
72.	Chamonix and its Environs	247
	Mont Blanc, 252. — From Chamonix over the Col du	
	Géant to Courmayeur, Cols de Triolet, de Pierre-Joseph.	
	des Hirondelles, de Miage, de Trélatête, d'Argentière, du Chardonnet, du Tour, 253, 254. — From Chamonix	
	du Chardonnet, du Tour, 253, 254. — From Chamonix	
	to Sixt over the Cols du Brévent and d'Anterne, or over the Buet, 254, 255.	
73.	From Chamonix to Martigny over the Tête-Noire, or	
	to Vernayaz by Triquent and Salvan	255
	Glacier d'Argentière, 256. — Gorges Mysterieuses on the	~00
	Glacier d'Argentière, 256. — Gorges Mysterieuses on the Tête Noire, 257. — Cascade du Dalley; Luisin, 253.	
74.	From Martigny to Chamonix. Col de Balme	258
	Glacier du Trient 258. — From the Col de Balme to	
7.5	the Tete-Noire, 259.	
ω,	From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Col du Bon-	
	homme and the Col de la Seigne. Tour du Mont Blanc.	260
	Mont Joli; Glacier de Trelatête; Col du Mont Tondu,	
	260, 261. — From Chapieux to Pré-St-Didier over the Little	
	St. Bernhard, 262. — Excursions from Courmayeur: Col de	
	Chécouri; Mont de la Saxe; Pavillon du Fruitier, 264. — From Courmayeur to Martigny over the Col Ferret, 264.	
76.	From Courmayeur to Aosta and Ivrea. The Graian Alps	265
	Tête de Cramont. From Pré-St. Didier to Bourg-St.	200
	Maurice over the Little St. Bernhard; Mt. Valaisan,	
	Belvedere, Lancebranlette, 265, — From Rourg-St.	
	Maurice to Tignes, 265 — Recea di None, Mont Emiline.	
	Mt. Fallère, 267. — From Aosta to Zermatt over the	
	Mt. Fallère, 267. — From Aosta to Zermatt over the Col de Valpelline. Bec de Luseney. Passes from Valpellina to the Val St. Barthélemy, 267, 268. — From Aosta to Corne 270	
	Aosta to Come 270 Cul Harbala Burta lal Burta	
	Grivola Torgina Bassas from Court to Olivert	
	Ceresole, etc., 271. — From Cogne to Champorcher, Ceresole, etc., 271. — From Cogne to Valsavaranche over the Colle Lauzon. Colle Herbetet and Mesoncles. Gran Paradiso, 272. — From Valsavaranche to Rhême Notre Dame over the Cold d'Entrelon Colle di Sort	
	over the Colle Lauzon. Colle Herbetet and Mesoncles.	
	Gran Paradiso, 272. — From Valsavaranche to Rhême	
	Colle di Kheme. Colle Rossitto 273 — From Rhême	
	Notre Dame to Valgrisanche over the Colle Finestra. Ruitor. Col du Mont, 273. — From Villeneuve to Ceresole	!
	and Ponte over the Col de Nivolet. Col de la Galise, 274.	ł

77.	From Martigny to Aosta over the Great St. Bernard .	275
	Gorges du Durnant, 275. — Mont Chemin. Champex. Col des Ecandies. Cabane d'Orny; Fenêtre de Saleinaz. Tête de Bois. Valsorey Valley, 276. — Grand Combin; Mont Velan, 277. — Chenalette; Pointe des Lacerandes; Mont Mort. From St. Bernard's Hospice over the Col de Fenêtre to Martigny, and over the Col Ferret to Courmayeur. Col de la Seréna, 279.	
78.	From Martigny to Aosta over the Col de Fenêtre. Val	202
	de Bagnes	280
79.	From Martigny over the Simplon to Intra on Lago	000
	Maggiore	282
	From the Rhone Glacier to Brieg. Eggishorn Gerenthal; Pizzo Rotondo. From Ulrichen to Airolo over the Nufenen Pass; Löffelhorn, 292.— Glacier of Fiesch; Eggishorn, 293.— Excursions from the Eggishorn; Concordia Hut; Gr. Aletschhorn; Lötschenlücke; from the Eggishorn to the Rieder-Alp and Bel-Alp, 293, 294.— From Fiesch over the Albrun Pass to Baceno, or to the Tosa Falls; Binnenthal; Ofenhorn, 294.— From Fiesch to Baceno over the Kriegalp Pass or the Geisspfad Pass, and to Iselle over the Passo del Boccareccio, 294, 295. From Ulrichen to Domo d'Ossola. Gries Pass. Falls	291
	of the Tosa. Val Formazza	295
82.	Valleys of S. Valais, between Sion and Turtmann (Val	22=
	d'Hérens, Val d'Anniviers, Turtmann Valley)	297
	i. From Sion through the Val d'Hérens to Evolena,	208
	and over the Col de Torrent to the Val d'Anniviers Mayens de Sion. Val d'Hérémence, 298. — Pic d'Arzinol; Col de la Meina; Mt. de l'Etoile, 299. — Excursions from Arolla; Lac Bleu de Lucel; Mont Collon; Evêque; Pigne d'Arolla; Dents de Veisivi; Aig. de la Za; Dent Perroc;	298

Dent des Bouquetins, 300. — Cols de Collon, de Za-de-Zan, and de Riedmatten; Pas de Chèvres. Col de Chermontane, 300. — Cols de Bertol, de l'Evêque, du Mont Brulé, and de Valpelline, 301. — Ferpécle; Bricolla. Cols du Grand Cornier, de la Pointe de Bricolla, and d'Hérens, 301. — Col des Bouquetins; Dent Blanche; Grand Cornier, 302. — Sasseneire; Pas de Lona; Becs de Bosson; Col de Sorebois, 302.	000
ii. From Sierre through the Val d'Anniviers to Zinal. From Sierre to St. Luc; Illhorn, 303. — Alp de l'Allée; Alp d'Arpitetta; le Mountet; Roc Noir; Pointe d'Arpitetta; Besso; Pigne de l'Allée; Bouquetin; Diablons; Grand Cornier; Rothhorn. Col de l'Allée; Col de Couronne; Triftjoch, 304. — Col Durand; Moming Pass; Schallijoch, 305.	303
iii. St. Luc. Bella Tola. Over the Pass du Bœuf (or	
the Meiden Pass) into the Turtmann Valley, and	00=
over the Augstbord Pass to the Vispthal From Turtmann to Gruben. Col des Diablons, 306. — Pas de la Forcletta. The Schwarzhorn. Jung Pass; Barr	305
Pass; Brunneggjoch; Biesjoch, 307. 83. From Visp to Zermatt, and over the Théodule Pass	
to Châtillon	307
From Stalden to the Simplon over the Bistenen Pass. 30S. — From Breil to Prarayé over the Col de Cournère; Château des Dames; Grand Tournalin, 310.	
84. Zermatt and Environs	311
Glacier Excursions from the Riffelhaus; Théodule Pass; Breithorn; Cima di Jazzi; Monte Rosa, 313. — Schwarzthor; Zwillings-Pass; Lysjoch; Felikjoch; Sesia Pass; Piode-Joch. New and Old Weissthor, 314. — Excursions from Zermatt; Gorges de Gorner; Gorner Glacier; Schwarzsee; Hörnli; Staffel Alp; Tête Blanche; Findelen Glacier; Mettelhorn; Unter-Gabelhorn; Strahlhorn; Rimpfischhorn; Dom; Ober-Gabelhorn; Rothhorn; Weisshorn; Dent Blanche; Dent d'Hérens; Matterhorn, 314-316. — Glacier Passes from Zermatt to Zinal, Evolena, Chermontane, Valpellina, and Valtournanche, 316.	
Moro to Saas and Visp	316
Excursions from Macugnaga; Belvedere; Pedriolo-Alp; Pizzo Bianco; Monte Rosa; Weissthor, 318. — Stellihorn; Schwarzberg-Weissthor; Adler Pass; Allalin Pass, 319. — Fee; Triftalp; Mittaghorn; Egginerhorn; Allalinhorn; Ulrichshorn; Baltrin; Stellihorn; Sonnighorn; Latelhorn; Weissmies, 320. — Alphubeljoch; Ried Pass; Nadeljoch; Domjoch; Mischabeljoch, 321.	
Sh From Machanaga to Zarmatt round Monte Posa	322
S6. From Macugnaga to Zermatt round Monte Rosa  Turlo Pass; Col delle Loccie. Pile Alp; Corno Bianco. Colle de Moud and della Moanda, 322. — Col d'Olen; Gemsstein; Col delle Piscie; Col di Valdobbia, 323. — Excursions from Gressoney: Cort Lys; Lintyhütte, Gnifettihütte, Sellahütte, Vincent Pyramid. Lyskamm. Castor, 323. — Col de Ranzola. Col de Joux. Pointe de Combetta. Bec de Frudière, 323. — Betta Furca; Col de Cunéaz; Val d'Ayas or Challant; Col des Cimes Blanches; Grand' Cemetta, 324.	322
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

# 70. From Geneva by Culoz and Aix-les-Bains to Chambéry, returning by Annecy.

RAILWAY to Aix-les-Bains (551/2 M.) in 31/2 hrs. (11 fr. 30, 8 fr. 5, 6 fr. 10 c.), to Chambery (64 M.) in 4 hrs. (12 fr. 75, 9 fr. 60, 7 fr. 5 c.), to Albertville (931/2 M.) in 7 hrs. (18 fr. 70, 14 fr. 10, 10 fr. 35 c.); from Aix-les-Bains to Annecy (25 M.) in 11/2-2 hrs. (4 fr. 95, 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 65 c.); from Annecy to Annemasse (35 M.) in 21/3-31/4 hrs. (6 fr. 65, 5 fr., 3 fr. 65 c.). Diligence between Albertville and (28 M.) Annecy daily. From Annemasse to Geneva a tramway and omnibuses. — See also Baedeker's Midi de la Frac ce, 2nd ed., 1896.

Genera, see p. 198. 3 M. Meyrin, 5!/2 M. Satigny; on the left flows the Rhone. Near (8!/2 M.) La Pleine we cross the valley of the London. 12!/2 M. Chancy-Pougny; 14!/2 M. Collonges. The Rhone here separates the steep slopes of the Mont Vuache (3444') from the Jura chain. The lofty Fort de l'Ecluse (1387'), to the right, guarding the entrance to France, was founded by the Dukes of Savoy. extended by Vauban, destroyed by the Austrians in 1814, and rebuilt by the French ten years later. Beyond the short tunnel under the fort we pass through the Tunnel du Crédo, 2!/2 M. long. and cross the deep valley of the Valserine by an imposing viaduet. 275 yds. long and 170' high.

21 M. Bellegarde (Buffet; Hôt. de la Poste); French douane.

Above the confluence of the Valserine and the Rhone, about 1.2 M. from the hotel, is the so-called Perte du Rhône. Formerly, when the river was low (Nov. to Feb.), it disappeared entirely in a cleft in the rock for about 100 paces, but the channel has recently been so much widened by blasting that the water always remains visible. The water of the Rhone is used as a motive power for machinery by the Compagnie Hydraulique du Rhône. A conduit 820 yds. in length, and chiefly under ground, is carried from the bed of the river above the Perte to the Valserine, into which it falls a little above its influx into the Rhone. A new manufacturing town is springing up here, and a railway now runs through the valley of the Valserine to Nantua and Bourg.

through the valley of the Vallerine to Nantua and Bourg.
From Bellegarde to Bouverett (621 2 M.), railway in 31/4 hrs. Stations:
Valleiry; Virv; 15 M. St. Julien; 20 M. Bossey-Veyrier, at the N.W. base of Mt. Salève (p. 208). The Arve is then crossed to (24 M.) Annemasse (p. 245), the junction for Annecy (p. 243), on the high-road to Chamonix (tramway to Geneva, see p. 208), 28 M. St. Cergues; 33 M. Bons-St. Didier (ascent of the Voirons, see p. 208); 37 M. Perrignier; 43 M. Thonon (p. 231); 49 M. Evian (p. 231); 521 2 M. Lugrin; 56 M. Meillerie; 591/2 M. St. Gingolph; 621 M. Bouveret (p. 232).

Four tunnels (1121, 917, 493, and 165 yds. in length respectively). Beyond (28 M.) Pyrimont (with asphalt-mines near it) a handsome viaduct crosses the Vezeronce. 32½ M. Seyssel, an old town. lies on both banks of the Rhone, which is crossed here by a double suspension-bridge. The river, now navigable, flows through a broad channel with numerous islands, and the valley expands.

411/2 M. Culoz (774': Hôt. Folliet; \*Rail. Restaur.), at the base of the Colombier (5033'), is the junction for Lyons, Macon (Paris), and Turin. Carriages generally changed, and a long halt.

The Mont-Cenis train crosses the Rhone, and at (46 M.) Chindrieux reaches the N. end of the Lac du Bourget (745'), which is 10 M. long and 3 M. broad. To the right, on a wooded hill

projecting into the lake, is the old château of Châtillon. The train skirts the rocky E. bank, passing through four tunnels. To the right a pleasing view of the lake, the monastery of Haute-Combe, the château of Bourdeau, and the Dent du Chat (see below).

551/2 M. Aix-les-Bains. - \*GRAND HÔTEL D'AIX, Avenue de la Gare; GR. HÔTELS DE L'EUROPE, DE L'UNIVERS, DES AMBASSADEURS & DU GATER; GR. HOTELS DE L'EUROPE, DE L'UNIVERS, DES AMBASSADEURS & DU MORD, and 'HÔT. VENAT in the Rue du Casino; GRAND HÔTEL DE LA GALERIE, between the Rue du Casino and the Place Centrale; SPLENDIDE HÔTEL, finely situated above the Jardin Public. All these are of the first class, with corresponding charges: R. L., & A. 5-6, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 5 fr. Slightly less expensive: GR. HÔT. DES BERGUES, Avenue de la Gare; GR. HÔT. DU GLOBE and DES BAINS, Rue du Casino; DEPAUSETE PROVESTE PROPERTY DE CASINO; BEAUSITE, above the Jardin Public; "CHÂTEAU-DURIEUX, Boul. des Côtes; "Hôr. Guilland et de la Poste, Place Centrale; Hôt. Laplace and de Genève, Rue du Casino; Hôt. de L'Etablissement Thermal, by the Baths; Hôt. Damesin & Continental, Rue de Chambéry; Hôt. De La Poste, Germain, Bossut, Garin, du Parc, etc. — Pensions and Maisons Meu-blées also abound. — Restaurants: Dardel, Place Centrale; Gr. Café de la Gare, etc.

CAB, per drive, 1-2 pers., 1 fr., 3-4 pers. 2 fr.; per hour with one horse 3, with two horses 4 fr. — VOITURES PUBLIQUES for excursions (to Marlioz, Port Puer, etc.), Place Centrale.

CASINOS. Cercle, Rue du Casino, adm. 3 fr.; season-ticket 40, for 2 pers. 65 fr. — Villa des fleurs, Avenue de la Gare, similar.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE during the season.

Aix-les-Bains (850'; pop. 4741), the Roman Aquae Allobrogum, or Aquae Gratianae, a famous watering-place, picturesquely situated, is visited annually by upwards of 12,000 patients. It possesses warm (113°) sulphur-springs, used for drinking and for baths. The large Etablissement Thermal, erected in 1854, is well fitted up. In front of it rises the Arch of Campanus, a monument erected in the 3rd or 4th cent. A. D., in the form of a triumphal arch, in memory of T. Pomp. Campanus and his family. The eight niches contain the urns of the persons whose names are recorded on the monument. The well-preserved Château (14th cent.), now the Hôtel-de-Ville, contains a Museum of antiquities, chiefly from the lake-dwellings of the Lac du Bourget, and other curiosities (open daily 9-12 and 2-5; 5 c.). The rallying-points of visitors are the sumptuous Cercle or Casino, with its handsome saloons, and the Villa des Fleurs (see above), with its pleasant garden, where concerts are frequently given. Queen Victoria resided at the Villa Mottet during her visit to Aix in April, 1885. — Omnibuses run from the Place Centrale every 20 min. to (1 M.) Marlioz (in 10 min.; there and back 60 c.), which possesses cold sulphur-springs (with inhaling-chamber), a château, and a park (restaurant).

EXCURSIONS. Pleasant shady walks in the Parc, the Promenade du Gigot, and the Avenue Marie. — The Lac du Bourget (p. 238) may be reached either by the 'Route du Lac', leading to the (2 M.) Port de Puer (steamboat-pier), or by the Avenue de Cornin, leading to the (1/4 M.) Port de Cornin. On the bank of the lake extends the beautiful wooded hill of Tresserve, 3 M. in length, with shady walks and fine views. At the N. end of the hill rises the Maison du Diable (villa and garden), and on the W. side, on the bank of the lake, is the château of Bonport.

"Hautecombe, a Cistercian monastery on the N.W. bank of the lake,

at the foot of the Mont du Chat, is another interesting point. (Steamboat thither several times a week; trip round the lake on Sundays, allowing an hour at Hautecombe. Boat with two rowers to Hautecombe and back, with one hour's stay, 1 fr.; each hour more 1 2 fr.; to Bourdeau 5 fr.; a bargain should be made beforehand.) The abbey, which was the burial-place of the Princes of Savoy until 1731, when the Superga near Turin was chosen for that purpose, was destroyed during the French Revolution, and handsomely rebuilt in 1824 by Charles Felix, King of Sardinia. The church contains the monuments of Amadeus V., VI., VII., Humbert III., Louis I., Baron de Vaud, Jeanne de Montfort. Count Haymon, Boniface of Savoy (Archbishop of Canterbury), the splendid mausoleum of Peter of Savoy, Anna of Zähringen, etc. The view from the neighbouring tower of Phare de Gessens has been described by Rousseau. About 3/4 M. from the monastery is the intermittent Fontaine des Merreilles. On the site of the old Roman road a good high-road crosses the Mont du Chat. We combine a visit to the monastery with a survey of the scenery by taking a boat from Aix to Hautecombe, whence it should be sent on to the château of Boirdeau, at the S. end of the road over the Mont du Chat; after visiting the monastery and the intermittent spring, we descend by a footpath to the Mont du Chat road, which leads us to Bourdeau, and thence we return by Mont du Chat road, which leads us to Bourdeau, and thence we return by boat to Aix. — Farther to the S., at the influx of the Leisse, lies the vilage of Le Bourget, with a ruined castle and a church in the transitional style, the choir of which contains fine basreliefs of the 13th cent. — Ascent thence of the Dent du Chat (5304), 4 hrs., by a good bridle path; splendid view of the Alps, including Mont Blanc.

To the N. of Aix. on the Geneva road, lies (1½ M.) St. Simon. with a chalybeate spring; ½ hr. thence, in a romantic gorge, are the Cascades de Grésy (adm. 50 c.). From St. Simon a good road leads to the N.E. through the picturesque Défilé des Combes to the (3½ M.) Moulin de Prime and thence by Casy to the Clas M.) Grotte de Ragge with its sub-

Prime, and thence by Cusy to the (71,2 M.) Grotte de Bange with its subterranean lake (a drive from Aix of 51/2 hrs., there and back; lights for the grotto must be brought). — To the E. of Aix a pleasant walk by (3 4 hr) Mouxy and the (11/4 hr.) Rocher de St. Victor with a chapel, to the (11/2 hr., 31/2 hrs. from Aix) Montagne de la Cluse. commanding a beautiful view. - To the S.E. (20 min.) the Rocher du Roi, once a Roman quarry, with a fine view.

FROM AIX-LES-BAINS TO ANNECY, 25 M., a branch-line (11/2 hr.). The train runs at first to the N. through the valley of the Sieroz, which has worn a deep channel for itself, called the Gorges du Sicroz (where a small steamboat plies). 21.2 M. Grésy-sur-Aix, with a ruined castle and a pretty waterfall. 71.2 M. Albens. Through an opening to the right appear the Semnoz and the Tournette (p. 243). 101/2 M. Bloye. At (13 M.) Rumilly (1095'; Poste; Restaur. Ducret), a little town of Roman origin, we cross the Chéran. The train turns to the E. and enters the pretty valley of the Fier. 17 M. Marcellaz-Hauteville. We now traverse the wild and romantic Défilé du Fier (twelve bridges and two short tunnels). On the left, near the end of the gorge, rises the château of Monrottier. of the 14th-16th centuries. 201/2 M. Loragny (restaur. at the station and at the entrance to the gorge); 1/2 M. to the E. are the Gorges du Fier, a grand ravine 275 yds. long, enclosed by limestone rocks nearly 300' high, rendered accessible by a wooden gallery (1 fr.). Beyond Lovagny we obtain a fine view, to the right, of the Parmelan, the Semnoz, and the Tourstate Tuppel of 1970 yds. then bridge accessed the Eigen 25 M. 45 except the Eigen nette. Tunnel of 1270 vds.; then a bridge across the Fier. 25 M. Annery, see p. 243.

As the train proceeds, the lake is concealed by the wooded hill of Tresserve (see above). Fine view to the right.

58 M. Viviers. To the left rises the Dent du Nivolet (5113').

64 M. Chambery (883'; pop. 19.622; \*Hôt. de France, Quai Nezin, near the Boulevards; \*Hôt. de l'Europe. Rue d'Italie, a good way from the station: Hôt. des Princes, Rue de Boigne: H't.

de la Paix, opposite the station), the capital of Savoy, a handsome looking town, lies on the rapid Leisse. On the promenade between the railway and the town rises a large Fountain-Monument, adorned with life-size elephants, in memory of General de Boigne (d. 1830) who bequeathed to Chambery, his native town, a fortune of 15 million fr. amassed in the East Indies. Of the ancient and loftily situated Château of the counts and dukes of Savoy, erected in 1232. now restored and occupied by the Préfecture, the square tower and part of the facade belong to the original building. It contains small archæological and natural history collections. The chapel ('Sainte Chapelle') has an elegant late-Gothic choir. At the back of the château is the Grand Jardin (reached by going to the left round the building, through the gate, and up the avenue), a public promenade with a terrace commanding a fine view. The Theatre is richly decorated in the interior. Near it is the archiepiscopal Cathedral, a Gothic edifice (14th and 15th cent.). The pleasing new Hôtel-de-Ville possesses a small picture-gallery. In front of the Palais de Justice rises a bronze statue of Ant. Favre (d. 1624), a famous jurist, erected in 1864.

WALKS. To the N., above the town (10 min.), rise the Rochers de Lemenc, with a church in which Gen. de Boigne and Mme. de Warens, Lemenc, with a church in which Gen. de Boigne and Mme. de Warens, Rousseau's friend, are interred. Charming view. — To Buisson-Rond (20 min.), a pleasant park; the Cascades de Jacob (1/2 hr.); the chapel of St. Saturnin (11/4 hr.). — Bout du Monde (1 hr.), a rocky gorge at the base of the Dent du Nivolet, with a fine waterfall of the Doria. — Les Charmettes (1/2 hr.; adm. 1/2 fr.), a country-house once occupied by Rousseau and Mme. de Warens (1736). — Challes (11/4 hr.; omnibus from stat. Chambéry 1/2 hr.), with a sulphur-spring, a bath-house, and an old château converted into a hotel and pension (good, but dear).

The ascent of the Dent du Nivolet (5113'; 41/2-5 hrs.) is attractive and free from difficulty. Road for about 8 M.; then a bridle-path nearly to the top. Magnificent view.

Beyond Chambéry we traverse a picturesque district, passing the ruins of Bâtie and Chignin. The precipitous Mont Granier (6358') on the right owes its peculiar form to a landslip in 1248. which buried sixteen villages. 70 M. Chignin-les-Marches. 72 M. Montmélian (921'; Rail. Restaur.), junction for Grenoble. The castle, on a hill, of which a few fragments only are left, long served as a bulwark of Savoy against the French, but was destroyed by Louis XIV. in 1705. Pleasing survey of the valley of the Isère, which the train now ascends. 741/2 M. Cruet; 79 M. St. Pierre d'Albigny, junction of the Mt. Cenis Railway: the small town lies  $1^{1}/_{2}$  M. to the N. On a projecting crag to the left stands the ruined castle of Miolans, once a state-prison of Savov, destroyed during the French Revolution.

The Mont-Cenis Railway quits the Isère here and ascends to the right in the Monricons Kallway quits the Isere here and ascends to trade in the Maurienne Valley, watered by the Arc. Stations Chambousset, Aiguebelle, Epierre, La Chambre, St. Jean-de-Maurienne, St. Michel. La Praz, and (46 M.) Modane. Then through the great Mont-Cenis Tranel 171/2 M. long) to Bardonnèche and Turin (see Baedeker's N. Italy).

The railway to Albertville keeps on the right bank of the Isère. BAEDERER, Switzerland. 12th Edition. 16

85 M. Grésy-sur-Isère, with Roman antiquities. On the left, Montailleur, with an old castle. On the opposite bank of the Isère, Ste. Hélène-des-Millières, with salt springs. 89 M. Frontenex, whence a road leads to the N. over the Col de Tamié (2980') to (11 M.) Faverges (p. 243).

 $93^{1}/_{2}$  M. Albertville (1181'; pop. 5086; Hôt. Million, in the market; Hôt. des Balances, Grande Rue), a pleasant town, which received its present name in 1835 in honour of King Charles Albert of Sardinia, consists of two parts separated by the Arly: on the right bank L'Hôpital, on the left the picturesque little old town of Conflans, with its pinnacled walls, overgrown with vegetation.

FROM ALBERTVILLE TO MOÛTIERS-EN-TARENTAISE, 17 M., diligence 3 times daily in 3 hrs. (3½ fr.; railway in course of construction). The road leads through the Isère Valley, which gradually narrows and becomes grander as we ascend, by Tours and Gevins, at the N.E. base of the Tournette (8050), to (10½ M.) Feissons-sous-Briançon, with the ruined castle of Briançon; then (12 M.) Notre-Dame-de-Briançon, and by Aigue-blanche to (17 M.) Moûtiers (1575; 1969 inh.; Hôt. Vizior; Hôt. Bartholi), the ancient capital of the Tarentaise, the seat of a bishop, and named after a monastery founded here in the 5th century. The treasury of the cathedral is worth seeing. A little to the S., in the pretty valley of the Doron, are the baths of (3/4 M.) Salins and (3½ M.) Brides-les-Bains. — A road leads to the E. of Moûtiers (diligence twice daily) through the picturesque valley of the Isère to (17 M.) Bourg-St. Maurice (p. 265).

FROM ALBERTVILLE TO BEAUFORT, 12½ M. (diligence daily in 3 hrs.; 2½ fr.), by a road through the picturesque Doron Valley. The little town

FROM ALBERTVILLE TO BEAUFORT, 121/2 M. (diligence daily in 3 hrs.; 21/2 fr.), by a road through the picturesque Doron Valley. The little town of Beaufort (2625'; Cheval Blanc; Montblanc), prettily situated, is commanded by the château of La Salle. Thence through the Gitte Valley to the Col du Bonhomme and over the Col des Fours to Mottets, 9-10 hrs., with guide (16 fr.; comp. 262). — From Beaufort over the Col Joli to Contamines, 8 hrs., with guide, interesting on the whole. Carriage-road through the Dorine Valley (or Vallée de Haute-Luce), by Haute-Luce to (3 hrs.) Belleville, thence bridle-path over the Col Joli, 'lying to the S. of Mont Joli (p. 261), with a view of Mont Blanc, to (5 hrs.) Contamines (p. 261).

The ROAD TO ANNECY (28 M.) ascends to the N., on the right bank of the Arly. To the left, on a steep hill, stands the church of Pallud; on the right the Doron issues from the Vallée de Beaufort (see above). Near (5 M.) Ugine (1510'; Soleil d'Or), a small town (3000 inhab.) on the hill, the road quits the valley of the Arly, and enters that of the Chaise to the left.

FROM UGINE TO SALLANCHES OR ST. GERVAIS (8-9 hrs.). Road through the picturesque valley of the Arly to (8 M.) Flumet (3008; Hot. des Balances), a village at the influx of the Arondine into the Arly. (Over the Coldes Aravis to St. Jean-de-Sixt, see p. 244.) On a rock stands the ruined castle of the ancient barons of Faucigny. (Travellers in the reverse direction have to undergo custom-house formalities here.) Then (7 M.) Megève (3690'; Soleil), on the water-shed between the Isere and the Arve, shortly beyond which, as we descend, we enjoy a superb view: opposite us towers the Aiguille de Varens (8831'), to the left lies the yalley of the Arve as far as Magland (p. 246); to the right rises the entire Mont Blanc chain, with its glaciers and the summit. At (3 M.) Combloux the road divides, the left branch leading to (33 4 M.) Sallanches, and the right to (41.2 M.) St. Gerrais (p. 246).

At Ugine the culture of the vine begins on the lower slopes facing the S. Beyond Marlens the road quits the valley of the Chaise,

and crosses the hardly perceptible watershed of the Eau Morte, which we now follow. 71/2 M. Faverges (1699'; \*Hôt. de la Poste), with its extensive old castle. (To Frontenex over the Col de Tamié, see p. 242.) We next reach (6 M.) Bout du Lac, a hamlet at the S. end of the Lac d'Annecy (1463'; 9 M. long), on which a steamer plies three times daily to Annecy in  $1^{1/2}$  hr.: a pleasant trip; on the right rise the rocky pinnacles of the Tournette (see below). On a promontory extending far into the lake, to the left, is the prettily situated (3 M.) Château Duingt (1476'). On the opposite bank lie Talloires, the birthplace of Berthollet (see below), and Menthon, with sulphur-springs and an old château in which St. Bernard was born (p. 277). To the left lies Sévrier, at the foot of the long Semnoz (see below). We next reach (61/2 M.)—

28 M. Annecy (1476'; pop. 11,334; Gr.-Hôt. Verdun, near the lake, dear; \*Gr.-Hôt, d'Angleterre; Aigle), a picturesque, oldfashioned town, the capital of the department of Haute-Savoie, with linen-manufactories. In the 12th cent. it was the capital of the Duchy of Genevois, and was named Anneciacum Novum, to distinguish it from Anneciacum Vetus, which lay a little to the N.E., on the slope of a hill, where numerous Roman relics have been found. The lofty old Château is now a barrack. Gothic Cathedral, with a modern tower, and an ancient episcopal Palace. In the chapel of the monastery de la Visitation repose St. Francis de Sales (d. 1622) and St. Johanna of Chantal (d. 1641). The Promenade du Pâquier on the lake affords a pleasant walk and fine view. In the middle of it rises the Préfecture, in front of which stands a monument to the engineer Sommeiller, one of the constructors of the Mont-Cenis Tunnel. On the other side of the canal issuing from the lake lies the Jardin Public, with shady avenues, adorned with a bronze statue of the famous chemist Berthollet (d. 1822), by Marochetti. In the vicinity is the Hôtel-de-Ville, containing a small museum, with a handsome fountain in front of it. Annecy, with its beautiful environs, is recommended as a pleasant resting-place.

virons, is recommended as a pleasant resting-place.

EXCURSIONS. The Semnoz (5590'), to the S. of Annecy, a fine point, easy (5 hrs.). We take the Albertville road on the S. bank of the lake to (3 M.) Sévrier, and ascend by a road to the right to the (7½ M.) Col de Leschaux (3028'); bridle-path thence to the top in 1 hr. (Hôt. Crêt du Châtillon; mountain-railway projected). Beautiful view. — The Parmelan (6018'), to the N. of Annecy, is chiefly interesting on account of its grotesque rock-formations. Road by Sur-les-Bois and Dingy St. Clair to (9 M.; carr. in 2½ hrs., 15 fr.) La Blonnière; thence (guide not necessary for experts) by the Chalet Chapuis and the Grand Montoir to the top in 2½-3 hrs. (admirable panorama). — Ascent of the \*Tournette (7733), the fine mountain to the S.E. of Annecy, attractive but difficult (only for experts; guide 10 fr.). Road to (9 M.) Thônes (see below), thence with guide, by Belchamp and the Chalets du Rosairy in 5½ hrs. to the top. Superb view, especially of the Mont Blanc group.

Railway to Aix-les-Bains, see p. 240. Near Lovagny, the first station (11 min.), are the interesting \*Gorges du Fier (p. 240).

FROM ANNECT ET GRAND BORNAND TO SCIONZIER, 12 hrs., attractive. A carriage road runs by Veyrier and Alex to (4 hrs.) Thônes (2054'; Hôt. Cwillery), a little town prettily situated at the confluence of the Nom and 16\*

the Fier (ascent of the Tournette, p. 243). Thence it ascends the valley of the Nom to the E., passing Les Villards to (13/4 hr.) St. Jean de Sixt (3319'; to Sallanches, see below), beyond which it divides. The left branch runs by Petit-Bornand to (41<sub>2</sub> hrs.) Bonneville (p. 245); the right leads through (1<sub>2</sub> hr.) Grand Bornand (3053': Inn), a considerable village on the Borne, to (11<sub>2</sub> hr.) Veney. From Venay a bridle path ascends over the Col des Annes (5608) to (2 hrs.) Reposoir or Praday, (Inn), where it is the services read bodies through the instruction. United of Perceiptions joins the carriage-road leading through the picturesque Valley of Reposoir to (2 hrs.) Sciencier (p. 245). — From Annew over the Col des Aravis to Sallanches. 15 hrs., attractive. To  $(\bar{b}^3$ , hrs.) St. Jean de Sixt, see above. Thence a carriage-road leads to the S.E. in the valley of the Nom to La Ciusae and to the (21 2 hrs.) Col des Aravis (4913), which commands a fine view of Mont Blanc. From the Col a bridle-path descends to (3/4 hr.) La Giettaz (3640'; Hôt. des Aravis), whence another carriage-road leads to (2 hrs.) Flumet, on the road from Ugine (p. 242) to (434 hrs.) Sallanches or St. Gercais. A shorter route is offered by a foot-path leading from La Gietta: over the Col Jaillet direct to (4 hrs.) Sallanches.

The RAILWAY FROM ANNECY TO ANNEMASSE traverses a tunnel. crosses the Fier, and turns to the N. into the valley of the Fillière. On the right rises the Parmelan (see above). 3 M. Pringy-la-Caille; 6 M. St. Martin-Charconnex; 10 M. Groisy-le-Plot. At (141/2 M.) Evires (2592'; Buffet) beyond another tunnel and a lofty viaduct, the line reaches its highest point. Travellers in the opposite direction are subjected to the formalities of the customhouse here, as that part of the Department of Haute-Savoie which adjoins Switzerland is exempt from French duties (see below). Two tunnels, the first 1320 yds. long.

The train now descends, making a long bend to the E., and enters the valley of the Arve, of which it affords a beautiful survey. Beyond (20 M.) St. Laurent is a viaduet 157' high. -231/2 M. La Roche-sur-Foron (1804'; Croix Blanche), a village on the Foron, a tributary of the Arve. (To Bonneville, see p. 245.) To the left appear the Salèves (p. 208). 26 M. Chevrier; 28 M. Reignier. Then a handsome viaduct over the Viaison. Beyond (311/2 M.) Monnetier-Mornex (p. 208) the line joins the Bellegarde and Bouveret Railway (p. 238) and crosses the Arve. 35 M. Annemasse, and thence to Genera, see below.

### 71. From Geneva to Chamonix.

53½ M. Diligence (three different vehicles, from Grand-Quai 10, 26, and 28) in 8½ hrs., incl. halt of 3¼ hr. for dinner at Sallanches, returning in 7½ hrs (banquette 21, there and back 36 fr.). The extra carriages used when the diligence is full take 2 hrs. longer. It is advisable to secure seats in advance (chief office. Grand Quai 10), and before paying the face, the travellar should see the cert had be to the travellar should see the cert had be to the travellar. fare, the traveller should see the seat he is to get. The time at which the traveller intends to return should also be announced at once in Cha-

CARRIAGE: (p. 200). For a carriage and pair with four seats the fare usually demanded is 100 fr. (there and back in 3 days. 150 fr.), but by applying to the carriage owner in person the traveller may generally obtain one for 70.80 fr.

Geneval see p. 198. The road to Annemasse passes a succession of villas and well-kept gardens extending to the large village of (2½M.) Chêne (1384′). The Foron separates Geneva from Savoy. At (2½M.) Annemasse (1427′; Hôtel de la Gare, Hôtel de la Paix, at the station; National, in the village), the first French village, a station on the Bellegarde and Bouveret line (p. 238), and junction for Annecy (p. 244), luggage is not examined, as that part of Savoy which adjoins Switzerland is exempt from French customs. To the right rises the château of Etrambière, with its four towers, at the base of the Petit-Salève, and beyond it lies Mornex (p. 208). We approach the Arve, and cross the Menoge by a handsome bridge. 8 M. Arthas.

The scenery improves. In the background rises the pyramidal Môle (6130'). Beyond (5 M.) Nangy, on a pine-clad knoll to the right stands the Château de Pierre. Near ( $2^{1}/_{2}$  M.) Contamines-sur-Arve lies the château of Villy, on the hill-side to the left; beyond the village, on a lofty rock, stands the ruined castle of Faucigny. Then (5 M.) —

1634 M. Bonneville (1457'; pop. 2271; Couronne; Balances), a little town of some importance, picturesquely situated in a fertile valley, commanded by the rugged limestone rocks of the Pointe d'Andey (6165') on the right, and the slopes of the Môle (see above) on the left. A handsome bridge crosses the Arre, on this side of which, to the right, stands a monument to the Savoyards who fell in the campaign of 1870-71. On the opposite bank rises a monument, 73' high, to King Charles Felix of Sardinia.

A road leads from Bonneville to the W. to (5 M.) La Roche (p. 244). Another to the E. (diligence twice daily) by (5 M.) Marignier (where the Ciffre is crossed) and (4 M.) Châtillon to (3 M.) Taninges, on the road from

Geneva and Annemasse to Sixt (p. 255).

The road traverses flat meadow-land, which is frequently inundated, and then enters a broad, fertile valley bounded by lofty mountains. Opposite (4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M.) Vougy the Giffre falls into the Arve. 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. Scionzier lies at the entrance to the wild Reposoir Valley. (From Scionzier to Annecy by Grand Bornand, see p. 244.) On the hill to the left, on the road to Taninges (see above), is the castle of Châtillon. We now cross the Arve to (1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M.)—

26 M. Cluses (1591'; Hôtel National; Union, mediocre and dear), a small town, chiefly inhabited by watchmakers. To the left, near the entrance, an École d'Horlogerie. Beyond (3 M.) Balme (1624'), in the bluish-yellow limestone precipice to the left, 750' above the road, is seen the entrance to the Grotte de Balme, a stalactite-grotto hardly worth visiting (2 hrs. there and back; 3 fr.

each pers.).

Near (1'/2M.) Magland is a spring by the road-side, on the left, supposed by Saussure to descend from the small Lac de Flaine (4695') on the hill above. On the right, farther on, rise the Pointe d'Areu (8097') and the Pointe Percée (9026'; p. 246), and on the left, the bold precipices of the Aiguille de Varens (8163'). The conspicuous cascade of Arpenaz is imposing after rain.

The valley expands. The road traverses a district ravaged by torrents of mud and débris. At the village of  $(51 \circ M.)$  —

36 M. St. Martin (Hôt. du Montblanc; Hôt. des Grandes Alpes) we suddenly obtain a superb \*View of Mont Blanc, whose dazzling peaks towering majestically at the head of the valley seem to annihilate the intervening distance of 121/2 M. The Aiguille du Goûter appears first; then, from right to left, the Dôme du Goûter, Mont Blanc itself, the Mont Maudit, Mont Blanc du Tacul, the Aiguille du Midi, the Aiguille Verte, etc. - The road now divides. The old road leads on the right bank of the Arve to Chède and (8 M.) Servoz (see below), while the new crosses the Arve by a handsome bridge to -

361/2 M. Sallanches (1788'; Hôt. des Messageries; Bellevue).

where the diligences stop for dinner.

The Pointe Percée (9026'), commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc. may be ascended from this point over the Chalet des Fours in 51 hrs. (no difficulty for experts). — Route from Sallanches by Flumet to Albertville, see p. 242; to Annecy over the Col des Aravis, see p. 244.

The road, here uninteresting, next leads by Domancy to (5 M.) Le Fayet (1860'; Hôt. de la Paix; Hôt. des Alpes, etc.), by the

bridge over the Bon-Nant.

St. Gervais-les-Bains (2066'; Hôtel), a watering-place with sulphursprings, lies in the wooded ravine of Montjoie, 1/2 M. from the Chamonix road, on the Bon-Nant ('Nant' being the name applied to all mountainroad, on the Bon-Nant ('Nant' being the name applied to all mountain-streams in Savoy), which forms a waterfall at the back of the baths, ('Cascade de Crépin'). — A path leads in 20 min. from the baths to the Village of St. Gervais (2657'; Ilot.: 'du Mont Joli, "du Montblanc, de Genève, and several pensions), on the road to Contamines (p. 261), a health-resort, prettily situated. (The village is 2 M. from Le Fayet by the carriage-road.) — The Mont Joli (8288') may be ascended without difficulty from this point in 5 hrs. The descent may be made by St. Nicolas de Véroce (in all 8 hrs.; comp. p. 261).

Pedestrians may quit the diligence at Le Fayet and walk over the Col de la Forclaz (5105'), between the *Tête-Noire* (5800'; not to be confounded with the Tête-Noire between Chamonix and Martigny) and the *Prarion* (6460'), direct to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Houches* in 5-6 hrs. (guide desirable 6 for the state of the sirable, 6 fr.). A longer but more interesting route (6-7 hrs.) is over the Col de Voza (p. 260).

From Le Fayet a road crosses the Arve to Chède and Servoz (see above). The road to Chamonix on the left bank of the Arve ascends gradually, with the torrent almost immediately below it, passes through a cutting and enters the wooded valley of (33/4 M.) Le Châtelard (tavern). Through the opening of the valley appear the Dôme du Goûter (p. 253) and the jagged Aiguille du Midi (12,608'). Beyond the inn a short tunnel; the road then returns to the Arve for a short distance.

A road diverges here to the left and crosses the Arve to (1,2 M.) Servoz (Balances), whence we may visit (in 1 hr., there and back) the Gorges de la Diosaz (adm. 1 fr.), a grand ravine, through which the Diosaz, a torrent rising on the Buet, dashes in fine cascades. Easy access to the gorge is afforded by a gallery. \( \frac{1}{2} \) M. long, attached to the rocks. Visitors should penetrate as far as the Gorge de Soutstet, the most imposing part, with triple waterfall (adm. 1 fr.).

47 M. Les Montées is an inn by the Pont Pélissier, over which

the old road from Servoz comes to join ours. (From this point to the Gorges de la Diosaz 25 min.) About  $^{1}/_{2}$  M. farther on, the old road ascends to the right to Le Fouilly and Les Houches (p. 260), while the new road traverses the wild ravine of the Arve. crossing the stream by the \*Pont de Marie (fine view of the gorge) and again higher up. The glaciers now gradually become visible, but owing to the vastness of the mountains in which they are framed it is impossible at first to realise their extent. The first are the Glaciers de Griaz and de Taconay; then the Glacier des Bossons (p. 251) near the village of that name, which, as it extends farthest into the valley, is apparently the largest. A little above it the road crosses the Arve for the last time by the Pont de Perralotaz, and 1 M. beyond it reaches—

531/2 M. Chamonix.

### 72. Chamonix and Environs.

Hotels. "Hôt. Impérial, "Hôt. Royal; at both, R., L., & A. 4-5 fr. and upwards, B. 11/2, D. 5 fr.; "Hôt. de Londres et d'Angleterre, similar charges; "Hôt. du Montblanc, R., L., & A. 31/2, D. 41/2 fr.; "Hôt. Pens. Couttet, R., L., & A. 31/2-4, D. 4 fr.; "Hôt. des Alpes, same charges, ens. 8-9 fr.; "Hôt. ee l'Union & des Clubs Alpins, with its dépendance Palais de Cristal, R. from 3, D. 41/2 fr. — Unpretending: "Hôtel Beauste, at the S. end of the village, R. 2, D. 31/2 fr.; "Hôtel de France, R. from 2, pens. 5 fr.; "Hôt. Suisse; "Hôt.-Pens. de La Poste; Hôt. de La Paix, well spoken of; "Croix Blanche; Balances; Réunion des Amis; de La Terrasse, with restaurant. — Café Carrier."

Guides. A guide is unnecessary for the Montenvert, the Flégère, the Brévent, and the Pierre Pointue. The paths are so minutely described in the following pages that they can hardly be mistaken, while opportunities of asking the way are also frequent. Visitors to the Chapeau need only engage a guide for the passage of the Mer de Glace to or from the Chapeau (p. 250). The following extract is from the 'Règlement et Tarif des Guides de Chamonix'. Travellers are provided with guides by the Guide-Chef, who is bound to employ each in turn, the traveller having no choice except in these cases: (1) When a course extraordinaire (see below) is contemplated; (2) When an excursion is made for scientific purposes; (3) When the traveller speaks no French, and the guide is unacquainted with the language of the traveller; (4) When travellers have previously employed a certain guide and desire to re-engage the same; (5) When ladies travelling alone wish to engage a particular guide; (6) When the traveller is a member of an Alpine club.

The excursions are divided into Courses Ordinaires and Courses Extraordinaires. A complete tariff may be had of the Guide-Chef.

#### Courses Ordinaires:

Glacier des Bossons and back Montenvert and back Montenvert, Mer de Glace, Cha-		Pierre à l'Echelle 9; or with the Plan de l'Aiguille Col de Balme 8; back by Tête	10 fr.
peau, and back	9 fr.		
Montenvert, Mer de Glace,		incl. Cascades de Barberine	
Chapeau, Flegère, and back		and de Bérard in one day 9,	
in one day			12 fr.
Flégère and back	6 fr.	Ascent of Buet and down to	
Pierre Pointue 8; including		Sixt. incl. return-fee, in one	00.6
the Aiguille de la Tour or		day 23, in two days	25 fr.

Martigny by the Col de Balme or Tête-Noire, or to Vernayaz by Salvan 12 fr. Brévent by Planpraz 10, by the Flégère and down by Planpraz	Sixt by the Brévent and Cold'Anterne in one day (incl.	18 fr. 18 fr. 18 fr.
Jardin, and back by Chapeau	Voza, or Prarion	8 fr.
14: with night on Montan-	Contamines by the Col du	
vert 16 fr.	Tricot	15 fr.
Mont Blanc	du Géant, de Triolet, du Chardonnet	50 fr. 50 fr. 10 fr.

The guides are bound on the 'courses ordinaires' to carry baggage not exceeding 24 lbs.; on the courses extraordinaires, 14 lbs. only. - The following are recommended for difficult expeditions: François Simond, Mich. Charlet; Jean Bapt. Croz; Ed. and Aug. Cupelin; François, Henri, and Michel Devouasoud; Mich. Ducroz; Fred. and M. Folliquet; Aug. and Alex. Paccard; Alph., Michel and Fred. Payot; Ben. Simon; Michel, Sim., and Tob. Tairraz; A. Tournier.

Horses and Mules. With the exception of the excursion to the Mon tenvert and Chapeau (9 fr.), and, to the Montenvert for the purpose of visiting the Jardin, and back to Chamonix in the evening (8 fr.), the same charges are made as for the 'courses ordinaires' of the guides, and as much

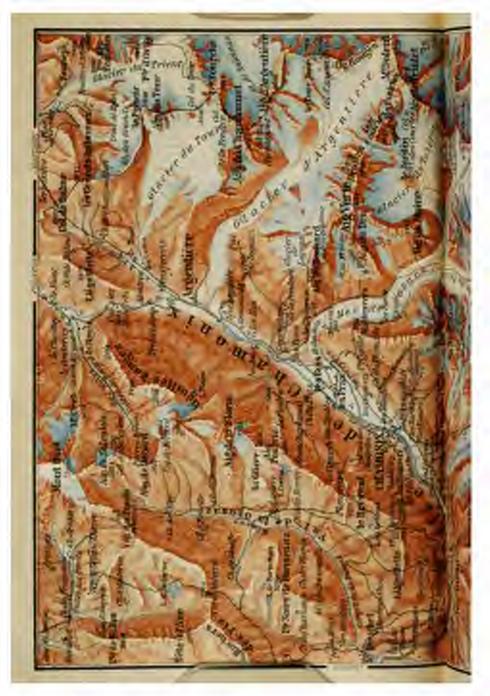
more is charged for the attendant.

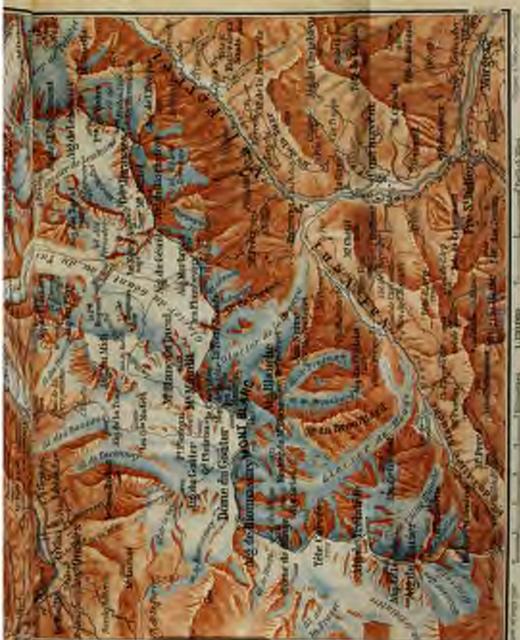
The Collection of Pictures of M. Loppé, a talented painter of Alpine scenery, situated behind the Hôtel Royal, on the way to the Montenvers, is worth seeing. Admission gratis.

English Church Service during the season.

Points of Interest. The traveller should devote three or four days at least to Chamonix, but those who have one day only at command should ascend the Montenvert (p. 248) in the morning (21/2 hrs.), cross the Mer de Glace (p. 250) to the (11/2 hr.) Chapeau (p. 250), descend to (1 hr.) Les Praz (p. 251), ascend the Flegere (p. 251; 21/2 hrs.), and descend thence in 134 hr. to Chamonix. Early in the morning the path to the Montenvert is in shade, in the afternoon that to the Flégère at least partly so; and by this arrangement we reach the Flegere at the time when the light is most favourable for the view of Mont Blanc. For this excursion a guide (to be found on the Montenvert) is necessary for the Mer de Glace only. Riders send their mules round from Montenvert to Les Tines or the Chapeau to meet them. The excursion to the Flégère alone takes 5 hrs., and that to the Montenvert or the Chapeau about the same time. Those who come from the E., and have spent the night at Argentière, should leave the road near Lavancher (p. 256) and proceed by the Chapeau, the Mer de Glace (comp., however, p. 250) and Montenvert to Chamonix from La Joux (p. 256), on the right bank of the Arve; but the path is bad and unsuitable for riding, and cannot be found without a guide (boy 1-11/2 fr.).

On a cloudy afternoon, when the views from the heights are concealed, the GLACIER DES BOSSONS (p. 251) is the best object for a walk (there and back 3 hrs.). - To the CASCADE DE BLAITIÈRE, on the hill-side to the E. of





Chamonix, 1/2 hr. (hardly worth seeing; adm. 1.2 fr.). — To the Pavillon de la Pierre Pointue (p. 252) and back, 5-6 hrs.; or, including the Aiguille de la Tour and Pierre à l'Echelle, a whole day. — To the Jardin (p. 250) from the Montenvert (where the night is spent) and back, 7-8 hrs. (from Chamonix and back 11-12 hrs.; guide necessary). — Ascent of the Brevent (p. 251) and back, 7 hrs.; ascent or descent by the Flégère 2 hrs. more.

The \*Valley of Chamonix (3445'; pop. about 4000), or Chamouny, 12 M. long, 1/2 M. wide, watered by the Arve, runs from N.E. to S.W., from the Col de Balme to Les Houches. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Mont Blanc chain, with its huge ice-cataracts, the Glacier du Tour, d'Argentière, des Bois (Mer de Glace), and des Bossons; and on the N.W. by the Aiguilles Rouges and the Brévent.

A Benedictine priory first brought the valley into cultivation at the beginning of the 12th cent., but the reputation of the inhabitants was for a long period so bad that when St. Francis de Sales, Bishop of Geneva (1602-22), visited the then pathless wilds on foot, this was considered an act of the utmost temerity. The valley became better known in 1743, when the celebrated traveller Pococke and a Mr. Wyndham visited and explored it in all directions, and published their observations in the Mercure Suisse. Curiosity and enterprise were further stimulated by the publications of the Genevese naturalists de Saussure, de Luc, Bourrit, Pictet, and others. Since that time Chamonix has become a great centre of attraction for travellers, especially English, American, and French, and is visited by upwards of 15,000 annually. It is inferior to the Bernese Oberland in picturesqueness of scenery, but superior in the grandeur of its glaciers, in which respect it has no rival but Zermatt.

In front of the Hôtel Royal, where the route to Mont Blanc (to the right) diverges from that to the Mer de Glace (to the left), rises the \*Saussure Monument, unveiled in August, 1887, on the centenary of the first ascent of Mont Blanc, and consisting of a bronze group (by Salmson of Geneva) on a granite pedestal, representing Saussure conducted by Balmat (p. 253). Another small monument to Balmat stands in front of the church.

The \*Montenvert, or Montanvert (6303'; 21/2 hrs.; guide unnecessary), an eminence on the E. side of the valley, is visited for the sake of the view it affords of the vast 'sea of ice which fills the highest gorges of the Mont Blanc chain in three branches (Glacier du Géant or du Tacul, Glacier de Leschaux, and Glacier de Talèfre), and which descends 'into the valley in a huge stream of ice, about  $4^{1}/_{2}$  M. long and  $1/_{2}-1^{1}/_{4}$  M. broad, called the Mer de Glace above the Montenvert, and the Glacier des Bois below it. The bridlepath leads to the left by the Hôtel Royal, passes the little English church, and crosses the meadows (to the left of the cemetery-wall) to the (1/4 hr.) houses of Les Mouilles. We now ascend through pinewood to the right (again turning to the right after 1/4 hr.), past the Chalets des Planards, to (1 hr.) Le Caillet (4880'; auberge), a spring by the wayside. Farther on (10 min.), a bridle-path to the left descends to Les Bois (p. 250). Our path ascends gradually through wood to the (1 hr.) \*Hôtel du Montenvert (R., L., & A. 4, B. 2, D.  $4^{1/2}$  fr.), at the top of the hill, commanding the \*Mer de Glace and the mountains around it: opposite us rises the huge Aiguille du Dru (12,517'); to the left of it are the snow-clad Aiguille Verte (13,540') and the lower Aig. du Bochard (8766'). to the right the Aig. du Moine (11,214'); farther distant are the Grandes Jorasses (13.800'), the Mont Mallet (13,086'), and the Aig. du Géant (13.157'): and immediately behind us tower the Aiguilles de Charmoz (11.294') and de Blaitière (11,596').

From the Montenvers travellers usually cross the Mer de Glace to the (11/2 hr.) Chapeau, opposite. A path descends the left lateral moraine to (1/4 hr.) the glacier (where guides are generally to be found at the hut; woollen socks to prevent slipping, 1 fr.). The passage of the glacier (10-15 min.; guide, unnecessary for the experienced,  $2^{1/2}$  fr., or to the Chapeau 5 fr.) presents no difficulty. At one point, where the path leads between crevasses, steps are hewn in the ice (fee). On the opposite side we ascend over loose stones and debris to the (1,4 hr.) top of the right lateral moraine (refreshmts.), skirting which we then descend by a narrow path to the 'Mauvais Pas', a steep rock, where the path is hewn in steps and flanked with iron rods attached to the rocks, and the (40 min.) Chapeau. Guides for travellers making this excursion in the reverse direction are not always to be found at the Chapeau; if required, they should be brought from Chamonix (from the Hôt, du Mauvais Pas at Lavancher, 6 fr., see below).

The \*Chapeau (5082'; auberge), a projecting rock on the N.E. side of the Glacier des Bois, at the base of the Aiguille du Bochard (8766'), is considerably lower than the Montanvert, but commands an excellent survey of the ice-fall of the Glacier des Bois and the Chamonix Valley. In the background Mont Mallet (13,086') and the Aiguille du Géant (13,157'); to the right the Aiguilles de Charmoz (11,294'). de Blaitière (11,596'), and du Midi (12,610'), the Dôme du Goûter (14,210'), and the Aig. du Goûter (12,710').

A bridle-path descends the moraine from the Chapeau, in view of the ice-pinnacles of the Glacier des Bois and the Aiguille du Dru, and then through pine-wood. After 25 min. it divides: to the right to (1/4 hr.) Lavancher (\*Hôt. du Mauvais Pas: p. 256), to the left to (1/4 hr.) Les Tines (p. 255). A shorter path, but rough at places, and unfit for riding, diverges 5 min. above this bifurcation (20 min. from the Chapeau) to the left, and descends the moraine (passing the source of the Arveyron below on the left) to Les Bois and (40 min.) Les Praz (see below). — The Source of the Arveyron (1 hr. from Chamonix, road as far as Les Bois) is not now worth visiting owing to the retrogression of the Glacier des Bois.

The \*Jardin (9144\*; guide necessary, p. 249) is a triangular rock rising from the midst of the Glacier de Talèfre, and walled in by moraines. Around a spring in the midst of this oasis Alpine flowers bloom in Angust. From the Montenvers, where the night is passed, we skirt the somewhat dizzy rocks of Les Ponts to the right and traverse the moraine to the Angle; here we take to the crevassed Mer de Glace, and ascend it for 21 2-3 hrs. to the foot of the Séracs de Talèfre. We now turn to the right, ascend past the Pierre à Béranger, on the S. side of the Séracs (3-1 hr.: a wooden hut halfway up), and cross the Talèfre Glacier to the (25 min.) Jardin. This excursion makes us acquainted with the grand icy wilds of



LA CHAINE DU MONT BLANC TOR DE LA FLEGÈRE. ....

the Mont Blanc group; though somewhat fatiguing, it presents no difficulty to good walkers, and is even undertaken by ladies. Provisions necessary.

The \*Flegere (5925'; ascent from Chamonix 3, descent 2 hrs.), to the N. of Chamonix, is a buttress of the Aiguille de la Floria (9690'), one of the highest peaks of the Aiguilles Rouges. We follow the Argentière road to (11/2 M.) Les Chables. The direct footpath diverges to the left on this side of the Arve bridge, leading in 12 min. through pastures to the foot of the mountain, where the ascent begins. (The bridle-route, a few minutes longer, crosses the Arve to Les Praz, after 10 min. diverges to the left by a small pinecopse, crosses the Arve and is joined by the path just mentioned.) We now ascend the stony slope in long zigzags. After 35 min. we enter the wood to the right, pass (35 min.) the Chalet des Praz (auberge), and in 1 hr. more reach the Croix de la Flégère (Couttet's Inn, well spoken of, lunch 31/2, pens. 5-6 fr.). The \*View (comp. Panorama) embraces the entire chain of Mont Blanc, from the Col de Balme to the Glacier des Bossons and beyond it. Exactly opposite us lies the basin of the Glacier des Bois (Mer de Glace), enclosed by the sharply defined Aiguilles: to the left the Aig. du Dru and the huge snow-clad Aig. Verte; to the right the Aig. de Charmoz, de Blaitière, du Plan, and du Midi. The summit of Mont Blanc is also distinctly seen, but is less striking than the lower peaks owing to its greater distance. The jagged pinnacles of the Aiguilles Rouges also present a singular appearance. Evening light most favourable.

From the Flegère the bridle-path continues to (1 hr.) the Chalet de la Floria, from which the Aiguille de la Floria (9686'), affording a magnificent view to the W. as far as the Lake of Geneva, may be ascended, with guide, in 3 hrs.

The \*Brévent (8274'), the S.W. prolongation of the Aiguilles Rouges, affords a similar but finer view. While from the Flégère the Mer de Glace and the Aiguille Verte are the chief features, Mont Blanc is here revealed in all its grandeur; to the right of the Buet and the Aiguilles Rouges we also see the Bernese Alps, and to the S.W. the Alps of the Dauphiné. The new bridle-path  $(4^{1}/_{2} \text{ hrs.})$ leads from Chamonix to the W., passing the hamlets of La Mola and Les Mossons, and ascends through wood to (11/2 hr.) Plan-Nachat (4833'; auberge), an admirable point of view; and then in numerous zigzags to the (13/4 hr.) Plan Bel Achat (6975'; restaur. with beds, dear), on a saddle to the S.W. of the summit. Thence to the top, passing the sombre little Lac du Brévent, 11/4 hr. more.
Or we may ascend the 'Chemin Muletier de Chamonix à Sixt' (p. 254)

Or we may ascend the 'Chemin Muletter de Chamonix a Sixt' (p. 204) to (3 hrs.) Planpraz; then mount rather steeply to the left, and lastly through a rocky gully (la Cheminée, provided with bars to assist climbers but, especially for the descent, recommanded only to experts) to the (1½ hr.) summit. — The Brévent may also be combined with the Flégère. The 'Route de Planpraz'. a well-defined path, diverges to the right from the Flégère path, about 20 min. below the Croix de la Flégère, and follows the slope of the mountain, in full view of the Mont Blanc chain, passing the Chalets de Charlanoz halfway, to the (2 hrs.) inn of Planpraz (p. 254), which is visible

from the Flégère

To the Glacier des Bossons an interesting walk (3 hrs. there

and back; guide necessary for crossing the glacier, from Chamonix 6, from the chalet on the left side of the glacier 2 fr.; woollen socks to prevent slipping, 1 fr.). On the left bank of the Arve we pass the hamlets of Le Praz Conduit, Les Burats, and (by the upper path, to the left) Les Tsours; here we turn to the left, ascend through wood on the right bank of the brook to the (25 min.) Cascade du Dard (auberge), a fine double fall, and then cross the broad stony bed of the Nant des Pèlerins. (After 5 min. the path to the Pierre Pointue diverges to the left; see below.) Beyond two more brooks we reach the (1/2 hr.) high moraine of the Glacier des Bossons, and cross the glacier in about 1/4 hr. to the Pavillon Foncière (auberge) on the left moraine. Fine view of the huge glacier, which has begun to advance of late, overshadowed by the Mont Blanc du Tacul (13,943'). On the left rise the Aiguilles du Midi (12,610') and de Blaitière (11,596'). A visit to the grotto hewn in the glacier, 85 yds. long, is interesting (adm. and lights  $1^{1}/_{2}$  fr.). We descend by Le-Bossons to the Pont de Perralotaz (p. 247), and return to Chamonix by the high-road on the right bank of the Arve.

The \*Pavillon de la Pierre Pointue (6722') is another favourite point (bridle-path, 2½-3 hrs.; horse 8 fr.; guide unnecessary). Beyond the bridge across the Nant des Pèlerins (½ hr.; see above) we diverge to the left and ascend in zigzags on the side of a wild valley, through which the Nant Blanc dashes over rocks, to the (1 hr.) Chalet de la Para (5266'). Then through wood and pastures to the (1½ hr.) Pavillon de la Pierre Pointue (Restaur., lunch 3½ fr.), on the brink of the huge Glacier des Bossons, with its beautiful ice-fall. Opposite, apparently quite near, rise Mont Blanc, the Dôme du Goûter, the Aiguille du Goûter, etc.; also a superb view to the N. and W.

An interesting point is the Aiguille de la Tour, which commands the best survey of the Glacier des Bossons (1 hr., guide desirable; ascend to the left by the pavilion). — The Pierre à l'Echelle (7910') is another fine point (11/4 hr.; guide advisable). The narrow path (route to Mont Blanc, see below) leads by the pavilion to the right, round an angle of rock, and ascends to the brink of the Glacier des Bossons (where falling stones are sometimes dangerous). Admirable view of the riven ice-masses of the glacier; above them the Aiguille du Goûter, the Dôme du Goûter, the Bosses du Dromadaire, and the highest peak of Mont Blanc; in the foreground are the Grands Mulets, 21/2 hrs. distant (guide necessary). — A pleasant way back from the Pierre Pointue is by the Plan de l'Aiguille (11/2 hr.; no defined path, guide advisable), over grassy slopes and the moraine of the Glacier des Pelerins. We then ascend a little to the Plan de l'Aiguille du Plan (12,053') and the Aiguille du Midi (12,610'). Superb view of the valley of Chamonix, with the Bernese Oberland and Dauphiné Mts. in the distance. We descend by the Chalets sur le Rocher to Tsours (p. 252) and (2 hrs.) Chamonix.

Mont Blanc (15,730'), the monarch of European mountains (Monte Rosa 15,366'. Finsteraarhorn 14,026', Ortler 12,812': the Pic de Néthou, the highest of the Pyrenees, 11,170'), which since 1860 has formed the boundary between France and Italy, is composed chiefly of Alpine granite or protogine. It was ascended for the first

time in 1786 by the guide Jacques Balmat, and by Dr. Paccard the same year. In 1787 the ascent was made by the naturalist H. R. de Saussure, with eighteen guides, and described by him with his valuable scientific observations; in 1825 it was accomplished by Dr. E. Clarke and Captain Sherwill, and in 1827 by Mr. Auldjo. In summer the ascent is now made almost daily, but travellers are cautioned against attempting it in foggy or stormy weather, as fatal accidents have not unfrequently occurred on the mountain. The view from the summit is unsatisfactory. Owing to their great distance, all objects appear indistinct; even in the clearest weather the outlines only of the great chains, the Swiss Alps, the Jura, and the Apennines are distinguishable.

According to the regulations laid down by the authorities of Chamonix, one traveller ascending Mont Blanc requires two guides (100 fr. each) and one porter (50 fr.), each additional member of the party one guide more; but for experienced mountaineers one guide and one porter suffice. When the 'hotel bill' on the Grands-Mulets and other items are added, the minimum cost of the ascent usually comes to 220-250 fr. for one person. On the first day travellers usually ascend by the Pavillon de la Pierre Pointue (see above) to the (7 hrs.) Grands-Mulets (10,007'; Inn with 4 rooms; bed 4 lunch 3, D. 6, Vin ordinaire 4½ fr.); on the second they proceed by the Petit-Plateau to the (3 hrs.) Grand-Plateau (12,900'), and, bearing to the right (the usual route), ascend by the Dôme du Goûter and the Bosses du Dromadaire (or to the left by the Corridor, the Mur de la Côle, and the Petits-Mulets, 15,310') to the summit in 3-4 hours. They descend the same day to the Grands-Mulets, and on the third day regain Chamonix (or the whole descent may be made on the second day). — From St. Gervais (p. 246), by the Col de Voza (p. 260), to the (8-10 hrs.) Aiguille du Goûter (12,710'), where the guides of St. Gervais have erected a hut (spend night); thence by the Dôme du Goûter and the Bosses (see above) in 5-6 hrs. to the top. — From Courangeur (p. 264) 16 hrs.; to the Pavillon du Montblanc 2½, Col du Géant 3½ 24 hrs.; thence over the Glacier du Géant and through the Valle Blanche in 2½ hrs. to the Cabane du Tacul (11,693'), at the S. base of the Aiguille du Mid (12,610'), where the night is spent. Lastly a toilsome ascent of 7-8 hrs. on the ice-slopes of Mont Blanc du Tacul and Mont Maudit to the Corridor and the summit. Another route leads from the Combal Lake (p. 263) across the Glacier du Brouillard is very difficult and hazardous. — A most interesting excursion, free from danger, is the ascent of the Dôme du Gouter (14,210'; see above), 4-4½ hrs. from the Grands Mulets; guide from Chamonix 60 fr.

Tour du Mont Blanc, see R. 75.

From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Col du Géant, 15-16 hrs., a trying glacier-pass, but most interesting, and for adepts not difficult (guide 50, porter 30 fr.). After a night at the Hôtel du Montenvert (p. 249) we traverse the upper part of the Mer de Glace and the Glacier du Tacul, or du Géant, the jagged 'séracs' of which must sometimes be mounted by ladders. On the right we pass the Mont Blanc du Tacul (13,93'), and on the left the Aiguille or Dent du Géant (13169'); first ascended by the brothers Sella in 1882), and in about 6 hrs. reach the Col du Géant (11,033'), between Les Flambeaux (11,700') on the right and the Aiguilles Marbées (11,529') on the left, with two refuge-huts and splendid view. We then descend almost perpendicular rocks on the S. side to the Pavillon du Montblanc or du Fruitier (p. 264) and Courmayeur. — Other passes cross the Mont Blanc range from Chamonix to Courmayeur (all very difficult, and for thorough adepts only): the Col de Triolet (12,162') at the head (E. end) of

the Glacier de Talèfre, between the Aig. de Triolet and the Aig. de Talèfre; the Col de Pierre-Joseph, to the S. of the Aig. de Talèfre; the Col des Mirondelles (13,452) between the Petites and the Grandes Jorasses; the Col de Miage (11,076'), S. of the Aig. de Bionnassay (on the Italian side, 2 hrs. below the Col, a refuge-hut of the Italian Alpine Club; and the Col de Trelateté (p. 261). — FROM CHAMONIX TO ORSIERES OVER the Col d'Argentière (11,555'), 20 hrs., very difficult; from the Pavillon de Lognan (p. 256) the Glacier d'Argentière is traversed to the col, lying to the S. of the Tour Noire (12,608'), with a superb view; then a long and hazardous descent over the Glacier de la Neuva to the Val Ferret (p. 264). Somewhat less difficult, but for adepts only: Col du Chardonnet (10,979'), between the Aig. d'Argentière and the Aig. du Chardonnet (descent over the Glacier de Saleinaz to Praz de Fort, p. 264). Also the Col du Tour (10,992'): from the Col de Balme to Orsières 11-12 hrs.; a toilsome ascent over the Glacier du Tour to the pass on the S. side of the Aig. du Tour; descent across the Glaciers du Trient and d'Orny to the Cabane d'Orny (8835'), and through the Combe d'Orny to Som la Proz (p. 266) and Orsières (p. 276).

FROM CHAMONIX TO SIXT OVER THE COL DU BRÉVENT AND THE COL D'ANTERNE, bridle-path, 10 hrs. (mule 18 fr., return-fee included; guide, unnecessary in settled weather, or porter, 18 fr.). Comp. Map, p. 260. The 'Chemin Muletier de Chamonix à Sixt' leads from the W. end of the village, past the church, to the foot of the mountain, and ascends through wood in windings to the (11/2 hr.) Restaur. des Chablettes (fine view). Farther on it qutis the wood and zigzags up a barren slope to the (1½ hr.) chalets of *Planpraz* (6773'; Inn., dear; ascent of the Brevent, see p. 251). To the Col du Brevent (8078') ½ hr. more. We then descend a slope, carpeted with Alpine plants, into the valley of the *Diosaz* (5413'), which (1½ hr.) we cross by a wooden bridge. [With a guide, the traveller may here turn to the right wooden bridge. [With a guide, the traveller may here turn to the right and ascend by the chalets of Villy and the Col de Salenton (8277') in 6 hrs. to the summit of the Buet, see p. 255.] We now ascend to the left to the (2 hrs.) \*Col d'Anterne (7425'); magnificent retrospective view of Mont Blanc. The path descends past the Lac d'Anterne, leaving the Chalets d'Anterne below to the left, to the (2 hrs.) Chalets des Fonds (Alpine fare), near which is 'Eagle's Nest', the summer residence of Mr. Wills. The bridle-path descends the picturesque Vallée des Fonds, watered by a tributary of the Giffre (see below). Near (1 hr.) Salvagny, a fine cascade on the left. Then (1/2 hr.) Sixt (2483'; Hôtel du Fer à Cheval, R. & L. 3, B. 11/2, D. 3 fr.). In spring, when the brooks are swollen by the melting snow, the neighbourhood of Sixt abounds in fine waterfalls, there being no fewer than thirty in the upper part of the valley alone, called from its shape Vallée du Fer à Cheval. In summer and autumn, however, the number dwindles to five or six. Near Fond de la Combe, at the head of the valley (3 hrs. from Sixt; carriage-road) there is another waterfall in a vault of snow, 100 paces long. [The above route, the most striking of all the approaches to Mont Blanc, is far preferable in the reverse direction: from Sixt to the Chalets des Fonds 13/4 hr.; a few min. farther the bridlepath turns to the right and crosses the brook (the path to the left ascends to the Col Lechaud, or Col des Fonds, p. 234); 31/2 hrs. Col d'Anterne, at the foot of which the path turns to the left (that to the right leads to Servoz); 1 hr. bridge over the Diosaz; 2 hrs. Col du Brévent; 2 hrs. Chamonix.

Path from Sixt over the Col de Sagerou (7917') to Champéry (ascent of Mont Ruan), see p. 234. — The Pointe de Tenneverge (9780'), by the Col de Tenneverge, in 9 hrs., is a difficult ascent, but commands a splendid view. — The Pointe Pelouse (8118'), ascended by the Lac de Gers in 6 hrs., presents no difficulty; fine view of Mont Blanc. The descent may be made by the Desert de Platé and to Escaliers de Platé to St. Gercais (p. 246), by a dizzy path, recalling the Gemmi.

In the valley of the Giffer, 41/2 M. below Sixt, lies the little town of

In the valley of the Giffre, 41/2 M. below Sixt, lies the little town of Samoëns (2490'; pop. 2540; Hôt. de la Poste; Hôt. du Commerce, both uninviting). Fine view from the small chapel above the church (10 min.). From Samoëns we may proceed to the N., either to the left across the Col

de Jovplane (6683'; inn), or to the right across the Col de la Golèse (5483'), to (4 hrs.) Morzine (Hôt. du Chamois), and then descend the valley of the Drance to Thonon on the Lake of Geneva (p. 231); or to the E. over the Col de la Golèse and Col de Coux (6825') to (61/2 hrs.) Champéry in the Val d'Illiez (p. 228); or to the W. by omnibus through the valley of the Giffre (daily in 7 hrs., fare 5 fr.), by (131/2 M.) Taninges (whence a road leads to Bonneville, p. 245), and (9 M.) St. Jeoire, to Annemasse and (211/2 M.) Genera (Rue de Rive, 13). From Samoëns at 4.30 a.m., from Geneva at 10 a.m.

FROM CHAMONIX TO SIXT BY THE MONT BUET, interesting, but fatiguing, 13-14 hrs. (guide necessary, 23 fr. incl. return). To (6 M.) Argentière, and to the (1 hr.) entrance to the Bérard Valley, see p. 256. We ascend this valley to the (3 hrs.) Chalet de la Pierre à Bérard (pass night); then over loose stones and snow to the (3½ hrs.) summit of the \*Buet (10,197); magnificent view of the Mont Blanc range, Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, the Bernese Alps with the Finsteraarhorn and Jungfrau, the Dent du Midi, and the Jura as far as the mountains of Dauphiné. Descent to the S.W. by the Col de Lechaud, or des Fonds (p. 254), to the (23/4 hrs.) Chalets des Fonds and (11/4 hr.) Sixt.

# 73. From Chamonix to Martigny by the Tête-Noire, or to Vernayaz by Triquent and Salvan.

Comp. Map, p. 260.

Road to Chatelard 41/4 hrs.; thence over the Tête-Noire to Martigny 41/4 hrs., or by Salvan to Vernayaz 4 hrs. — The Martigny Road, beyond Chatelard, is narrow, and bad at places (driving not advisable in wet weather); carr. and pair for one person 50 fr., for each additional person 10 fr. more (to Argentière only, 6, 7, 8, 10 fr.); to Tour 9, 10, 11, 15 fr.; to Chatelard 30, 30, 35, 40 fr.). From Martigny to Trient 1-3 pers. 30, 4 pers. 40 fr.; Tête-Noire 35 or 45, Chatelard 40 or 50 fr.; Chamonix, 1-2 pers. 50, 3 pers. 60, 4 pers. 70 fr. (if a night is spent on the way, 15 fr. more). The use of return-carriages is prohibited in both directions, unless the same hirer engages the vehicle to go and return. The traveller should stipulate for the use of the same vehicle all the way; and if he intends continuing his journey by rail from Martigny or Vernayaz, payment may be made conditional on catching the train. — From Vernayaz to Chamonix a small gig for 1-2 pers. 50 fr. (from Chamonix to Vernayaz 65 fr., changing carriages at Chatelard); office at Vernayaz opposite the Grand Hôtel des Gorges du Trient. — Guide (12 fr.) for either route of course superfluous. Luggage may be sent on by carriage by arrangement with the porter of the hotel (11/2-2 fr.).

Two Roads and a Bridle Path connect the valley of Chamonix with

Two Roads and a Bridge Path connect the valley of Chamonix with the Valais. A road leads from Chamonix by Argentière and Valorcine to Chatelard, whence one road to the right leads by the Tête-Noire, Trient, and the Col de la Forclaz to Martigny, and the other to the left to Finhaut, Salvan, and Vernayaz. The bridle-path diverges to the right from the road at Argentière, crosses the Col de Balme, and rejoins the road at the Col de la Forclaz. Of these routes the road over the Tête-Noire to Martigny is the most frequented, but is less interesting than that to Salvan and Vernayaz, which affords finer and more varied views. The path over the Col de Balme, on the other hand, though less interesting on the whole, commands a superb view of the valley of Chamonix and Mont Blanc, which are not seen to advantage from the other routes. Travellers from Martigny, approaching Mont Blanc for the first time, should

therefore choose the Col de Balme in clear weather.

The road ascends the valley and crosses the Arve to (1½M.) Les Praz (\*Hôt.-Pens. du Chalet des Praz; Pens. Couttet, 'à la Mer de Glace'; both moderate). The village of Les Bois and the Glacier des Bois remain on the right. At (1½M.) Les Tines (\*A la Mer de Glace; Au Touriste) a path to the Chapeau diverges to the right

(p. 250). The road ascends through a wooded defile to (3 4 M.) La-vancher (3848'; \*Hôt.-Pens. du Mauvais Pas, with view of Mont Blanc, R. 2. pens. from 5 fr.), on the right, above the road. (To the Chapeau, see p. 250.) About 1 2 M. farther a bridge crosses the Arve to La Joux, situated to the left, behind a hill. (Ascent of the Flégère, see p. 251.) We next pass the hamlets of Les Iles, Grasonet, and (1 M.) Les Chosalets, cross the Arve, and reach (3/4 M.)—

6 M. Argentière (3963'; \*Couronne, R., L., & A.3, D. 4, pens. 6-7 fr.; Bellevue), a considerable village, where the huge glacier of that name descends into the valley between the Aiguille Verte (13,540') and the Aiguille du Chardonnet (12,543').

Glacier d'Argentière. Bridle-path from Les Chosalets (see above) to the (2 hrs.) Pavillon de Lognan (6563; Ion kept by the guides J. Tournier and Al. Simon); 1/4 hr. higher we obtain a splendid survey of the grand séracs of the glacier (where ice-avalanches are frequent). In 1/2 hr. (guide necessary, to be brought from Chamonix) more we reach the flat upper part of the glacier, almost free from crevasses (Mer de Glace d'Argentière), and may walk on it without hazard. The middle of it affords a striking view of the surrounding Aiguilles (du Chardonnet, d'Argentière, Tour Noire, Mt. Dolent. Les Courtes, Les Droites, Aig. Verte). We may then ascend the glacier (with guide, 3 hrs.) to the Jardin', a triangular rock at the base of the Mont Dolent, with fine flora in summer (not the Jardin above Chamonix). — Col d'Argentière and Col du Chardonnet, see p. 254. — From the Pavillon we may return to the chalets of Lognan and Pendant, and follow the Chapeau route to (21/2 hrs.) Les Tines (see above).

Beyond the village the new Tête-Noire road ascends to the left in bold windings. Beyond the (25 min.) hamlet of *Trêlechamp* we obtain a fine retrospect of the Glacier du Tour and the magnificent Aiguille Verte. The ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) top of the pass (Col des Montets,  $\frac{4741'}{1}$ ), the watershed between the Rhone and the Arve, commands a final view of the Mont Blanc chain.

The road now turns to the W. side of the valley and gradually descends, passing (20 min.) a finger-post which indicates the way to the left to the (20 min.) picturesque \*Cascade à Bérard, or à Poyaz, in a wild ravine, a digression to which adds  $^{1}/_{2}$  hr. to the walk. Through this ravine, the Vallée de Bérard, runs the route to the Buet (10,197'), the top of which is visible in the background (see p. 255). Our road crosses the ( $^{1}/_{4}$  hr.) Eau-Noire (Auberge; to the waterfall 10 min. from this point).

We next traverse a lonely valley bounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains. Before us rises the Bel-Oiseau (8609'). In 10 min. more we reach the first houses of the scattered village of Valorcine (4232'; pop. 640), and (25 min.) its church, protected against avalanches by a bulwark of masonry. The valley contracts. The road descends to the Eau-Noire, which dashes over the rocks, and (5 min.) crosses it in a picturesque wooded ravine. The (1/4 hr.) Hôtel de Barberine (rustic, not always open) stands at the confluence of the Eau-Noire and the Barberine, which forms a waterfall here, and a finer one 1/2 hr. higher up (1 fr.). We cross (5 min.) the Eau-Noire by a bridge (3684'), the boundary between France and Switzerland,

pass the small Hôt. Suisse au Châtelard (mediocre and dear), and reach (6 min.) the \*Hôt. Royal du Châtelard, halfway between Chamonix and Martigny, 41/4 hrs. from each, where the two routes to the Rhone Valley separate: to the right the road over the Tête-Noire to Martigny; to the left the road via Triquent and Salvan to Vernayaz (see below).

FROM CHATELARD TO MARTIGNY (4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.). The road passes through a cutting in the rock with an archway of masonry and crosses the Eau-Noire. The once dangerous Mapas (mauvais pas) descends to the left, while the new road leads high above the deep and sombre valley, being hewn in the rocks of the (3/<sub>4</sub> hr.) Tête-Noire, or La Roche-Percée. To the N.W. rises the Bel-Oiseau (8610'); to the N.E., above the valley of Trient, appear the Dent de Morcles (p. 222) and Grand-Mæveran (p. 222). We next reach (10 min.; from Argentière 3 hrs.) the Hôtel de la TêteNoire (4003'). A wooden belvedere, which we reach 2 min. before the inn, affords a fine survey of the grand gorge of the Eau-Noire.

A path descends by the inn to the left to the (20 min.) Gorges Mystérieuses, a ravine of the *Trient*, with a waterfall and a miniature lake, above the influx of the Eau-Noire, rendered accessible in 1884. Tickets at the inn (1 fr., with guide).

The road here turns suddenly to the right into the dark and beautiful forest of Trient, skirting the base of the Tête-Noire. In the valley, far below, is the brawling Trient, which joins the Eau-Noire a little farther on. Where the wood is quitted, the valley widens, and we reach (1/2 hr.) the village of Trient  $(4250'; Hôt.-Pens.\ des\ Alpes$ , well spoken of; Hôt. du Glacier de Trient, moderate), a little beyond which the road is joined by the path from Chamonix over the Col de Balme (p. 259).

From Trient the road ascends somewhat steeply to the  $(^{1}/_{2} \text{ hr.})$  Col de Trient, better known as Col de la Forclaz (4997'; tavern). The view hence is limited, but  $^{1}/_{2}$  hr. lower down we enjoy a noble survey of the Rhone Valley as far as Sion. At our feet lies Martigny, reached in  $2^{1}/_{4}$  hrs. by the road (p. 258), or in  $1^{1}/_{2}$  hr. by the steep old path.

FROM CHATELARD TO VERNAYAZ (4 hrs.). The narrow road ascends from the Hôt. Royal (see above) to the left, partly by zigzags, for 40 min., and at a cross turns to the right, towards Finhaut. Now nearly level, with views of the valleys of the Eau-Noire and the Trient (see above), the Glacier de Trient (p. 258), and the Aiguille du Tour, it next reaches (3/4 hr.) Finhaut, or Fins-Hauts (4060'; Pens. du Bel-Oiseau, Pens.-Restaur. du Montblanc, both unpretending and good), beautifully situated.

A path (the beginning of which should be asked for) leads hence direct to the (1 hr.) Tête-Noire Inn. It descends steeply to a wooden bridge over the Eau-Noire, crosses it, ascends to the right, and passes several houses, where if necessary, a boy may be found to show the way. Farther on, the Tête-Noire road soon becomes visible (see above).

Ascending a little, then level again, the road passes (1/4 hr.) a BAEDEKER, Switzerland. 12th Edition.

Cantine (splendid view), descends through wood in many windings, and leads along the slope of the hill, past the hamlet of *Triquent* (3261'), to the (3/4 hr.) \*Gorges du Triège (auberge at the bridge), with its picturesque waterfalls framed with rocks and dark pines (rendered accessible by wooden pathways; 1 fr.). For the next 20 min, the road gradually ascends, and then descends between interesting marks of glacier striation to (1/2 hr.) Salvan (3035'; \*Hôt.-Pens. des Gorges du Triège, R., L., & A. 21/2-3, D. 4, pens. 5-6 fr.; \*Union. moderate).

To the Cascade du Dalley, a fine fall of the Salanfe, a good path leads in 40 min. by the hamlet of Les Granges, on the slope facing the Rhone Valley. The finest point of view is opposite the fall. Lower down the Salanfe forms the Pissevache Fall (p. 223). In returning to Salvan we enjoy a fine view of the snow-mountains of the Great St. Bernard. — The Luisin (9110; 6 hrs. from Salvan; with guide), ascended by the Col d'Emaney (7993'), affords a superb view of the Alps of Savoy. Valais, and

Bern. Descent in 5 hrs., by Salanfe and Van (p. 234).

From Salvan a good road, shaded by chestnuts, descends the steep slopes in windings to (3/4 hr.) Vernayaz (rail. stat., p. 223).

## 74. From Martigny to Chamonix. Col de Balme.

Comp. Map, p. 260.

10 hrs. From Martigny to the Col de Balme 6, thence to Chamonix 4 hours. Road from Martigny to Trient, and from Tour to Chamonix. Carriages, see p. 255. Guide (12 fr.) unnecessary, if the following directions be observed. Luguage may be sent on by carr, by arrangement with the hotel-porters (comp. p. 255). Horse or mule and attendant 24 fr.; but from the Col to Tour the path is unlit for riding. Several inns and

cabarets on the route.

Martigny, see p. 224. We follow the Great St. Bernard road through the long village of Martigny-Bourg (p. 224) to the  $(1^1/2 M.)$  Drance Bridge (1640'), and (4 min.) reach the hamlet of La Croix. A notice on a house here indicates the road to Chamonix, ascending to the right. through vineyards, or chards. and meadows, in numerous windings, which the rugged old path cuts off:  $20 \, \text{min.}$  Les Rappes;  $35 \, \text{min.}$  Sergnieux (3820');  $1/4 \, \text{hr.}$  Le Fay. The road here takes a wide bend to the right, which the old path cuts off. By the  $(3/4 \, \text{hr.})$  Chalet de Bellevue we enjoy a fine retrospective survey of the Rhone Valley. Then (20 min.) Les Chavans (auberge), and an ascent of 40 min. more to the Col de la Forclaz (4997'; Restaur., see p. 257).  $31/2 \, \text{hrs.}$  from Martigny.

From the pass a nearly level path, with a tramway for the ice-traffic, leads to the (1 hr.) Glacier de Trient, the northernmost glacier of the Mont Blanc range (safe to walk upon; no guide required; may

be reached by tram-car).

After a descent of  $^{1}_{4}$  hr. the bridle-path to the Col de Balme diverges to the left from the Tête-Noire road (p. 257), and in 10 min. crosses a bridge opposite the upper houses of *Trient* (p. 257). We now ascend the meadows to the left (with the *Glacier de Trient* to the left, see above) and (20 min.) cross the *Nant-Noir* ('nant', probably from *natare*, being the Savoyard word for a torrent), which

descends from the Mont des Herbagères. We follow the right bank for about 200 paces, and then mount to the left in steep zigzags through the Forest of Magnin, which has been thinned by avalanches. After 1 hr. the path becomes more level, passes (1/4 hr.) a cantine and (1/4 hr.) the chalets of Zerbazière  $(6660^7)$ , and (1/2 hr.)reaches the \*Col de Balme (7224'; Hôtel Suisse, mediocre), 6 hrs. from Martigny, the boundary between Switzerland and France. This point commands a superb view of the whole of the Mont Blanc range: the Aiguilles du Tour, d'Argentière, Verte, du Dru, de Charmoz, and du Midi, Mont Blanc itself, and the Dôme du Goûter; and also of the valley of Chamonix as far as the Col de Voza. On the right are the Aiguilles Rouges, to the left of them the Brévent, and to the right the snow-clad Buet. In the opposite direction, over the Forclaz, we survey the Valais and the mountains which separate it from the Bernese Oberland, the Gemmi with its two peaks, the Finsteraarhorn, Grimsel, and Furka.

A still finer eView is obtained from a second eminence to the right, with a white boundary-stone, about 1/2 hr. N.W. of the inn, at the foot of the Croix de Fer., or Aiguille de Balme (7677'), the last spur of the hills which rise abruptly above the Col de Balme. From this point Mont Blanc looks still grander; to the N.E. we see the entire chain of the Bernese Alps, rising like a vast white wall with countless pinnacles; and to the E., at our feet, lies the Tête Noire ravine, with the Dent du Midi rising beyond it. The descent may be begun immediately from this point. The ascent of the Aiguille itself is recommended to good climbers (with guide). A cross 1/4 hr. below the inn on the path to Martigny is to the memory of Escher von Berg, a young native of Zürich, who lost his life in at-

tempting the ascent without a guide.

FROM THE COL DE BALME TO THE TRTE-NOIRE (2½ hrs.; no guide required in fine weather), interesting, and recommended to the traveller who desires to visit both these points in one day either from the Rhone Valley or from Chamonix. To the W. of the Col, behind the abovementioned eminence with the boundary-stone, a narrow path leads nearly to the (10 min.) brink of the Tête-Noire Valley, and then becomes indistinct. We turn to the right (N.) and follow a slight depression for a few minutes until a number of heaps of stone become visible. The path soon re-appears and passes to the right of these (10 min.) heaps; 10 min, a group of chalets, before quite reaching which the path crosses a brook and descends rapidly to the left on its bank; ½ hr., another group of chalets (paths descending to the left to be avoided); 20 min. a third group of chalets. Beautiful view during the descent, embracing the entire Tête-Noire valley, which presents a pleasant contrast to the Col de Balme route. The path, now good and much frequented, passes several chalets and farms, and at length reaches (1 hr.) the Hôtel de la Tête-Noire (p. 257). The views are less striking in the reverse direction. From Martigny to the Col de Balme and back by this route about 11 hrs., from Chamonix and back 12, from Chamonix to Martigny 10-11 hrs.

The path, now rough and steep, descends over pastures carpeted with rhododendrons and other Alpine flowers. On the right flows the Arve (p. 249), which rises on the Col de Balme. We cross several small brooks, pass ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) a heap of stones, and ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) a second heap, resembling a hut without a roof, and reach ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) Le Tour ( $\frac{4695}{1}$ ), to the left of which is the fine Glacier du Tour. Carriage-road hence to Chamonix ( $\frac{73}{4}$  M.). The fragments of slate brought down by the Arve are carefully collected by the peasants.

who cover their fields with them in spring, thus causing the snow under them to melt several weeks earlier than would otherwise be the case. (Carr. from Tour to Chamonix with one horse 6, with two 9-10 fr.; those who intend to drive should take a carriage here if possible.) About 1/2 M. beyond Tour we cross the Buisme, which drains the Glacier du Tour, and (1 M.) the Arve, and soon reach (1/4 M.) Argentière (p. 256; from the Col de Balme to Chamonix a walk of 4 hrs., ascent 5-51/2 hrs.).

## 75. From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Col du Bonhomme and the Col de la Seigne.

Comp. Map, p. 246.

BRIDLE PATH. Three days: 1st, to Contamines 61/4 hrs. (or to Nant-Borrant 734 hrs.); 2nd, to Mottets 71/2 hrs. from Contamines (or, incl. Pointe des Fours, 1 hr. more); 3rd, to Courmayeur 81/2 hrs. — Good walkers or riders may reach Courmayeur from Chamenix in two days, by spending the night at (9 hrs.) La Balme (p. 261): from La Balme to Courmayeur 11 hrs. — Or, omitting the col de Voza, we may drive from Chamonix to Contamines or to Notre Dame de la Gorge, in which case Mettets is easily reached on the first day and Courmayeur on the second. — Guide (not needed by good walkers in fine weather) from Chamonix of Courmayeur in two days (1) in three days 24 fr. return-fee 16 fr. extra

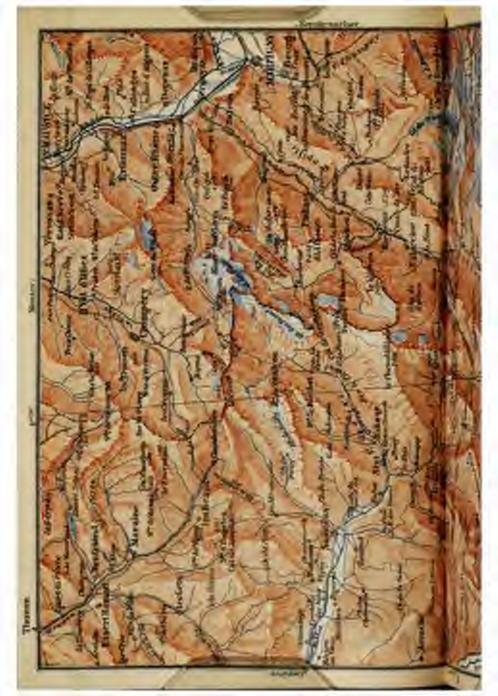
to Courmayeur in two days 20, in three day 24 fr; return-fee 16 fr. extra.

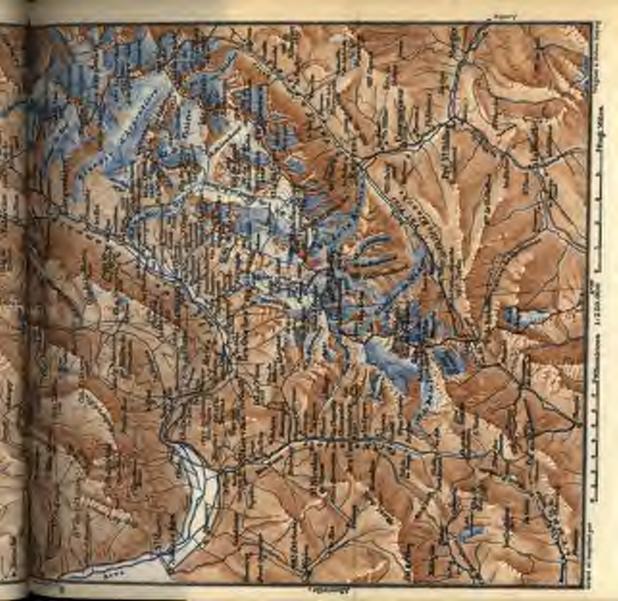
The Tour of Mont Blanc, as this route is called, is easy and interesting. The paths are good, except that over the Col des Fours which is unfit for riding. The views from the Pavillon de Bellevue, the Col du Bonhomme, the Pointe des Fours, and the Col de la Seigne are very fine, and the scenery about Courmayeur ranks with the grandest among the Alps. To complete our circuit of Mont Blanc, we may return to Martigny over the Great St. Bernard or over the Col Ferret; but it is preferable to drive from Aosta to Châtillon, and cross the Théodule Pass or Matterjoch to Zermatt.

We follow the Geneva road (p. 246) from Chamonix to  $(3^{1}/2 \text{ M}.)$ the hamlet of La Griaz, turn to the left and cross the deep bed of the Nant de la Griaz to (3/4 M.) Les Houches (Hôt. du Glacier, poor), with a picturesquely situated church. Two paths diverge hence to the left. The first (a footpath, preferable; finger-post), diverging by the brook, a few paces beyond the church, hardly to be mistaken, ascends in 212 hrs. to the Pavillon de Bellevue (5947'), a rustic inn on a saddle of Mont Lachat (see below), affording a superb \*View (best by evening-light) of the Chamonix Valley as far as the Col de Balme, the Mont Blanc range (summit hidden by Dôme du Goûter), and the valley of the Arve.

The other path (easier at first, but disagrecable after rain) diverges by a cross 8 min. farther on, and ascends in 2 hrs. to the Col de Voza (5495; Inn closed; simple refreshments in the chalet), a depression between Mont Lachat (6926') and the Pravion (p. 246), 20 min. to the W. of the Pavillon de Bellevue, with a fine view, but inferior to that from the Bellevue. We may descend either on the right bank of the stream by Bionnascay to Contamines, or by a better and shorter route on the slopes to the left to the undermentioned bridge over the Bionnassay, where we join the route from the Pavillon de Bellevue, and thence along the left bank.

From the Pavillon de Bellevue the path descends to the S. over pastures (the Aiguille de Bionnassay, 13,360', rising on the left) and crosses the stream issuing from the Glucier de Bionnassau not





far from the end of the glacier. Now a tolerable bridle-path, it descends on the left side of the valley to (1½ hr.) Champel and turns to the left by the fountain. We now descend rapidly, enjoying a fine view of the wooded and well-cultivated Montjoie Valley, bounded on the W. by the slopes of Mont-Joli (see below), with the Mont Roselette (8826') in the background, while to the E., above the green lower hills, peep several of the W. snow-peaks of the Mont Blanc group (Aig. du Tricot, de Trelatête, etc.). At (18 min.) La Villette the path leads to the right by the fountain, and then (6 min.) joins the carriage-road from St. Gervais (p. 246), which we follow to the left. The road soon crosses the brook descending from the Glacier de Miage. To the right, on the slope of Mont Joli, stands the conspicuous church of St. Nicolas de Véroce. The road then leads high on the right bank of the Bon-Nant to La Chapelle and (1 hr.) —

Les Contamines-sur-St-Gervais (3927'; Union), a large village with a handsome church.

The Mont Joli (8290') is ascended from St. Nicolas (see above) without difficulty in 3 hrs. (guide 6 fr.; auberge 3/4 hr. from the top). Splendid view of Mont Blanc. — The Pavillon de Trelatête (see below) is more easily reached from Contamines than from Nant-Borrant (path ascending to the left, 20 min. above Contamines). From Contamines by the Pavillon de Trelatête to Nant-Borrant, 3 hrs., interesting. — From Contamines over the Col Joli to Beaufort, see p. 242.

Beyond Contamines the road descends to the hamlet of *Pontet*, and overlooks the valley as far as the peaks of the Bonhomme. The valley contracts. At (3/4 hr.) the bridge which crosses to the pilgrimage-chapel of *Notre-Dame de la Gorge* the road ends.

The bridle-path now ascends to the left, passing a bridge and frequent traces of glacier-friction. Then through wood, and (40 min.) across the deep gorge of the Bon-Nant; 10 min. Chalets of Nant-Borrant (4780'; Inn, R. 3, D. 2½-3 fr.). We cross the wooden bridge to the left, and traverse the pastures by a somewhat stony path. On the left the fall of the Glacier de Trelatête and the Col de Béranger are visible; looking back, we survey the valley as far as the Aiguille de Varens (p. 245).

From Nant-Borrant, or better from Contamines (see above), we may reach Mottets or the Col de la Seigne in 7 hrs. by the Col du Mont Tondu, or Col du Glacier (9204'); trying, but without danger (guide 30 fr.). From Nant-Borrant the path ascends to the left (fine waterfalls) to the (11/2 hr.) Pavillon de Trelatête (6483'; Inn, well spoken of), which overlooks the Trelatête Glacier, and mounts the glacier towards the S.E. to the pass, to the left of Mt. Tondu (beautiful view, especially from a height on the left). We may either descend to the right to Mottets (p. 262), or to the left over shelving rocks and across the Glacier des Lancettes or des Glaciers to the Col de la Seigne (p. 263). — Over the Col de Trelatête (11,424'), immediately S. of the Aignille de Trelatête, to the Glacier de PAtlèe Blanche and Combal Lake (p. 263), very difficult (2 guides, 60 fr. each).

We next reach (1 hr.) the **Chalet à la Balme** (5627), an unpretending inn, beautifully situated at the head of the Montjoie Valley.

In doubtful weather, or if evening is approaching, a guide should be taken from this point to the summit of the pass (3 fr.); but, as guides

are not always to be had here, it is safer to engage one at Contamines (to the Col du Bonhomme 6-8. Col des Fours 6-8, Chapieux 8-10, Mottet 10-12 fr., the higher fees being charged when the guide cannot return the same day). If the guide be taken to the Col du Bonhomme only, his attendance should be required as far as the highest point (Croix du Bonhomme, see below) of the pass, where one path ascends to the left to the Col des Fours and the other descends to Chapieux. Mule from Nant-Borrant to the Croix du Bonhomme 5 fr. (bargain necessary).

The path, indicated by stakes, ascends wild, stony slopes, passing a waterfall on the left, to the (20 min.) Plan Jovet (6437') with a few chalets. (To Mottets over the Col d'Enclaves, see p. 263.) On the (1/2 hr.) Plan des Dames (6543') rises a conical heap of stones, where a lady is said to have perished in a snow-storm. At the end of the valley (20 min.) the path ascends the slope to the right, and (1/2 hr.) reaches the Col du Bonhomme (8153'). On the opposite side of this saddle we look down into the desolate valley of the Gitte.

A path, at first ill-defined, descends into this basin, passes the lonely Chalet de la Sauce, turns to the left and crosses the brook, and leads to (2 hrs.) the chalets of La Gitte and to Beaufort (p. 242) in 31/2 hrs. more. This is a convenient route to the Tarentaise, but uninteresting. Guide to La Gitte advisable.

Two curious rocks, the Rochers du Bonhomme and de la Bonne-femme, here tower aloft, like two ruined castles. Beyond these we follow the rocky slope to the left (path indicated by stakes), enjoying a fine view of the mountains of the Tarentaise (p. 242), and next reach (40 min.) the Croix du Bonhomme (8153'), where the path divides. In a straight direction the path descends, partly over loose stones to (13/4 hr.)—

Les Chapieux or Chapiu (4950'; \*Soleil; Hôt. des Voyageurs; mule to the Col de la Seigne 5 fr.), an Alpine hamlet in the Val des Glaciers, and 2 hrs. below Mottets (see below).

FROM CHAPIEUX TO PRE-ST-DIDIER over the Little St. Bernard (11 hrs.; preferable to the Col de la Seigne in doubtful weather). The path to (3 hrs.) Bourg-St-Maurice (p. 265), at first very stony, but afterwards better, passes the chalets of Le Crey and Bonneval, commanding a beautiful view of the upper Isère Valley (Tarentaise), and at length unites with the high-road. From Bourg-St-Maurice to Pré-St-Didier, see p. 265.

The direct route to Mottets  $(2^{1}/_{2} \text{ hrs.})$  ascends from the Croix du Bonhomme to the left, indicated by posts and rarely free from snow (guide advisable in doubtful weather) to the (35 min.) Col des Fours (8892'), to the left of which rises the *Pointe des Fours* (20 min.), a splendid point of view, marked by a stone pyramid. Then a steep and rough descent over snow and dirty slate-detritus, and over pastures by a bad path, to  $(1^{1}/_{4} \text{ hr.})$  a group of chalets (6573') and the (20 min.) huts of Les Glaciers, where the path from Chapieux comes up from the right. We descend to the left, cross the bridge (5840'), and ascend the left bank to (25 min.) the two houses of —

Mottets (6227'; Hôtel de Mettets, dear; mule to the Col de la Seigne, 6 fr.), at the head of the Val des Glaciers. To the N. rises the Aiguille des Glaciers (12,580'), with its extensive glacier.

Over the Col du Mont Tondu to Contamines, see p. 261. Another route to Mottets (4 hrs. from Nant-Borrant; shorter, but trying) is from the Plan

Jovet (see above), past the small lake of that name, and over the Cold Enclaves (8812'), between Mt. Tondu and the Tête d'Enclaves.

A bridle-path, well constructed at places, ascends hence in zigzags to the  $(1^{1}/_{2} hr.)$  \*Col de la Seigne  $(8240^{\circ})$ , where a cross marks the frontier between France and Italy. Magnificent view of the \*Allee Blanche, an Alpine valley several miles long, bounded on the N.W. by the tremendous precipices of the Mont Blanc chain.

To the left of the pass rise the Aig. des Glaciers (12,580') and Aig. de Tretatéte (12,900); then beyond the depression of the Miage Glacier, the imposing snowy dome of Mont Blanc, borne by the huge rocky buttresses of Mont du Brouillard and Mt. Rouge; farther on towers the bold and isolated Aig. Blanche de Peuteret, ascended for the first time in 1885. Of the more distant peaks the Aig. du Géant and the Grandes Jorasses are conspicuous; and beyond the Col de Ferret rise the peaks of the Great St. Bernard, beyond which appear the snowy Mt. Velan, Grand Combin, etc. In the valley lies the green Lac de Combal. The retrospective view of the Tarentaise Mts. is also fine, but it cannot compete with the imposing scene just described.

Beyond the pass the path descends over snow and débris, keeping to the left, then across pastures, to the (1/2 hr.) upper Chalets de l'Allée Blanche (7232'; occupied for a few weeks in the height of summer only), and the (1/2 hr.) lower chalets (6970'), at the end of a level plateau. On the left are the Glacier de l'Estellette and the great Glacier de l'Allée Blanche. We next round the hill to the right, cross the brook, and descend to a second level reach of the valley (formerly the bed of a lake), at the end of which (3/4 hr.) lies the green Lac de Combal (6363'), bounded on the N. by the huge moraine of the Glacier de Miage. Near a sluice at the lower end of the lake (10 min.) we cross the Doire, which issues from the lake, and descend the side of the moraine through a wild ravine, filled with fragments of rock. (The Miage Glacier, at the head of which valuable lead and silver mines are now worked, is not visible.) After 3/4 hr. the Doire is again crossed. The valley, now called Val Veni, expands. We pass (5 min.) the Cantine de l'Avizaille (5421'), and enjoy a fine view down the valley.

The well-trodden path descends through wood and pastures, passing (40 min.) a lead smelting-house (see above). On the left is the fine Glacier de la Brenva, which once filled the whole valley, but has receded greatly within the last few decades. On leaving the wood (20 min.) we survey the old bed of the glacier for a long way up; on the left is the Aiguille de Peuteret with the snowy summit of Mont Blanc towering above it; on the right the pavilion on the Mont Fréty (p. 264). By the chapel of Notre-Dame de Guérison, a few minutes farther, the path rounds an angle of rock, overlooking the village of Entrèves (p. 264) to the left, at the mouth of the Val Ferret, and then descends to the Doire, which unites here with the Doire du Val Ferret and takes the name of Dora Baltea. Opposite the little baths of La Saxe (1/2 hr.), we cross the Dora, pass the (1/4 hr.) Hôtel du Montblanc, and in 10 min. more reach -

Courmayeur. - \*Angelo, \*Hôtel Royal, in both R., L., & A. 4, B. 11/2, D. 5 fr.; Union; \*Mont Blanc, 1/2 M. to the N. of the village. Dili-1/2, D. J.T.; UNION; MONT BLANC, 1/2 M. to the N. of the village. Diligence in summer (July 1st-Sept. 1st) to Aosta in 51/2 hrs.; 6, coupé 9 fr. (at other seasons from Pré-St-Didier only). One-horse carriage to Aosta 18, two-horse 30 fr. (return vehicles 12 or 20 fr.). As at Chamonix, there is a society of guides here with similar regulations (see p. 247). L. and J. Proment, J. M. Lanier, Sér. Henry, J. Gad'n, Al. Berthod, J. M. Bron, and Em. and J. M. Rey, are recommended.

Courmayeur (3963'), Ital. Cormaggiore, a considerable village,

with mineral springs, beautifully situated at the head of the Aosta Valley, is much frequented by Italians in summer. Though higher than Chamonix, the climate is warmer and the vegetation far richer.

The highest peak of Mont Blanc is concealed from Courmayeur by the Mont Chétif (7685), but is seen from the Pré-St-Didier road, ½ M. to the S.—From the hamlet of Dollone, opposite Courmayeur at the base of Mont Chetif, we obtain an excellent survey of the enormous precipices of the Jorasses and the glacier of that name. Pleasant walk thither, crossing the *Dora Bridge* (10 min.); then through the village, down to the Dora by a shady path at its N. end, and back by the left bank (1,2 hr.). A bridle-path (guide unnecessary) leads from Dollone to the W. to the (2 hrs.) Col de Chécouri (6397), on the S.W. side of the Mont Chétif (see above), commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc. We may return by the Allée Blanche, see p. 263.

The \*Mont de Saxe (7734'; 21/2-3 hrs.; guide, 6 fr., unnecessary) affords a complete view of the S.E. side of Mont Blanc with its numerous glaciers. from the Col de la Seigne to the Col de Ferret, the Col du Géant and the Jorasses being close to us. A good bridle-path ascends from Courmayeur, by Le Villair (leaving La Saxe on the left), to the (2 hrs.) Chalets du Pré (6670') and the (1 hr.) nearer peak. The descent may be made by the Chalets de Leuchi into the Val Ferret.

The \*Cramont (9080'), commanding a grand view of Mont Blanc, is more conveniently ascended from Pré St.-Didier (see p. 265).

TO CHAMONIX OVER THE COL DU GEANT (comp. p. 253), 14 hrs. (guide 50. porter 30 fr.; two guides, or a guide and a porter required). Interesting excursion to the (21/2 hrs.) Pavillon du Fruitier, or du Mont Blanc (7103'; dear, especially when provisions are brought from Courmayeur), on the Mont Frety; thence to the Col du Géant (11,033; refuge-hut), with most magnificent view, a steep ascent of 3½ hrs. (guide to the Pavillon 6 fr., unnecessary; to the pass and back 12, in two days 15 fr.). — Ascent of Mont Blanc, see p. 252.

From Courmayeur to Martight over the Col Ferret (14 hrs.), foliging and on the whole unattractive (wide to the Chalate de Ferret

fatiguing, and on the whole unattractive (guide to the Chalets de Ferret advisable, 15 fr.). From La Saxe (p. 263) we follow the left bank of the Dora to a point above the village of Entrèves; we then (1 hr. from Courmayeur) cross the Doire du Val Ferret, and ascend on its right bank. By the (1/x hr.) chalets of Praz-Sec (5536) we again cross the stream. (The path on the right bank is soon lost among the huge rocks of a moraine.) We now ascend the steep and narrow Val Ferret, passing the poor huts of La Vachey (5382'), Feraché (5684'), Gruetta (5782'), and Saljoan (6353'). (Paths diverging to the right to be avoided.) The last chalets are those of (21/2 hrs.) Pré de Bar (6756'; auberge), at the base of the glacier of that name, which descends from Mont Dolent (12,569). The bridle-path ascends to the right in numerous windings to the (1½ hr.) Col Ferret, or Col de la Peulaz (8323) the frontier of Switzerland and Italy, with a superb view of the Val Ferret and the S. side of the Mont Blanc group with its huge glaciers (de Triolet, etc.), of the Jorasses, the Aiguille du Géant, and the Allée Blanche as far as the Col de la Seigne. (Another pass, called the Pas du Grapillon or Col du Petit Ferret (8173'), farther N., close to the foot of the precipices of Mont Dolent, is shorter, but more fatiguing and devoid of view.] We descend to the '(1 hr.) Chalets de la Peulaz (6843'). below which we cross the Drance and (1,2 hr.) reach the Col de Fenêtre route. (From this point to the St. Bernard Hospice 4-41/2 hrs.; comp. p. 279). The path then descends to the left to the (1/2 hr.) chalets of Ferret (5566'; cabaret), and through the N. (Swiss) Val Ferret or Ferrex to (1/2 hr.) La Folly (5240'; with the Glacier de la Neuva above it, on the left). Then (1/2 hr.) La Sciloz (cabaret), (11/4 hr.) Praz de Fort (where we reach the road), Ville d'Issert, Som la Proz, and (11/4 hr.) Orsières (p. 276).

### 76. From Courmayeur to Aosta and Ivrea. The Graian Alps.

621/2 M. From Courmayeur to (21 M.) Aosta, an Omnibus plies thrice a day in summer in 4 hrs. (in the reverse direction 5 hrs.), starting at 6 a.m., 1, and 6 p.m., returning from Aosta at 6 and 11 a.m., and 3.15 p.m.; one-horse carr. 18, two-horse 30 fr. From Aosta to (41,2 M.) Ivrea, RAILWAY in 21/2 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 30, 3 fr. 45 c.). The railway, a fine example of engineering enterprise, traverses a highly picturesque district.

Courmayeur, see p. 254. — The road to Aosta (8 hrs., walking not recommended) winds down to the Doire and follows its left bank through a wooded ravine. (Walkers will prefer the old road, with fine views, on the hillside to the left, descending to the new road below Pré St. Didier.) Passing (21/4 M.) Palésieux, we cross the Doire to (3/4 M.) Pré St. Didier (3280'; Hôt. de l'Univers), a picturesquely situated village with baths, where the road to the Little St. Bernard diverges to the right. Near the hot springs (1/4 M. lower) the stream forces its way between perpendicular rocks towards the Dora valley.

EXCURSIONS. (Guides: G. Vercellin, G. and F. Brunod, Sim. and Ferd. Berthod, Jos. Barmaz, and Victor Belfrond). The ascent of the \*Tete de Cramont (9080'; 31 2 hrs.) is interesting. Following the St. Bernhard road to the first tunnel (shorter footpath in 20 min.), we thence ascend to the right to the  $(\frac{1}{2} \text{ hr.})$  hamlet of *Chauton* (5970), whence we reach the summit in  $2^{1}$  hrs. more. Splendid view of Mont Blanc and the Graian Alps. Five min, below the top is the Pavillon Saussure, a refuge-hut of the I. A. C. Another route (bridle-path) diverges to the right from the St. Bernhard road at *Elevaz*, 3 M. from Pré St. Didier, joining the above route before the final ascent. Experts may dispense with a guide.

TO BOURG-ST-MAURICE OVER THE LITTLE ST. BERNARD, 22 M., a route preferred by some to that over the Col de la Seigne (p. 263). The fine new road ascends the valley of the Thuile to (2 hrs.) La Thuile (4726'; Hôt. du Glacier du Ruitor, poor and dear), where we have a view of the great glacier of the Ruitor, which may be ascended hence (2 hrs. to the S. are the beautiful \*Ruitor waterfalls, p. 274), to (11/4 hr.) Pont Serrant, (603'), past the Cantine des Eaux-Rouges (Alpine lare), to the ('/4 nr.) poss of the Little St. Bernard (7176). The boundary between France and Italy is on the S. side, about 1/4 hr. beyond the summit, and near a "Hospice affording good accommodation. [The M. Valaisan (9453'), 2 hrs. to the S.E., the Mt. Belvedère (8655'), 11/2 hr. to the N.E., and the Lancebranlette (9630'), 2 hrs. to the W., all afford admirable views of the Mont Blanc chain.] We now descend gradually, overlooking the beautiful upper valley of the Irone (La Tangalaise) and the Savon Mts. the whole way, to St. Ger-(6033), past the Cantine des Eaux-Rouges (Alpine fare), to the (3/4 hr.) pass of the Isere (La Tarentaise) and the Savoy Mts. the whole way, to St. Germain, Séez, and (9 M.) Bourg-St. Maurice (2805'; Hôt. des Voyageurs), a small town on the Isère, whence a diligence runs twice daily in 41/2 hrs. to (16 M.) Modliers-en-Tarentaise (p. 242).

From Bourg-St. Maurice to Chapieux, see p. 262. — To the E. of Bourg-St. Maurice a road, practicable for driving the greater part of the way, ascends the wild upper part of the Isère Valley, by Ste. Foy, at the W. base of the Ormelune (10,772) and La Thuile (with the beautiful Mont Pourri, 12,430', on the right), to (61/2 hrs.) Tignes (5443'; Hôt. du Club Alpin, Hôt. des Touristes, both plain), at the confluence of the Isere and the Sassière, which forms a pretty fall. To the N.E. rises the Aig. de la Grande-Sassière (12,323'; difficult). Thence over the Col di Rhême to the Val di Rhême, see p. 273; over the Col de la Galise to Ceresole, see p. 274

Below Pré St. Didier we again cross the Doire (grand retrospective view of Mont Blanc, which continues visible as far as Avise), follow the lofty slope for some distance, and then descend through vineyards into a broad and rich valley. To the S. appears the beautiful pyramid of the Grivola (p. 271). On the hill to the left of (3 M.) Morgex (3017'; Angelo) is the picturesque ruined château of Chalant; farther on is La Salle with the ruins of a castle. Opposite (3 M.) Villaret (Inn), on the right bank, is the pretty church of Derby, with a fine waterfall above it. The valley contracts. The road returns to the right bank by the (11/2 M.) Pont de l'Equiline (3570') and leads through a wild and picturesque defile (Pierre Taillée) to Ruinaz (3580'; Croix, poor). Opposite lies Avise, with a ruined castle and an ancient tower. Mont Blanc is now lost to view. The road traverses another rocky gorge, where the pyramidal Mt. Emilius comes in sight. beautifully situated, but dirty village of (31/2 M.) Liverogne (2390'; Hôt. du Col du Mont) we cross the deep gorge of the Grisanche (p. 274). Behind us is the snowy Ruitor; to the left is the church of St. Nicolas (3922'), on a precipitous rock. Beyond (3/4 M.) Arvier we descend rapidly and cross the Savaranche. right, on the hill, are the château and church of Introd, p. 273.) Then (3 M.) Villeneuve (2296'; Cerf, poor), beautifully situated, and commanded by the ruined castle of Argent on a lofty rock. (Hence to the Pont d'El,  $1^{1}/_{4}$  hr., see p. 270).

We next ascend a little on the left bank of the Doire, passing a massive old tower. Beautiful retrospective \*View of the three-peaked Ruitor, the Grivola with the Trajo Glacier, etc. Opposite St. Pierre (2168'), with its church and old castle on a rocky hill, opens the Val de Cogne on the S. (p. 270); on the right bank lies Aimaville, with iron-foundries and the château of Countess Rocca-Chalaud with its four towers. The road passes the handsome château of La Sarre (2154'), and traverses a broad shadeless valley to (71/4 M.)—

24 M. Aosta. — "Hôtel du Montblanc, to the W. of the town, on the Courmayeur road, 1/2 M. from the post-office, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 11/2, D. 4-5 fr.; Couronne. Place Charles Albert, next door to the post-office, Italian. Opposite the latter "Restaur. Lanier, in the Hôtel-de-Ville; beer at Zimmermann's, near the Hôtel-de-Ville. — One-horse carriage to Courmayeur 18 or 30 fr.; to St. Rémy 15 or 25 fr. Omnibus to Courmayeur, see p. 264.

Aosta (1913'; pop. 7760), the Augusta Praetoria Salassorum of the Romans, and now the capital of the Italian province of Aosta, is beautifully situated at the confluence of the Buthier and the Doire or Dora Baltea. The still existing antiquities testify to the importance of the place during the Roman period. The most interest-

ing of these are the Town Walls, flanked with strong towers, a double Gateway somewhat like the Porta Nigra of Trèves, a handsome Triumphal Arch, with ten Corinthian half-columns, the arch of a Bridge, and the ruins of a Basilica. The walls are reached in a few minutes by one of the streets leading to the N. from the Place Charles Albert. The other relics may be inspected in about 1/2 hour. We follow the principal street towards the E. from the Place, and soon reach the Roman Gate, and a few min. farther the Triumphal Arch. In a straight direction, 200 paces beyond the latter, the narrow Rue du Pont Romain crosses a brook by means of a Roman Bridge, the massive construction of which is seen by descending a few paces to the left. The modern bridge across the Buthier affords a fine view of the Grand-Combin, Ruitor, etc. — The modern Cathedral possesses a singular portal, with frescos, and the Last Supper in terracotta, gaudily painted. The church of St. Ours contains wellcarved choir-stalls; adjacent are cloisters with interesting early-Romanesque marble columns. The old Campanile affords a pleasing survey of the town and environs. Modern Hôtel-de-Ville in the Place Charles Albert, or market-place (containing the office of the Alpine Club and interesting collections). Near the Hôt. Montblanc is the Tour du Lépreux, brought into notice by Xav. de Maistre. Farther to the W. are the remains of a Roman Theatre. — Between the railway station and the town stands a bronze \*Statue of Victor Emmanuel II., by Tortone, in hunting dress, on a lofty rock pedestal. - The natives of the town are sadly afflicted with cretinism.

Excursions. The \*Becca di Nona (10,305'; 7 hrs.; with guide, 18 fr.; provisions necessary; tolerable night-quarters at the Comboé Alp, see below) is an admirable point of view. The bridle-path, dusty at first, crosses the Doire and ascends somewhat rapidly to the village of Charvensod (2446'; guides Grégoire and Grat. Jos. Comè), traverses a wood, and passes the hermitage of St. Grat (5815') and the Col Plan Fenétre (7298') to the Alpe Comboé, in a basin at the foot of the Becca di Nona and in 2½ hrs. more to the summit. A few yards below the top is the Capanna Budden of the I. A. C. Superb \*View (Panorama by Carrel), embracing the whole of the Mont Blane and the Monte Rosa chains, and the Graian Alps to the S. [The Signal Sismonda (7698'), 20 min. above the Col Plan Fenêtre, commands an excellent view of the Ruitor and the Pennine Alps.]—We may, for variety, in descending from the Becca, leave Comboé to the left, and go straight through the valley of the Dard. Below the basin of Comboé there is a fine waterfall, at the foot of which we cross the brook and then descend to the left to Charvensod.

The Mont Emilius (11,673'), may be ascended by experts from the Comboé Alp in 4 hrs. (with guide). We follow the Col d'Arbole route as far as the (1 hr.) Chalets d'Arbole (p. 271), and then turn to the left, passing a small glacier-lake. View still more extensive than from the Becca di Nona.

The Mont Fallère (10,043'), may be ascended from Aosta in 7 hrs., by a new bridle-path, viâ Ville sur Sarre. From the Capanna Regina Margherita of the I.A.C., at the top, splendid view of the entire Pennine and Grafan chains.

FROM AOSTA TO ZERMATT (p. 311) an attractive but fatiguing route leads through the Val Pellina, and over the Col de Valpelline (11,686), in two days: to the chalets of Praraye (p. 300) 9 hrs.; thence a difficult ascent over the Glacier de Za-de-Zan to the pass, to the S. of the Tête

Blanche (12,300'), and down the Stock, and Zmutt glaciers to (10-12 hrs.) Zermatt (comp. p. 311). — From Bionaz (p. 300), 3 hrs. above Valpelline and 5 hrs. from Aosta, the Bee de Luseney (12.440'), which commands a grand view, may be ascended in 7 hrs. (difficult. for experts only). — Several passes lead from the Valpellina to the Val St. Barthélemy (see below): from Oyace (p. 300) or Bionaz over the Col de Vessona (about \$950'), easy and attractive; from Bionaz over the Col de Montagnaia (9643'), easy; from Prarayé over the Col de Livonea (9643'), laborious.

From Aosta to Cogne, see p. 270; over the Théodule Pass to Zermatt, R. 83; over the Col de Collon to Evolena, p. 300; over the Col de Fenétre to the Val de Bagnes, p. 282; over the Great St. Bernard to Martiany, R. 77.

to the Val de Bagnes, p. 282; over the Great St. Bernard to Martigny, R. 77.

Leaving Aosta the RAILWAY crosses the Buthier and the Bagnère. and approaches the Dora, the course of which is here interrupted by numerous islands. As we look back we enjoy a splendid view of the valley of Aosta, surrounded by lofty mountains: to the S. rise the Becca di Nona and Mt. Emilius, to the N. the Grand Combin and Mt. Velan, and to the W. the Ruitor (see p. 274) Shortly before reaching the station of (5 M.) Quart-Villefranche (1755') we see the château of Quart (2486') on a hill to the left. The train now crosses the Dora, but beyond (7 M.) St. Marcel, at the mouth of the valley of the same name (p. 272), it returns to the left bank. On the slope above St. Marcel is the pilgrim-resort of Plou. Near (8 M.) Nus, with its ruined castle, the Val St.-Barthélemy, from which various passes lead to the Valpellina (see above), opens on the N. The line once more crosses and recrosses the Dora. To the right appears the picturesque château of Fénis, near the mouth of the Clavalité or Fénis Valley, from which towers the slender snowy pyramid of the Tersiva (p. 271). We now intersect near Diemoz a large deposit of debris by a viaduct 100 yds. long, and traverse a tunnel to (121/2 M.) Chambare (1623'), noted for its wine, where we command for the last time a retrospect as far as the Ruitor.

The valley now contracts; the railway runs between the river and the cliffs, traversing two tunnels and a deep cutting through a deposit of debris, and crosses the Matmoire, descending from the Valtournanche. 151/2 M. Châtillon (1738'; \*Hôt. de Londres. R., L., & A. 3 fr.; Hôt. de l'Ange), the district capital, with 2992 inhab., and a castle of the ancient counts of Challant, is beautifully situated, 11/4 M. above the railway, at the mouth of the Valtournanche. The deep wooded gorge of the Matmoire, which is picturesquely studded with houses, is spanned in the centre of the village by an imposing single-arched bridge. — To Valtournanche and over the Théodule Pass to Zermatt, see pp. 310, 311.

From Châtillon the railway continues along the left bank of the Dora. On the steep hill to the right is the old château of Ussel. also once belonging to the Challant family. Beyond two short tunnels is  $(16^{1}/_{2} \text{ M}.)$  St. Vincent, the station for the village of the same name (Lion d'Or; Ecu de France), situated 3/4 M, to the left, at the foot of the pyramidal Mt. Zerbion (8924), and containing a mineral spring with baths. We next enter the \*Mont Jovet Defile, the most striking part of the entire journey; a series of tunnels, separated by massive retaining and sheltering walls, follow each other in the narrow rocky gorge, while far below the foaming Dora descends in cascades. The exit of the pass is commanded by the ruined castle of Mont Jovet or St. Germain high up on the left. An imposing viaduct here spans the Dora. Beyond (20 M.) the station of Mont Jovet, the valley again expands. Extensive vineyards begin to appear; on the right rise lofty cliffs. Farther on we see on the slopes the village of Champ de Praz, at the mouth of the Val Chalame, watered by a stream, which in times of flood has scattered stones far and wide over the valley of the Dora. The train crosses the Dora and the Evançon and reaches—

231/2 M. Verrés (1280'). The village of that name (1100 inhab.; Ecu de France or Post; Couronne), with an ancient château of the counts of Challant, is picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence, at the mouth of the Val de Challant (p. 324). Issogne, on the opposite bank of the Dora, has also a château of the same family. To the N.E., between the valleys of Challant and Gressoney, appear the rocky peaks of the Mt. Voghel (Becca Torcè, 10,266').

25½ M. Arnaz, with a ruined castle. The line traverses an extensive alluvial deposit, and at Campagnola crosses to the right bank of the Dora. 28 M. Hône-Bard, in a superb situation. To the right the Val Champorcher or Camporciero, with its picturesque rocky summits (by the Col de Cogne to Cogne, see p. 272); to the N.W., in the background of the Dora valley, the Bec de Luseney (p. 268). On a steep crag on the left bank of the Dora rises \*Fort Bard (1282'), captured in 1052 after a long siege by Duke Amadeus of Savoy, and in 1800, before the battle of Marengo, gallantly defended by 400 Austrians against the French army. Beyond this point Italian only is spoken by the natives.

The railway crosses the river and passes under the fortress by means of a tunnel, 650 yds. long. Then through a narrow rocky ravine to (29½ M.) Donnas (Posta), prettily situated, and over the wild Lys torrent in a broad valley surrounded by imposing mountains to (31 M.) Pont St. Martin, the station for the village of the same name (1005'; Rosa; Cavallo Bianco), in a highly picturesque situation, at the mouth of the deep and narrow valley of the Lys or Gressoney (p. 323), with a ruined castle, foundries, and an ancient Roman bridge across the Lys.

The railway again crosses and recrosses the Dora, which here forms a large island. On the slope to the left is the handsome village of Carema, surrounded by vineyards and fruit-gardens. On the right bank is (33 M.) Quincinetto, at the foot of the Becco delle Steje (9184'); on the left bank is the ruin of Cesnola, beyond which rises the Becca Torcè (see above). 35 M. Taraynasco; the

village lies to the right. Opposite at the foot of the Colma di Monbaron (7773') is the larger village of Settimo Vittone. The lower terraces of the picturesque and highly cultivated valley are covered with vines, higher up are woods of walnut and chestnut trees, above which again rise bare rocky peaks. We cross the Dora again at Montestrutto, pass (on the left) Terrassa and S. Germano, with ruined castles, and reach (371/2 M.) Borgofranco (924'), with a recently discovered arsenical spring, prettily situated 1 M. from the station.

The mountains now recede and the valley again expands. 39 M. Montatto Dora, with a striking and well-preserved ruined castle. The train now enters a tunnel (1½ M. long) under the hill of Ivrea, crosses the Dora, and stops at (41½ M.) Ivrea (76%': Scudo di Francia; Europa; Universo; Italia), a town with 10,413 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Dora, with an ancient castle, several lofty round towers, and numerous churches. Comp. Baedeker's Northern Italy.

From Ivrea to Turin, railway in 2 hrs., see Baedeker's Northern Italy. Travellers bound for Milan may conveniently make use of the steam tramway to Santhià (18½ M. in 2 hrs.; 2nd cl. fare 1½ fr.). This picturesque, though somewhat dusty route leads vià Bollengo, with its large château, and past the Lake of Viverone, embosomed in woods.

#### The Graian Alps.

The Graian Alps, an extensive mountain-system culminating in the Gran Pavadiso (13,320') and the Grivola (13,018'), lie between the valleys of the Dora Baltea and the Isère on the N., and those of the Dora Riparia and the Arc on the S. We here describe a few of the most interesting routes through the E. part of this grand mountain-region, which presents so striking an appearance when approached from the Pennine Alps. These routes, which are easily accomplished from Aosta, lead us into the Val de Cogne and the Val Savaranche, Val di Rhême, and Val Grisanche, which run parallel with the Val de Cogne on the W. Except at Cogne, where there are two rustic inns, the traveller in this almost untrodden region must generally be content with humble quarters at the houses of the curés.

The mountains of Cogne form a favourite chasse of King Humbert, as they did of his father Victor Emmanuel (p. 267), and the mountain-goat ('Steinbock', Ital. 'stambecco'), elsewhere nearly extinct, is still found here. Several excellent bridge-paths, leading to the royal shooting-lodges,

are a great assistance a the pedestrian.

FROM AOSTA TO COGNE (6½ hrs.). As far as (6 M.) Aimaville (2118') we may follow the high-road (p. 266), but it is preferable to cross the Doire near Aosta, and to go by Gressan and Jovençan, across meadows and well-cultivated fields. The bridle-path then ascends rapidly past the church of St. Martin to La Poia (2790'), and enters the Val de Cogne at a great height above the ravine of the brawling Grand' Eyvie. Far below we soon observe the houses of Pont d'El (2863'), with its admirably preserved \*Roman Bridge formerly an aqueduct). 60 yds. long, and 394' above the stream. It was erected in the reign of Augustus. The valley contracts. Near the bridge by which we cross the stream, we obtain a view of the Grivola for a short time. We next reach (1½ hr.) Vieyes

(3730'; cantine), at the mouth of the Combe de Nomenon (pretty waterfall), with the Grivola and the Gran Nomenon in the background. (Colle de Mesoncles, see p. 273) Beyond (1/4 hr.) Silvenoire (on the right), and a deserted iron-foundry, we again cross the brook by the Pont de Laval (4480'), where the mountains of Cogne are revealed. Then  $(1^{1}/_{2} \text{ hr.})$  Epinel (4762'), opposite the lofty Punta del Pousset (see below), with the Trajo Glacier on the right. At (1/2 hr.) Crétaz the Valnontey descends from the S. to the Grand' Eyvie; (20 min.) Cogne (see below).

FROM AOSTA TO COGNE OVER THE PASSO D'ARBOLE, a fine though fatiguing route (9 hrs., with guide). Ascent to (3½ hrs.) St. Grat, see p. 267. Thence past the Chamolé Alp and over the ridge (8646) to the (3 hrs.) Chalets d'Arbole (8186'; path from Comboé, in 1 hr., see p. 267), near a small lake, and then a fatiguing ascent across débris to the (1 hr.) Passo d'Arbole (9303'); admirable view of the Grand Paradis, Grivola, etc Steep descent over rocks, débris and grassy slopes to the Chalets d'Arpisson (7630), and through pine-wood to the chalets of Chavania, where the path divides: to the right to Epinel; to the left to Crétaz (see above).

Cogne (5030'; Hôt. Grivola and Hôt. Royal, rustic), charmingly situated with a beautiful view of the Gran Paradiso and the Grand St. Pierre, with their glaciers (Glacier de la Tribulation, del (frand Crou, du Money, etc.) to the S., and of Mont Blanc to the N.W., is an excellent starting-point for excursions. Three valleys converge here; the Vallone di Valnontey from the S., the Vallone d'Urtier from the E., and the Vallone di Grauson, from the N.

ASCENTS AND PASSES. (Guides, Elysée and Joseph Jean'et, L. Guichardaz.) "Punta del Pousset (10,746'; 5 hrs.; guide 6, mule 12 fr.), a superb point of view. At Crétaz (see above) the bridle-path crosses the Valuation of view. At Create (see above) the bridge pain crosses the Valuation of view and enters a wood, and then ascends grassy slopes to the chalets of Ors-Dessus and (3 hrs.) Pousset-Dessus (8387). Thence a steep climb of 1½ hr., passing a very giddy place near the top, brings us to the rocky crest of the Punta del Pousset. Close to us, above the Grivola Glacier, towers the Grivola, which is hardly inferior in boldness to the Glacier, towers the Grivola, which is nardly interior in boldness to the Matterhorn, and other mountains of the Pennine and Graian Alps are also visible. — Grivola (13,018'; from Cogne 9 hr., two guides at 28 fr. each), toilsome, and requiring experience. From the Chalets del Pousset Superiori (see above; where the night should be spent) we reach the Grivola Glacier (10,515') in 2 hrs., cross it (11/2 hr.), and ascend the S.E. side of the Grivola, at first over steep slopes of ice, and then rock. (Beware of falling stones.) In 21/2-3 hrs. more we reach the top, which commands a magnificant represses.—Ascent from Val Savaranche much more difficult

magnificent panorama. — Ascent from Val Savaranche much more difficult.

The Punta di Tersiva (11,522'; 7 hrs., with guide) presents no difficulty to adepts. We proceed through the Vallone di Grauson to the (21/2 hrs.) chalets of Grauson (7449') and to (3/4 hr.) Ervillière; thence, passing the little Lac Dorières, to the (1 hr.) Passo d'Invergneux (9187') and by the W. ridge to the (21/2 hrs.) summit. Magnificent view of the Graian and Pennine Alps and of the plain of Piedmont (Turin), etc. This ascent may be also made from the S. from the Val d'Urtier via the Ponton Alp, or

from the N. (more difficult) from the Val di Clavalité (p. 268).

In the Vallone de Valnontey, opening to the S. of Cogne, lie the (3 hrs.) chalets of Le Money, which afford an admirable view of the Gran Paradiso with its glaciers (ascent, see p. 273). Two difficult glacier-passes, the Colle Grand Crou or Col Tuckett (11,135'), between the Gran Paradiso and Becca di Gay and the Colle Money (11,243'), between the Rossa Viva and Grand St. Pierre, lead from the head of the Valone de Valnontey to Ceresole (p. 274; guide (15 fr.).

From Cogne to Bard over the Col De Cogne, 11-12 hrs., attractive

and not difficult. A bridle-path (royal hunting-path) crosses the Urtier at (1.2 hr.) Champling (5185), and ascends the valley of the stream with its abundant flowers and waterfalls, commanding fine views of the Grivola to the W., and to the S. of the Combe de Valeille (see below). We next pass the chapel of Cret to the (2 hrs.) chalets of Pianes, whence we may either follow the lower path to the right by Brulot and Peyrasas, or that to the left along the slope of the Tersica (p. 271), by Ponton with its little lake and along the Tour de Ponton, to the (2 hrs.) Col de Cogne (Fenétre de Cogne or Finestra Champorcher, 9285), between the Tour de Ponton and the Becco Costassa. We descend into the pastoral Val Champorcher or Camporciero, vassing the chalets of Dondenna to (31,2 hrs.) Champorcher (4647'; rustic Inn), and thence by Pont-Boset to (21/2 hrs.) Hone Bard (p. 269).

FROM COGNE TO ST. MARCEL OVER THE COLDE ST. MARCEL, Shrs., not difficult, and practicable for mules. The route leads through the Vallone di Grauson to the (21 2 hrs.) chalets of Grauson (p. 271), and thence past the little Coronas Lake to the (2 hrs.) Col de St. Marcel (Colle di Coronas, 9535), a saddle of the Cresta del Tessonet. We descend through the wooded Vallone di St. Marcel to (312 hrs.) St. Marcel (p. 269):

FROM COGNE' TO AOSTA over the Col d'Arbole, see p. 271. Farther to the E., between the Punta Garin and the Punta di Lora, is the diff cult Passo di Garin (10,476'). — To Aimaville over the Colle de Chaz-Siche (9249') or the Colle del Drine (8734'), 7-8 hrs., both attractive and without difficulty.

From Cogne to the Val Soana across the Col Della Nouva,

7-8 hrs., attractive and repaying. To Pianes, see above. Here we turn to the right and ascend past the chalets of *Chavanis* and *Brulot* to the foot of the glacier. Trending to the left to avoid the glacier, we reach (3 hrs.) the Col della Nouva (Colle d'Arietta; 9620), and enjoy an admirable view of Mont Blanc and the S. side of the Graian Alps. Steep descent to the chalets of Arietta, and through the Val Campiglia to (3 hrs.) Campiglia, (1/2 hr.) Valprato, and (1/2 hr.) Ronco (Inn, clean), in the Val Souna, respectively across the Colle Bardoney (9292), between the Punta Latina and the Punta Rol (fatiguing), and across the Bocchetta di Rancio (9856) to the N. of the Lavina (difficult).

TO THE VAL LOCANA (p. 275) over the Colle Grand Crou or the Colle Monny, see p. 271. Two other difficult passes lead from the Vallone di Valeille, the lateral valley parallel to the Vallone d'l'rtier, on the S. (see above) to the Val Piantonetto and the Val Locana: the Colle di Telleccio (10,910') between the Grand St. Pierre (12,109'; the difficult ascent of which may be made from the pass) and the Ondezzuna; and the Colle Sengie (10,515), between the Undezzana and the Punta Sengie.

FROM COGNE TO VAL SAVARANCHE OVER THE COLLE DE LAUZON (8-9 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), easy and attractive. From (1/2 hr.) Valnontey (5503') the bridle-path ascends to the right, through wood, passing a pretty fall of the Lauzon, to the (21/2 hrs.) royal shootinglodge (8491') and the (2 hrs.) Colle di Lauzon (10,804'), with an admirable view (still more extensive from a height a few minutes to the S.). We now descend, enjoying superb views of the Gran Paradiso (1.) and Grivola (r.), to (11/2 hr.) the Chalets de Leviona (7753'). (Good walkers may cross the brook here near the small waterfall, and descend by a steep path direct to Val Savaranche.) The bridle-path follows the left bank and reaches the bottom of the Val Savaranche near the hamlet of Tignet, 1 M. to the S. of Val Savaranche, or Digioz (5054'; Inn), the chief village in the Val Savaranche (Guides, G. Blanc and G. Dayne).

Two other somewhat fatiguing passes from Cogne to Val Savaranche

are the Col de l'Herbetet (10,830'), farther S., between the Mont Herbetet (p. 274) and the Gran Serre, and the Colle de Mesoncles (10,168'), to the N.W., between the Grivola and the Gran Nomenon (11,440'). — From

Val Savaranche to Ceresole. see p. 274.

The Gran Paradiso (13,320'; difficult, for adepts only; guide 60 fr.)
may be ascended in 7-8 hrs. from (21/4 hrs.) Pont (6382'; small Inn, with 2 R.), the highest hamlet in the Val Savaranche. About 1/4 hr. to the S. of Pont we ascend to the left to (4 hrs.) the Rifugio Vittorio Emanuele II. (93'8'), built by the I.A.C., above the Moncorvé Alp. and thence cross the Glacier de Moncorvé to the (4 hrs.) summit. The ascent may also be made from the N. over the Glacier de Montandayne; or from Cogne by the much more difficult route across the Glacier de la Tribulation.

FROM VAL SAVARANCHE TO RHÊME NOTRE-DAME over the Col d'Entrelor (6 hrs.; guide 6 fr.). The bridle-path ascends from Val Savaranche by (1 M.) Créton, at first somewhat steeply, to a royal shooting-lodge (7183'), and thence leads in zigzags along the slope to the left, passing (11/4 hr.) the small Lago di Djouan (8278') and the Lago Nero (9075') to the (11/2 hr.) Colle d'Entrelor (9870'), between the Cima di Gollien (10,115') and the Cima di Percia (10,110'). Fine view of the Ruitor (see below) to the W., and of the Gran Paradiso and Grivola to the E. Descent rather steep through the Val d'Entrelor, with the Becca di Sambeina (10.368') on the left, to (21/2 hrs.) Rhême Notre Dame (6015'; poor cantine, or a bed at the cure's), the chief place in the Val di Rhême, which is enclosed by imposing glaciers. Notre-Dame is 5 hrs. from Villeneuve. The route down the valley passes Rhême St. Georges and Introd (2886'), with the château of that name, where the Val di Rhême unites with the Val Savaranche (p. 274). In descending we botain a fine view of Mt. Velan and the Grand-Combin to the N.

A shorter but more toilsome route than the Col d'Entrelor leads from Val Savaranche to Rhême Notre-Dame across the Colle di Sort (9730'), which lies to the S. of the Mt. Roletta (11.100'). — From the head of the Val di Rhême a grand, but difficult route crosses the Colle di Rhême or Goletta (10,233'), to the S.W., between the Bec de la Traversière (10,958') and the Ste. Hélène (Tsontaleina, 11,827'), crosses the Glacier de Rhême and passes the Lac de la Sassiere, to Tignes in the upper Isère Valley (p. 265; 16 hrs. from Aosta). To the S.E. the Colle Rossetto (9918') leads to the Colle del Nivolet and Ceresole (p. 274).

From Rhême Notre-Dame to Val Grisanche (and Liverogne) over the Colle della Finestra (6 hrs. to Val Grisanche; guide 6 fr.). Steep ascent to the (31/2 hrs.) Colle della Finestra (9238'). between (r.) the Becca de Tei and (1.) the Becca dell' Invergnan (11.834') with fine view of the Ormelune and the Ruitor. path descends through the stony Vallon del Bouc. Where it divides, we keep to the left. On our left are the Glacier de Rabuigne and Mont Forciat which conceals the Becca dell' Invergnan. Passing (11/2 hr.) the Alp Nouva (7022'), we descend and cross the brook to Fornet (5677'), the highest hamlet in the Val Grisanche; then to Sevey, Mondange, and (2 hrs.) Val Grisanche (5468'; Cantine du Col du Mont; or a bed at the curé's), the chief village in the valley, prettily situated at the base of the Ruitor.

[The ascent of the Ruitor, an extensive, glacier-clad mountain with BAEDEKER, Switzerland, 12th Edition. 18

several peaks (8. and highest peak 11,434'; N. peak 11,312'), either from Val Grisanche, or better from La Thuile on the Little St. Bernard route (p. 265), presents no serious difficulty (guide 40 fr.). From La Thuile a bridle-path leads through the deep and narrow Ruitor valley to the (2 hrs.) grand \*Falls of the Ruitor (6343') whence we ascend to the left by a new path to the (1½ hr.) Capanna S. Margherita (80%5', situated above the small Ruitor Lake (now drained). Thence across the large Ruitor Glacier to the (3 hrs.) Tête du Ruitor (11,434'), which commands a most splendid panorama (new refuge hut of the 1.A.C. on the top). — From Val Grisander to Bourge-Sr. Maurice (p. 265; 15 hrs. from Aosta), over the Col du Mart (20078), a tolerable build. Mont (8678'), a tolerable bridle-path.]

The bridle-path from Val Grisanche to Liverogne (3 hrs.) leads through the beautifully wooded Val Grisanche, on the left bank of the Grisanche, to Ceres or Serré (Hôt. Frassy, rustic) and Revers, where the river disappears for a short distance under rocks. The hamlet of Planaval lies to the left. The valley contracts to a wild ravine. The path on its left side skirts a precipice high above the roaring torrent. On the opposite bank, on an apparently inaccessible rock, is perched the ruined castle of Montmajeur or Tour d'Arboé. Near Liverogne the path quits the gorge and descends to the left through meadows and groups of trees to the road from Courmayeur to Aosta (p. 265).

FROM VILLENEUVE TO CERESOLE OVER THE COL DE NIVOLET (13 hrs.). Ascent from Villeneuve by a paved path, rough and steep. To the W. a fine view of Mont Blanc. Opposite (3/4 hr.) Champlong, where we reach the lowest part of the Val Savaranche (p. 273), the beautifully wooded Val di Rhême opens on the W; on the height between the valleys rises the château of Introd (p. 273). Following the lofty right bank of the deep valley, we next come to (3 hrs.) Val Savaranche (p. 272; passes to the Val de Cogne and the Val di Rhême, p. 273), then Tignet and Bien and (21/4 hrs.) Pont, the highest hamlet in the Val Savaranche, at the base of the Gran

Paradiso (p. 273).

The Val Savaranche divides here. We cross the brook descending from the W. branch of the valley, and ascend a steep rocky slope in numerous windings, passing a fine waterfall, to the (1 hr.) Croix d'Aroletta (7800'), a cross on the brink of a precipice, where we enjoy a magnificent survey of the Gran Paradiso and its three peaks opposite to us; to the N. of which are the Becca de Montandayné, Mont Herbetet, and Grivola. Traversing a desolate, and at places marshy valley, with numerous traces of glacier-friction, we next pass (1 hr.) the Chalets de Nivolet (rustic little inn) and a small lake with a royal shooting-box which lie to the left, and reach the (1 hr.) Col de Nivolet (8662'), a narrow ridge of rock, with a superb view of the Levanna (11,943), rising on the opposite side of the deep Val d'Orco. To the W. are the lofty Col de la Galèse and the Cima di Bousson; to the N. the chain of the Gran Paradiso. (Route

our route descends a nearly perpendicular rock, in many windings, to a bleak valley with several small tarns and a few chalets, and thence by steep zigzags on the left side of the brook with its numerous falls. to (2 hrs.) Chapis, or Chiapili di Sopra, the highest hamlet in the Val Locana,

or valley of the Orco, and (2 hrs.) —
Ceresole Reale (5209'; \*Stabilimento, from 20th June to end of Sept., pens. 8 fr.; Alb. della Levanna), with chalybeate baths, and a fine waterfall in the vicinity.

[A very fine, but fatiguing route leads hence (or from Valsavaranche direct) in 10 hrs. over the COL DE LA GALESE, or Golise (9830'), to Tignes (p. 265). Alpine quarters at the chalets of Serrue.]

Below the Baths we enter (1 hr.) a wild ravine (Scalare di Ceresole), through which the Oroo careers in a series of cascades. The path is hewn in the rock and descends in steps. Near the (1 hr.) dirty village of Noasca (3483'), is the beautiful fall of the Noaschetta. The valley is strewn with huge masses of rock. Farther down, on the left, opens the Val Piantonetto, which runs up towards the Grand St. Pierre. (Passage of the Col di Telleccio to Cogne, see p. 272.) Then (2 hrs.) Locana (Cervo, unpretending), a poor village, whence a carriage-road leads down the fertile lower region of the valley (vines, walnuts, chestnuts) to (7½ M.) Ponte (\*Al Valentino), an old town with the ruins of two castles, most picturesquely situated at the union of the Val Soana (p. 272) with the Val Locana. Omnibus daily to Cuorgne, from which there is a railway to Rivarolo and Turin (see Baedeker's Northern Italy).

### 77. From Martigny to Aosta. Great St. Bernard.

16½ hrs.: From Martigny to the Hospice 11, thence to Aosta 5½ hrs. (from Aosta to the Hospice 8, thence to Martigny 9 hrs.); road to (23 M.) the Cantine de Proz (p. 277), thence to (4 hrs.) St. Remy bridle-path; road again to Aosta (13 M.). Guide quite unnecessary. As the ascent to (12 M.) Orsières is slight, the traveller had better drive thus far, or to Bourg-St-Pierre, then walk to St. Remy, and drive from St. Remy to Aosta, and so accomplish the journey in one day. Diligence daily from Martigny to Orsières in 3 (back in 2) hrs. (5 fr. 40 c.). One-horse carr. to Orsières 15, two-horse 20, Bourg-St-Pierre 25 or 40, Cantine de Proz 30 or 45 fr.; if the horses are ridden from the Cantine de Proz to the Hospice, one-horse carr. for 1-2 pers. 40, 3 pers. 50, two-horse carr. for 4 pers. 60 fr.—Chars-à-bancs and saddle-mules are generally to be had at the Cantine: Mule to the hospice 5, from Liddes 8 fr. and fee; from Bourg-St-Pierre to St. Remy 15 fr.—One-horse carr. from St. Remy to Aosta, 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 12, 3 pers. 15 fr. (from Aosta to St. Remy, 1-2 pers., 15 fr.).

Mule to the hospice 3, from Liddes 3 fr. and lee; from Bourg-5t-fierre to St. Remy 15 fr. — One-horse carr. from St. Remy to Aosta, 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 12, 3 pers. 15 fr. (from Aosta to St. Remy, 1-2 pers., 15 fr.).

The Great St. Bernard Route, though less attractive than most of the other Alpine passes, traverses some very fine scenery, and is a direct and convenient approach to Italy (Aosta, Courmayeur) from the Rhone Valley. A visit to the Hospice is also interesting. Those who do not interesting for the most return through the Val Ferret (n. 270).

tend going farther may return through the Val Ferret (p. 279).

Martigny, see p. 224. Beyond Martigny-Bourg (p. 224) we cross the (1½ M.) Drance, 4 min. beyond which the road to Chamonix diverges to the right (p. 258). The St. Bernard road leads through the deep ravine of the Drance, by Le Brocard and Le Borgeau, to (3 M.) Les Valettes (1978'; Restaur. des Gorges du Durnant).

\*Gorges du Durnant (from Martigny and back 4 hrs., one-horse carr. 7, two-horse 10 fr.). A road leads from Les Valettes to the right to the (1 M.) entrance of a rocky gorge, through which the Durnant is precipitated in 14 falls (made accessible by a wooden gallery 880 yds. in length, (adm. 1 fr.; Inn by the entrance). From the upper end of the gorge the path ascends to the Champex bridle-path (p. 276). — Fine view from the hill of Lombard (2888', see below), ascended to the left from the lower end of the gorge in ½ hr., by a shady path.

Beyond (3/4 M.) Bovernier (2037') the Drance traverses a wooded gorge, where its course is impeded by huge masses of rock, especially near the ( $1^1/2$  M.) Galerie de la Monnaie (2362'), a tunnel 70 yds. long. In 1818 a great fall of rock was caused here by the bursting of a lake in the Val de Bagnes (p. 281). At ( $1^1/2$  M.) Sembrancher (2330'; Inn) the Drance d'Entremont, descending from the St. Bernard, unites with the Drance de Bagnes (p. 280). On a hill stands a ruined castle. To the right rises the abrupt Catogne (8460').

FROM MARTIGNY TO SEMBRANCHER, over the Mont Chemin, 4 hrs., interesting, especially in the reverse direction (fine views of the Rhone Valley). From Martigny-Bourg the path ascends to the left, through wood, by Chemin d'en Bas to Chemin (3786'). leads to the right past ironmines to Vence (3701'), and descends in windings to Sembrancher.

FROM SEMBRANCHER TO SAXON over the Pas du Lens (5446') 5 hrs., a bridle-path. — The Plerre-à-Voir (8123'; guide 7 fr.) may be ascended

from Sembrancher in 5-6 hrs. (comp. p. 224).

12 M. Orsières (2894'; Hôt. des Alpes), 4 M. farther, at the mouth of the Ferret Valley (p. 265), has a curious old tower.

From Martigny to Orisières by the Val Champex (51 2 hrs.), bridle-path, more interesting and not much longer than the high-road. Road to (41 2 M.) Les Valettes, see p. 275. Here we ascend to the right (or we may go through the Gorges du Durnant), and ascend gradually through pasture and wood, by Lombard (p. 275), Crettet and Champex (Pens. & Restaur. du Lac, rustic), to (the (23 4 hrs.) top of the pass (4903), to the S.W. of Mont Catogne (p. 275). The path then descends past the small Lac de Champex (4807; Restaur.), and leads to the left by Biollay to (11/4 hr.) Orsières. In the reverse direction this route is not so pleasant, owing to the steep ascent from Orsières to the Col. — From Champex an ascent of 3 hrs. through the monotonous Val d'Arpette to the "Col des Ecandies (9000'); magnificent survey thence of the Glacier du Trient, one of the finest views of the kind in Switzerland.

From Orsières to Companyeur over the Col Ferret, see p. 265.— Passes

From Orsières to Courmayeur over the Col Ferret. see p. 265. — Passes to Chamonix (Cols du Tour, du Chardonnet, d'Argentière, etc.), see p. 254. — The Cahane d'Orny (8835') may be reached from Orsières in 6 hours. Very interesting, and without difficulty or danger, thence to ascend the Glacier d'Orny to the 'névé' of the Glacier d'u Trient (p. 258) and the (3 hrs.) Fenêtre de Saleinaz (10.860'); fine view — Guides, Henri Copt, Fr. Biselx,

and others.

The road crosses the Drance, which is seldom visible in its deep bed, and ascends in a long bend (which the old bridle-path cuts off). On entering the upper part of the valley we obtain an admirable view of Mont Velan (p. 277), which with its snow and ice fills the background. The slopes of the broad valley are covered with pastures and corn-fields. Between Fontaine-Dessous (3800') and Rive Haute (4010') the road again describes a long curve which walkers may cut off. It passes the chapel of St. Laurent, and reaches (43/4 M.)—

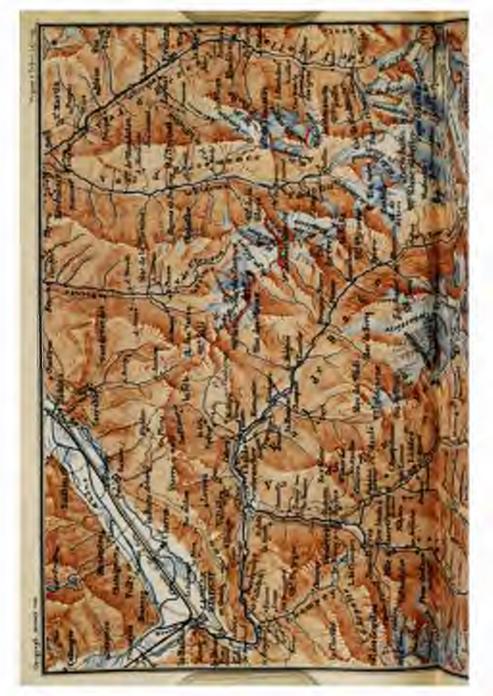
163/4 M. Liddes (4390'; Union; Angleterre; mule to the hospice 8 fr. and fee), a considerable village. On the left rise the finely shaped Merignier (10,403') and the Maisons Blanches (12,137'). Above Liddes is the chapel of St. Etienne. At Allèves we cross the brook of that name, coming from the Glacier de Boveyre, pass the chapel of Notre-Dame de Lorette on the left, and reach (31/4 M.)—

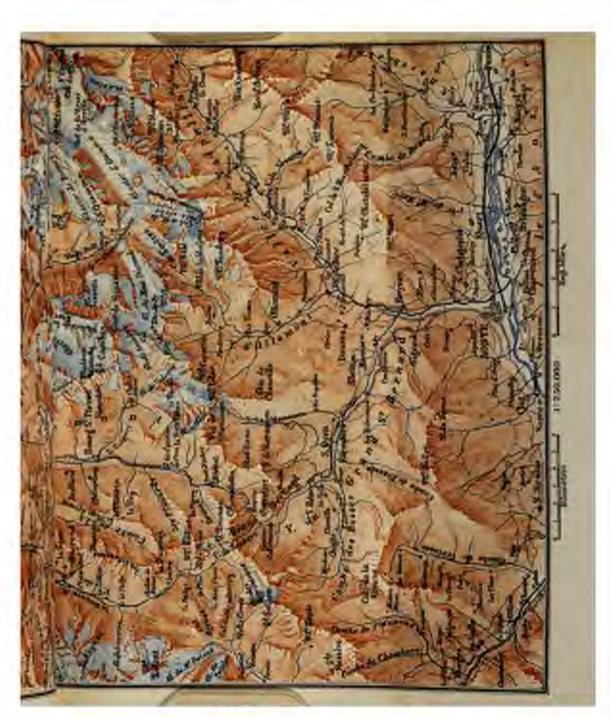
20 M. Bourg-St-Pierre, or St-Pierre-Mont-Joux (5358'; \*Au Déjeuner de Napoléon), a large village at the mouth of the Valsorey, with a church of the 11th cent. (On the wall by the tower is a Roman milestone.)

EXCURSIONS. (Good guides, Dan., Eman., and Jules Balley.) The Tête de Bois (21/2 hrs.; guide 6fr.; mules also) commands the Mont Blanc and

Combin group, and the Val d'Entremont below.

A good path leads through the interesting Valsorey, on the right bank of the Valsorey, to the (21/2 hrs.) Chalets d'Amont (7191'), in a grand situation. The background is formed by the Glacier du Valsorey, and





others uniting with it, (1.) that of Sonadon, descending from the Grand-Combin, and (r.) that of Treudet. Beautiful view of the dazzling snows of Mont Velan and the jagged rocks of the Luisettes. — The night is passed at these chalets by travellers about to cross the Col des Maisons Blanches (12,005') or the Col du Sonadon (11,447') to the Val de Bagnes (p. 282), or the Col du Valsorey or des Chamois (10,213') to the Val Ollomont (p. 282).

— The Grand Combin or Combin de Graffeneire (14,163') may be ascended from the Chalets d'Amont by the Col des Maisons Blanches, or better by the Glacier du Sonadon, in 8-9 hrs. (grand, but difficult, for experts only; aviide No. 5). guide 40 fr.). Ascent easier from the Cabane de Panossière (comp. p. 282).

Beyond St. Pierre the road crosses the deep gorge of the Valsorey, which forms a waterfall above the bridge. It was here that Napoleon, during his famous passage of the Alps with 30,000 men on 15th-21st May, 1800, encountered the greatest difficulties. The road, hewn in the rock, and avoiding the steep parts of the old route, traverses the forest of St. Pierre and the Défilé de Charreire. Fine scenery; several falls of the Drance. At the (3 M.) —

23 M. Cantine de Proz (5982'), a lonely inn, at the beginning of the Plan de Proz, the highest pasture in the valley, the road ends.

To the E. rises the snowy Mont Velan (12,353'; difficult; for experts only; guide 25 fr.). The starting-point is either the Cantine de Proz (6 hrs. to the top, crossing the Glacier de Proz, very steep at places), or the Chalets d'Amont (p. 276; ascent rather longer, but less difficult). Above the chalets we ascend a 'cheminée' to the E. moraine of the Glacier du Valsorey. cross the glacier to the E. rocky slope of Mt. de la Gouille, and mount (an interesting clamber) to the upper and grandest part of the glacier; cross it, ascend another cheminée, traverse masses of rock, and reach the summit in 6-7 hrs. in all. Magnificent view: N., as far as the Lake of Geneva; S., to the Val d'Aosta. Immediately to the W. towers Mont Blanc; to the N.E. the Grand-Combin.

The Bridle Path ascends the pastures of the Plan de Proz for 20 min. (with Mont Velan, the Glacier de Proz, and its large moraines on the left), traverses the Pas de Marengo, a rocky defile, and reaches (11/4 hr.) Hospitalet (6890'), two stone chalets and an Alpine dairy in a broader part of the valley. It next (20 min.) crosses the Drance by the Pont Nudrit (7336'), recrosses it farther on by the Pont Tronchet (7457'), and leads through the dreary Grande Combe (Vallée des Morts) to the (3/4 hr.) Hospice.

The Hospice of St. Bernard (8120'), situated on the pass, consists of two large buildings. One contains the church, the dwellings of the brethren, and numerous rooms for travellers; the other and smaller (Hôtel de St. Louis) is a refuge in case of fire, and contains the store-house and lodging for poor wayfarers. On arriving, strangers are welcomed by one of the brethren, who conducts them to a room and presides over the meals (at 12 and 6 or 7; Frid. and Sat. are fast-days). Travellers are boarded and lodged gratuitously, but few will deposit in the alms-box ('troncon pour les pauvres', to the lest in the church), less than they would have paid at a hotel.

In 962 St. Bernard de Menthon (p. 243) founded the monastery here. The inmates now consist of 10-15 Augustinian monks and 7 attendants (maroniers), whose office it is to receive and lodge strangers gratuitously, and to render assistance to travellers in danger during the snowy season, which here lasts nearly nine months. In this work of benevolence they are aided by the famous St. Bernard dogs, whose kennels are worth visiting. Their keen sense of smell enables them to track and discover travellers buried in the snow, numbers of whom have been rescued by these noble and sagacious animals. The stock is said to have come originally from the Spanish Pyrenees, but the genuine old breed is extinct.

The brotherhood of St. Bernard consists of about 40 members. Some

The brotherhood of St. Bernard consists of about 40 members. Some of the monks minister in the Hospice on the Simplon (p. 288); others perform ecclesiastical functions. The sick and aged have an asylum at Martigny. St. Bernard is the highest winter habitation in the Alps. Humboldt in his 'Kosmos' mentions that the mean temperature at the Hospice of St. Bernard (45° N. latitude) is 30° Fahr. (in winter 15°, spring 25°, summer 48°, autumn 32°), and that such a low temperature would only be found on the sea-level at a latitude of 75° (the S. Cape of Spitzbergen).

The monastery was very wealthy in the middle ages. The beneficence of its object was widely recognised by extensive grants, chiefly by the emperors of Germany, and gifts from various parts of Christendom; but it was afterwards impoverished by various vicissitudes. The 30-40,000 fr. required for its annual support are in part derived from the revenues of the monastery, and in part from annual collections made in Switzerland; the gifts of travellers, it must be said with regret, form a very insignificant portion of the sum. Of late years 16-20.000 travellers have been annually accommodated, while the sum they have contributed barely amounts to what would be a moderate hotel-charge for 1000 guests. The expenses of the establishment are increasing. Provisions are generally brought from Aosta, and in July, August, and September about twenty horses are employed daily in the transport of fuel from the Val Ferret (p. 279). 4 hrs. distant.

The traveller will hardly quit the hospice without a feeling of veneration and compassion for this devoted fraternity. They generally begin

The traveller will hardly quit the hospice without a feeling of veneration and compassion for this devoted fraternity. They generally begin their career at the age of 18 or 19. After about fifteen years' service the severity of the climate has undermined their constitutions, and they are compelled to descend with broken health to the milder climate of Martigny or some other dependency. Amid the pleasure and novelty of the scene, the traveller is too apt to forget the dreariness of the eight or nine months of winter, when all the wayfarers are poor, when the cold is intense, the snow of great depth, and the dangers from storms frequent and imminent. It is then that the privations of these heroic men are most severe, and their services to their fellow-creatures most invaluable.

During the Italian campaigns of 1798, 1799, and 1800, the pass was crossed by several hundred thousand soldiers, French and Austrian. In 1799 the Austrians endeavoured to pass the hospice, but after several fierce engagements the French remained masters of the pass, and kept a garrison of 180 men in the hospice for a whole year. Napoleon's famous passage has already been mentioned (p. 277). The Romans used this route in B.C. 100. After the foundation of Augusta Praetoria Salassorum (Austa, B.C. 26) it became more frequented. Constantine caused the road to be improved in 339. The Lombards made the passage about 547; Bernard, an uncle of Charlemagne, marched an army by this route into Italy in 773, and, according to some, gave his name to the pass.

The present substantial edifice dates from the middle of the 16th cent., the church from 1680. The walls of the dining-room are hung with engravings and pictures, the gifts of grateful travellers. In the library on the upper floor is a collection of ancient and modern coins, relics found in the environs (fragments of votive brass tablets offered to Jupiter Pæninus after escape from danger, statuettes, etc.), and a small natural history collection. The visitors' books contain many well-known names. A chapel to the left of the entrance to the church contains the monument of General Desaix, who fell at the battle of Marengo in 1800. Relief by Moitte.

Near the hospice is the Morgue, a receptacle for bodies found

in the snow. The small lake to the W. of the monastery is sometimes coated with ice on summer mornings.—Towards the E. of the hospice we observe the snow-capped Mont Velan, adjoined on the left by the Combin de Corbassière (12,212).

The \*Chenalette (9476; 1½ hr., steep at places; guide necessary), N.W. of the Hospice, the Pointe des Lacerandes (Pic de Dronaz; 9676; 2½-3 hrs., with guide; trying), farther to the N.W., and the Mont Mort (9403'), 1½ hr. to the S.E., all command magnificent views of Mont Blanc, the Graian Alps, Monte Rosa, and (N.) the Bernese Alps, while the Mont

Velan and Grand-Combin are quite near.

From the Hospice to Martigny over the Col de Ferrete (9 hrs.), recommended as a return-route to persons visiting the Hospice from Martigny. From the path to the Vacherie (see below) the bridle-path (guide advisable) diverges to the right, 20 min. from the Hospice, and ascends rather steeply to the (1 hr.) Col de Fenêtre (8856'; fine view). It then descends over débris and sometimes snow, past the three small Lacs de Fenêtre, to the chalets of (1½ hr.) Plan la Chaud and (1 hr.) Ferret (5566'), where it unites with the route from the Col Ferret (p. 261). — From the Hospice to Courmayeur (9-10 hrs.) the direct route is across the Col de Fenêtre and the Col Ferret. In order to reach the Col Ferret we need not descend from the Col de Fenêtre to Ferret, but (guide advisable) beyond the third lake we turn to the left, descend steep grassy slopes to a bridge over the Drance, follow its left bank for a time, and then ascend on the right bank of the brook coming from the Col de Fenêtre, until (after about 50 min.) we can cross it. A steep ascent of ½ hr. more brings us to the Col Ferret route (p. 264; from the Hospice to the Col Ferret, 5 hrs.).

On the N.W. side of the lake on the St. Bernard Pass, near a small brook, are stones marking the Italian frontier. On the adjacent Plan de Jupiter once rose a temple to Jupiter Poeninus. The mountain has thence derived its Italian name of Monte Jove, locally Mont Joux, and the range is called the Pennine Alps. The path rounds an angle of rock and descends in a wide bend to La Vacherie, a green pasture, where the cattle of the hospice graze, with several chalets, and the Cantine (7270'), or road-menders' house. To the W. rises the conical Pain de Sucre (9515'). The path zigzags down the left side of the valley, and then descends gradually to (1 hr.) St. Remy (5353'; poor inn), the first Italian village, where the road begins. Carriages and mules, see p. 275. The first house on the right is the custom-house.

From St. Remy to the Hospice (2 hrs.). From the  $(1^{1}/_{2} \text{ hr.})$  Cantine mentioned above walkers may proceed to the right, direct towards the saddle of the mountain. The culminating point is indicated by a cross on a rock, soon after passing which the lake and the hospice come in sight. Guide  $(2\cdot2^{1}/_{2}\text{fr.})$  superfluous; mule 3fr., and  $1^{1}/_{2}\text{fr.}$  for the attendant.

FROM ST. REMY TO COURMAYEUR over the Col de la Sérena (7580'), 9-10 hrs., fatiguing and somewhat uninteresting. (From the hospice over

the Col de Fenêtre and Col de Ferret preferable, see above.)

ROAD TO AOSTA (13 M.). Cultivation on both sides of the valley begins at (2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M.) St. Oyen, and becomes richer at (1 M.) Etroubles (4198'; Auberge National). The road crosses the Buthier here, and skirts the right side of the valley, soon running high above the river. Opposite, on the slope, is the church of Allein. 2 M. Les Echevenoz (4050'), a hamlet; 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. La Cluse (3942'), a solitary house. By (1 M.) the village of Condemine a view is

disclosed of the long Val Pellina, with the snow-clad Mont Collon (p. 300) in the background. To the N. tower the rounded summit of Mont Velan and the imposing pyramid of the Grand Combin. The road descends in long windings to (1½ M.) Gignod (3260'), with a square Roman tower, most picturesquely situated opposite the entrance to the Val Pellina from which the main arm of the Buthier descends. Far below is the white church-tower of Roysan, and farther up lies the village of Valpelline. (Passes from the Val Pellina to the Val St. Barthelemy, Val de Bagnes, Val d'Hérens, and to Zermatt, pp. 268, 282, 299, 316.)

The scenery now assumes a softer character; walnuts, chestnuts, vines, and maize thrive luxuriantly. The road, running high up on the right side of the valley, gradually descends. Before us the fine pyramid of the *Grivola* is visible for a time. To the left is the blunted cone of *Mt. Mary* (9230'). Beyond (3 M.) Signayes, where the extensive vineyards of Aosta begin, the three-peaked *Ruitor* appears on the right. Before us rise the *Becca di Nona* and *Mt. Emilius*; to the left, the S. spurs of Mte. Rosa. Then (21/4 M.)—

13 M. Aosta, see p. 266.

# 78. From Martigny to Aosta over the Col de Fenêtre. Val de Bagnes.

Comp. Map, p. 276.

From Martigny to Mauvoisin about 8 hrs. (Sembrancher 8 M., Chable 41/2 M., Champsec 21/2 M., Lourtier 1/2 hr., Mauvoisin 21/2 hrs.). To Lourtier a good road (one-horse carr. 18 fr.); thence a bridle-path. — Travellers going to Aosta over the Colde Fenerre (guide 18 fr.; Justin Felley; Justin, Séraphin, and Etienne Bessard; L. Besse; F. Perrodin; Maur. Troillet, and others at Chable) should pass the night at Mauvoisin, or at Chermontane 23/4 hrs. farther up. From Chermontane to the pass 11/2, Valpelline 4, Aosta 2 hrs. Good carriage-road from Valpellina to Aosta.

From Martigny to (8 M.) Sembrancher, see p. 275. We diverge here to the left from the St. Bernard road, cross the Drance, and follow the right bank of the Drance de Bagnes to  $(4^{1}/_{2} \text{ M.})$  Chable (2743'; Hôt. du Grand-Combin, moderate; Hôt. Giétroz, mediocre), the capital of the Val de Bagnes, picturesquely situated. In the background to the S.E. the snow-clad Ruinette <math>(12,727'); to the left Mont Pleureur (12,159') and the Glacier de Giétroz.

left Mont Pleureur (12,159') and the Glacier de Giétroz.

The Pierre-à-Voir (8123') may be ascended hence in 5 hrs. (guide 6 fr.; comp. p. 224). — Over the Col des Etablons to Riddes, see p. 283.

We now follow the left bank of the Drance, pass Montagnier on the right bank, and reach Versegère and (21/2 M.) Champsec (2966'; Restaur. Corthey). Here we cross the Drance and ascend to (1/2 hr.) Lourtier (3657'; rustic inn), where the road ends. Between Lourtier and Mauvoisin the Drance forms several falls; at (1 hr.) Granges Neuves (4843') it receives a large contribution from the Glacier de Corbassière. Then (20 min.) Fionney (4910').

To the Cabane de Panossière (8900) a most interesting excursion (from Fionney, by the Alps of Corbassière, 41/2 hrs., with guide; from Mauvoisin,

over the Col de Plangolin or the Col des Otanes, 9350', in 31/2-4 hrs.). This club-hut, finely situated on the margin of the huge Corbassière Glacier, is the starting-point for the Combin de Corbassière (12,212), the Tournelon Blanc (12,182), the Col des Maisons Blanches (p. 282), etc. The Grand-Combin (14,163; 7-8 hrs.) is best ascended from this point, but it requires experience and a steady head (comp. pp. 277, 282).

PASSES. To the E. of Fionney a fatiguing route crosses the Alp Le Crét (7577') to the Col du Crét (10,329'; splendid view), on the S. side of Crét (7577) to the Col du Cret (10,324); splendid view), on the S. side of the Parrain (10,702); descent over the Glacier des Ecoulaies to the (6-7 hrs.) Alp La Barma in the Val des Dix (1 hr. below Liappey, p. 298). A similar pass is the Col de Sevreu (10,500), between the Parrain and Rosa Blanche; ascent by Alp Sevreu and the small glacier of that name to the (4½ hrs.) col, with line view; descent to (2 hrs.) La Barma (guide over the Col du Crêt, or Col du Sevreu, and the Col de la Meina to Evolena 18 fr.). — Two other passes (trying, for mountaineers only), one the Col de Cleuson (9567), to the W. of the Rosa Blanche (10,985; an admirable point, easily ascended from the pass in 1½ hr.), the other the mirable point, easily ascended from the pass in 1/4 hr.), the other the Col de Louvie (9510'), to the S.E. of the Mont Fort (10,925'), lead to the N.E. to the glacier of the Grand Désert. Descent thence to the (8-9 hrs.) Alp Cleuson (6975') in the Val de Nendaz, whence a good bridle-path leads to (3hrs.) Nendaz (3340) and (21/2 hrs.) Sion (p. 283). From the Col de Cleuson the traveller may prefer to cross the Grand Desert towards the N.E. and the Col de Prazfieuri (9748') to the Val des Dix.

Above Figure 1 the valley becomes narrower and wilder. The bridle-path leads on the right bank of the Drance by Bonatchesse to the  $(1^{1}/_{2} \text{ hr.})$  bridge of **Mauvoisin**, or *Montvoisin* (5570'), spanning the Drance, which flows 100' below. Wild scenery; to the left the precipitous Mt. Pleureur, 12,155'). On the opposite bank,

1/4 hr. higher, is the Hôtel du Giétroz (5847').

About 1 M. to the S. of the hotel, on the right side of the valley, is the Cascade du Giétroz, the discharge of the Glacier de Giétroz, which has receded much of late. Formerly it extended down into the valley, and at the beginning of the present century had so impeded the Drance that a considerable lake was formed. In 1818 this sheet of water burst its barriers and caused terrible devastation (p. 275). A similar catastrophe occurred in 1595. The glacier is now hardly visible from the valley, but a good view of it may be obtained from the Pierre à Vire (7823), ascended by the chapel behind the inn in 11/2 hr.

The path again descends to the Drance and intersects the former bed of the lake. It next passes the chalets of (11/2 hr.) Petite Chermontane (6290') and Vingt-huit. By the (1/2 hr.) chalets of Boussine (6570'), we come in sight of the glaciers; to the E. the Glacier de Breney, which has much receded, is visible high above us. The chalets of Lancey (6716) lie on the right bank. The path then crosses the moraines and the flat lower end of the Glacier du Mont Durand, and (3/4 hr.) reaches the Alp Grande Chermontane (7313'), grandly situated at the foot of the vast Glacier d'Otemma. The chalets here are usually occupied from the middle of July to the middle of August only (night-quarters). Opposite, on the right side of the valley, is the finely situated Alp Chanrion (7907'; 1 hr. from Chermontane). The head of the valley is encircled from W. to E. by the Tour de Boussine (12,590'), Grand Combin (14,163'), Mont Avril (10,960'), Mont Gelé (11,540'), Tourme de Bouc (10,972'), and Pointe d'Otemma (11,135).

EXCURSIONS. The \*Mont Avril (10,960'), from Chermontane by the

Col de Fenêtre, 3 hrs., easy (see below; guide 10 fr.). — The Tour de Boussine (12,590'), by the Glacier du Mont Durand, 6 hrs., not easy (guide 25 fr.). — The Grand Combin or Graffeneire (14,163'), by the Col du Sonadon (see below), in 10 hrs., difficult (guide 40 fr.; comp. p. 281). — Mont Blanc de Seilon (12,700'), from Mauvoisin, by the Glacier de Gietroz, Mont Blanc de Seilon (12,7007), from Mauvoisin, by the Giacier de Giétroz, 9-10 hrs. (guide 30 fr.); or better from Liappey, over the Col de Seilon, in 8-9 hrs.; magnificent view. — Mont Pleureur (12,1607), from Mauvoisin, by the Alp Giétroz, 8 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), not very difficult. — The Pointe d'Otenma (11,1357), from Chanrion (6 hrs., guide 12 fr.); Tournelon Blanc (12,180'; 8 hrs., 15 fr.); Combin de Corbassière (12,210'; 10 hrs., 20 fr.); La Salle (11,946'; 7 hrs., 12 fr.); La Luette (11,627'; 7-8 hrs., 15 fr.); Serpentine (12,110'; 10 hrs., 20 fr.), and Ruinette (12,727'; 10 hrs., 30 fr.) may also be ascended by mountaineers (distances and tariff from Mauvoisin).

Passes Over the Col du Sonadon (11,447') to Bourg-St-Pierre, a

Passes. Over the Col du Sonadon (11,447') to Bourg-St-Pierre, a difficult glacier-pass (11-12 hrs., guide 30 fr.): from Chermontane to the W., up the Glacier du Mont Durand to the pass, on the S. side of the Grand Combin; descent over the Glacier du Sonadon to the Valsorey (p. 276) and Bourg-St-Pierre (p. 276). — Over the Col des Maisons Blanches (11,240), 12-13 hrs. from Mauvoisin or Fionney to Bourg-St-Pierre, grand, but difficult (guide 25 fr.; spend night in the Cabane de Panossière, p. 277). - To the S., besides the Col de Fenêtre (see below), another route crosses the Col de Crête Sèche (9475'), traversing the lower end of the Glacier d'Otemma and the Glacier de Crête Sèche, to the Valpellina (to Valpellina 9 hrs., guide 18 fr.). — To the Val d'Hérémence over the Col de Seilon (10,663'; 53/4 hrs. from Mauvoisin to Liappey; 61/4 hrs. to Arolla), by the Glacier de Giétroz and the crevassed Glacier de Durand or Seilon, fatiguing (better from Lancey over the Glacier de Lyrerose and the Col du Mont Rouge, comp. p. 300). Over the Col de Breney (11,975'; 8-9 hrs. from Chermontane to the Alp Seilon, p. 298), difficult. From the Col de Breney the \*Pigno d'Arolla (12,472'), a superb point of view, may be ascended in 1/2 hr. (comp. p. 300). From the Glacier Durand or Seilon we may cross the Col de Riedmatten or the Pas de Chèvres to the E. to Arolla (see p. 300). — Over the Col de Vasevey (10,705'; 6-7 hrs. from Mauvoisin to Liappey), interesting, and not very difficult. — To Arolla over the Glacier d'Otemma and Col de Chermontane (11 hrs.), see p. 300; Col de VEvéque (13 hrs.), see p. 300. — From the upper Glacier d'Otemma over the ('ol d'Otemma (about 11,025') or the Col de la Reuse d'Arolla or Col d'Oren (10,637') to Valpellina, difficult (9-10 hrs. from Chermontane to Prarayé; guide 20 fr.).

The route from Chermontane to the (11/2 hr.) Col de Fenêtre (9140') ascends at first over pastures and then over loose stones and moraine-deposits, skirting the Glacier de Fenêtre. To the left rises the Mt. Gelé (11,540'); to the right the Mont Avril (10,961'), a splendid point of view  $(1^{1}/_{2}-2 \text{ hrs. from the pass}; \text{ no difficulty}).$ The col commands a fine view of the Val d'Ollomont and the Graian Alps (p. 270). A bridle-path descends past the chalets of Balme and Vaux to (3 hrs.) Ollomont (4385'; small inn) and (3/4 hr.) Valpelline (3129'; two small inns), from which a good road leads to (6 M.) Aosta (p. 266).

## 79. From Martigny to Intra on the Lago Maggiore over the Simplon.

Comp. Maps, pp. 276, 224, 288, 298, 414.

116 M. RAILWAY from Martigny to (471/2 M.) Brieg in 21/2-3 hrs., fares 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 30, 4 fr. 75 c. (from Lausanne to Brieg in 5-6 hrs., fares 16 fr. 70, 11 fr. 30, 8 fr. 35 c.; from Geneva to Brieg in 81/2 hrs., fares 23 fr. 30, 15 fr. 80, 11 fr. 65 c.). — DILIGENCE from Brieg to Intra (68 M.) twice daily in summer, in 131/2 hrs. (on one trip the night is spent on the Simplon; fares 23 fr. 65, coupé 31 fr. 40 c.). Gravellona is the junction for Stresa (see p. 291; change of carriages; diligence in 1 hr.). — A Railway is being built between Domo d'Ossola and Gravellona, and is now open from Gravellona to Orta and Novara (Milan), see pp. 291, 422. — Diligence-seats, see Introd. IX. The diligence starts from the station at Brieg, and then stops at the post-office. Luggage to be sent by post over the Simplon must be booked the previous night. It cannot be conveyed beyond Iselle (Italian frontier, p. 289) unless the keys are sent with it to the custom-house there. Travellers from Italy to Switzerland by this route should apply in Intra, not to the Italian diligences, which ply only to Domo d'Ossola, but to the Swiss diligences. Places in the coupe and banquette can be booked in advance only at Intra. It is advisable to bring provisions. — Stramboat from Intra to Laveno and from Stresa to Arona, see R. 108. — Extra-Post with two horses from Brieg to Arona 169 fr. 20 c., with three horses 239 fr. 50 c. — Carriages. With one horse (for 2 pers.) from Brieg to Berisal 15, with two horses (2-4 pers.) 25, with three horses (4-6 pers.) 35 fr.; to the Hospice 25, 45, 55 fr.; Simplon 30, 60, 70 fr.; Domo 55, 100, 130 fr.; Pallanza, Intra, Baveno, or Stresa. 85, 150, 200 fr. (Return-carriages frequently to be had for less.)

Martigny (1558'), see p. 224. (From Geneva or Lausanne to

Martigny, see RR. 65, 69.)

The Rhone Valley from Martigny to Brieg presents few attractions to pedestrians. The valley, averaging 2l/2 M. in width, formerly showed many traces of the disastrous inundations of the Rhone, or Rhodan, or Rotten (p. 292), as the river is called in the Vallaisian patois and its tributaries, but since the extensive improvements recently effected in the river-channels, vineyards, meadows, fruit-gardens, and potato-fields are gradually spreading. The valley is enclosed on both sides by lofty mountain-chains, at the foot of which (especially on the right or N. bank beyond Sierre) vines flourish. Snow-clad peaks rise here and there from the lateral valleys to the S. A kind of gnat, with black gauzy wings, is a source of great annoyance in the marshy parts of the lower valley, especially in the evening; bedroom-windows should therefore be closed early.

At Martigny the Rhone Valley forms a right angle. The railway, not far from the left bank of the river, runs straight to the (5 M.) **Baths of Saxon** (1572'; \*Gr.-Hôt. des Bains). The Etablissement de Bains (water impregnated with iodine) lies <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. to the right of the station. The village, commanded by a ruined castle, is picturesquely situated in a gorge at the foot of the Pierre-à-Voir.

Ascent of the Pierre-à-Voir (8124') from Saxon 5-6 hrs., a bridle-path (guide 6, horse and man 12 fr.); see p. 224. — To Chable in the Val de Bagnes (p. 280) from Saxon (or from Riddes, see below), a bridle-path over the Col des Etablons (7130'; fine view) in 7 hrs. (guide unnecessary). — To

Sembrancher over the Pas du Lens, see p. 276.

On a hill on the right bank of the Rhone is Saillon, with a ruined castle. The train crosses the Rhone (1572') beyond (8 M.) Riddes, and the Liserne at (11 M.) Ardon (Hôt. du Pont). Ardon, Vétroz, and Conthey, all yielding excellent wine (see p. 230), lie at the foot of the hills to the left. The train crosses the Morge.

 $15^{1}/_{2}$  M. Sion, Ger. Sitten (1710'; pop. 4871; Poste, R., L., & A.  $3^{1}/_{2}$ , D. 3 fr., omnibus 50 c.; Hôt. du Midi, moderate), the Roman Sedunum, the capital of Canton Valais, which formed the French Département du Simplon in 1810-15, lies on the Sionne, which flows through it in an artificial channel covered with beams (Grand-pont, forming the principal street). From a distance the town, with its castles on isolated hills, has a handsome appearance. On the height

to the N. are the ruins of the episcopal castle of Tourbillon (2149'), erected in 1294, and burned down in 1788 (reached in 20 min. by the Rue du Château, to the left by the town-hall); extensive view, down to Martigny, and up to Leuk. On the lower hill to the right, on the site of a Romanfort, stands the old castle of \*Valeria (2038'), surrounded by towers and other buildings, with the Church of St. Catharine, founded in the 9th cent., and containing pictures and various curiosities (shown by a woman who lives at the castle and is well informed). Close to the town, near Tourbillon, is the castle of Majoria, which was also burned down with part of the town in 1788.

In the town itself the Gothic-Romanesque Cathedral (tower the oldest part) and the elegant church of St. Théodule adjoining it are objects of interest. The picturesque head-dress of the Valaisian women consists of a small round straw-hat trimmed with broad ribbon.

From Sion over the Rawyl to Thun, see R. 55; over the Pas de Cherille to Bex, see R. 68; over the Sanetsch to Gsteig, see p. 225 (the Hôtel Sanetsch at Zanfleuron may be reached from Sion in 5 hrs.), etc.— To the Mayens de Sion and Evolena, see R. 82.

Above Sion the Borgne descends from the Val d'Hérens (p.298), at the head of which we obtain a glimpse of the Dents de Veisivi. At (19½M.) St. Léonard we cross the Liène, which rises on the Rawyl. 21 M. Granges; the village, with a ruined castle and a church on the hill, lies on the left bank of the Rhone, ½ M. to the S.

25½ M. Sierre, Ger. Siders (1765'; pop. 1671; \*Poste, R. L., & A. 2½ fr., B. 1 fr. 20 c.; \*Bellevue, pens. 5 fr.), with a number of interesting, but mostly dilapidated mediæval houses, lies picturesquely on a hill, amidst luxuriant vegetation. On the side next the Rhone is the Schinderthurm, or ruined castle of Vieux-Sierre, with a fine view of the Val d'Anniviers and the Rothhorn. On a rocky hill above the Rhone, ½ M. to the S., is the (iéronde (2043'), formerly a Carthusian monastery, now a farm, with two little lakes (baths). Good wine is produced in this district.

From Sierre to St. Luc in the Val d'Anniviers (Bella Tola) and Zinal, and passes to the Turtman Valley and the Val d'Herens, see R. 82.— Interesting ascent of the Mont Bonvin (9843'), by Miege and the Praberon and (olombire Alps, 7-8 hrs.; superb view of the Valaisian Alps, and of the Glacier de la Plaine Morte and the Wildstrubel to the N.

Beyond Sierre a short tunnel and a deep cutting.  $27^1/2$  M. Salgesch, Fr. Salquenen, a wine-growing village. The line, hewn in the rock at places, skirts the hill-side, and approaches the Rhone, the valley of which is strewn with débris. On the opposite side is the Illgraben (p. 285). We cross the deep gorge of the Dala, pass through another tunnel, and cross the Rhone to —

 $30^{1}/_{2}$  M. Leuk-Susten, Fr. Loèche-Souste (2044'; Hôtel de la Souste, near the station, D. 4 fr.). The little old town of Leuk, with its castle and towers (p. 176), lies on the right bank, high above the Rhone. On a hill to the left is perched the church of Varen.

To the Baths of Leuk, see p. 175; one-horse carr. 13 (there and back 18 fr.), two horse 25 fr.

The High Road from Sierre to Leuk Station traverses the Forest of Pfyn, about 2 M. long and 1/2 M. broad, a range of pine-clad hills, 100' to 200' high. On the E. side of these hills lies Pfyn (1853'), Fr. Finge (ad fines), the boundary between the two languages. From this point to the source of the Rhone, German only is spoken. Before reaching stat. Leuk, the road crosses a canal, 16' deep, which in rainy weather drains the "Ill-graben, or Höllengraben, a vast semicircular basin, the bleak, yellowish slopes of which are visible on the right. During heavy rains the water rushes from the steep and barren sides into this cavity, carrying masses of rock and stone down to the Rhone.

The line traverses meadows on the left bank of the Rhone, passing the château of Baron Werra, and is carried by a stone dam along the artificial channel of the river. We cross the Turtmannbach to (34 M.) Turtmann (2080'), Fr. Tourtemagne; the village (Poste or Lion; Soleil) lies 1/2 M. to the right, at the mouth of the Turtmannthal (p. 306). The Turtmann forms a fine waterfall, 85' high, 8 min. from the Post Inn.

351/2 M. Gampel. The village, with deserted smelting-works, lies on the right bank, 1 M. distant, at the narrow mouth of the Lötschenthal (p. 176), through which peeps the snowy Petersgrat. Near Niedergesteln are the scanty ruins of the Gestelnburg. 39 M. Raron, Fr. Rarogne; on the opposite bank, at the mouth of the Bietschthal, lies the village, with its old church on a rocky hill. On a wooded height on the left bank, to the right of the line, above the hamlet of Turtig, is the little pilgrimage-church of Wandfluh, reached by a winding path flanked with oratories. We now quit the Rhone, and cross the turbid Visp, which has covered the Rhone Valley here with its débris.

421/2 M. Visp, or Vispach, Fr. Viège (2155'; pop. 816; Post, Sonne, R. 2, D. 4 fr.; \*Hôt. des Alpes, at the station, R. 2, D. 3 fr.: Rail. Restaur., with beds), a picturesque village at the mouth of the Visp Valley (p. 308), has several old mansion-houses and handsome churches. The beautiful snow-mountain at the head of the Visp Valley is the Balfrin (12,474; p. 321), the first peak of the Saasgrat, which separates the valleys of Saas and Zermatt.

From Visp to Zermatt, and across the Théodule Pass to Aosta, see RR. 83, 84; to Saas, and over the Moro Pass to Vogogna, see R. 85. Travellers starting from Lausanne by the first train may reach Zermatt on

the same day (bridle-path to St. Niklaus, thence carriage-road).

Above Visp we again approach the Rhone, and skirt it by means of a stone embankment, traversing several stony tracts, especially at the influx of the Gamsen, descending from the Nanzer Thal. The right bank is steep and wooded. To the right of the line is Glis, with an old Romanesque church, at the base of the Glishorn (8130'); to the E. rises the fine pyramid of the Bortelhorn (10,482'). We then cross the artificial channel of the Saltine to—

471/2 M. Brieg, Fr. Brigue (2244'; pop. 1200; \*Hôt. des Couronnes et Poste, R., L., & A. 31/2-4, D. 41/2 fr.; Angleterre, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4 fr.: \*Rail. Restaur.), a small town, where the railway terminates. The turreted château once belonged to the Stockalper family (p. 289). The fine snow-mountain to the S. is the Monte Leone; to the N. the Great Aletsch Glacier is visible.

To Belalp, a beautiful excursion (bridle-path, 41/2-5 hrs.; porter 5, horse 15 fr.). From Brieg we cross the Rhone to (1 M.) Naters (p. 295), and ascend to the left by a poor and stony and almost shadeless path, steep at places, to (2 hrs.) the village of Platten (rustic inn); then through wood and over the Rischenen and Eggen Alps to the (2 hrs.) \*Hotel Belalp (7153'), suitable for a stay of some duration (English Church), situated on the Lüsgen-Alp at the base of the Sparrhorn, and high above the Aletsch Glacier. (Splendid view of the Valaisian Alps. Sunrise particularly fine.) The little Villa Lüsgen, 5 min. above the hotel, belongs to Prof. Tyndall.

EXCURSIONS. Pleasant walk on the hill-side, past the hamlet of Belalp (6735'), to that of (1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-2 hrs.) Nessel (6675'; milk, etc.), high above the Rhone Valley, with beautiful view. — To the "Upper Aletsch Glacier, very attractive. Bridle-path from the hotel to the (11/2 hr.) W. moraine; then across this and a second moraine to the almost uncrevassed raine; then across this and a second moraine to the almost uncrevassed glacier, with its numerous 'ice-tables', 'glacier-mills', etc. We may walk up the glacier to the right to the foot of the *Great Aletschhorn* (p. 293), or traverse the Beichfirn to the left to the snow-slopes of the *Beichgrat* (see below; 8-10 hrs. in all; guide and provisions necessary).

The "Sparrhorn (Belalphorn, 9890), 21/2-3 hrs. from the inn, bridle-path meet of the gray (guide Argunga eccent for the gray controlled). Pagetting the gray of the gray of

most of the way (guide 4 fr., unnecessary for the experienced). Beautiful view, finer on the S. side than from the Eggishorn, but inferior to it on the N. side. (Panorama at the inn.) To the N., above the Aletsch Glacier, and to the left of the Fusshörner, the Grosse Aletschhorn (ascent, p. 293) is most prominent; adjoining it are the Sattelhorn, Ebnefluh, Distelhorn, Breithorn, and the Tschingelhörner, and to the left, adjacent to the Hochstock, is the Nesthorn. Towards the S. rises the broad mass of the Monte Leoné; more to the right are the Fletschhorn, Monte Rosa, Mischabel, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, Brunnegghorn, Dent Blanche, Grand Combin, and Mont Blanc. To the left of Monte Leone are the Bortelhorn, Hüllehorn, Helsenhorn, Punta d'Arbola, Güschihorn, Ofenhorn, the peaks of the St. Gotthard group, and lastly the Walliser Fiescherhörner.

From the Belalp to the Eggishorn Hotel (51/2 hrs.), see p. 294. Guide

8 fr.; necessary only for the passage of the Aletsch Glacier (4 fr.).

FROM BELALP TO RIED OVER THE BEICHGRAT, toilsome, but very interesting (9-10 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). We ascend the Ober-Aletsch Glacier and the Beichfirn to the Beich-Pass (10,237), between the Schienhorn and the Lötschenthaler Breithorn (see below); then descend rapidly over the Distel Glacier to the beautiful Gletscherstaffel Alp and Ried (p. 176). The Breithorn (12,450), a splendid point of view, is ascended from the Beichgrat in 3 hrs. without difficulty. Still grander is the panorama from the "Nesthorn (12,535'), 7-8 hrs. from Belalp, by the Upper Aletsch Glacier; trying, and only for adepts (guide 40 fr.). — The Schienhorn (12,646'), 41/2 hrs. from the Beichpass, is very difficult. — Gr. Aletschhorn, see p. 293.

The Upper Valais, and the Grimsel, Furka, and Gries passes, see RR. 80, 52, 33, 81.

The SIMPLON ROAD, the first great Alpine route after the Brenner, constructed by order of Napoleon I. in 1800-6, quits the Rhone Valley here. From Brieg to Domo d'Ossola (41 M.) the diligence takes  $9^{1/2}$  hrs.  $(5^{1/2}$  to Simplon, where it halts 1/2 hr., and  $3^{1/2}$  to Domo d'Ossola), returning in 10 hrs. (from Domo d'Ossola to Simplon  $5^{1}/_{2}$ , thence to Brieg 4 hrs.). A good walker may easily outstrip the diligence in ascending from either side, especially if he takes the short-cuts, but his descent will be slower. The scenery is far finer than on the Splügen route, but the engineering of the road is less striking.

The ascent begins at the post-office at Brieg. (Just above the village a short-cut, to the left, rejoins the road near the second refuge. Other short-cuts farther on.) The road is soon joined (1/2 M.) by the old road from Glis (p. 285), on which lies the lofty Saltine Bridge (Pont Napoléon, 2477'). Opposite rises the Glishorn (8130'). The road winds over green pastures to the E., in the direction of the Klenenhorn. Fine retrospective view of the Rhone Valley: high above the right bank of the Rhone is the Hôtel Belalp, commanded by the Sparrhorn, with the Nesthorn on the left; to the right, farther up, the cone of the Eggishorn; above us, to the S., is the Kaltwasser Glacier, which the road afterwards passes, and the Schönhorn. Beyond the hamlet of Schlucht, by the (23/4 M.) First Refuge (3560'), the road turns back and ascends the wooded slope in many windings, affording splendid views of the Rhone Valley and the mountains of the Aletsch region. Beyond the Bleiche Kapelle (4072') it again approaches the deep ravine of the Saltine. By the (23/4 M.) Second, or Schallberg-Refuge (4334'; auberge), two brooks from the Staldenhorn, one on each side, unite far below with the Saltine, the valley of which (Ganterthal) now turns to the E. Fine view of the picturesquely grouped valleys, and of the Wasenhorn, Furggenbaumhorn, and Bortelhorn. The road, now nearly level, traverses the Ganterthal to the (2 M.) Ganter Bridge, which is much exposed to avalanches in winter, and ascends in a wide curve (short-cut to the left) to (1 M.) -

9 M. Berisal, the Third Refuge (5006'; \*Hôt. de la Poste, R., L., & A.  $3^{1/2}$ , B.  $1^{1/2}$ , pens. 7-8 fr.), finely situated, and suitable for some stay.

EXCURSIONS. The Wasenhorn (Punta di Terrarossa, 10,730'; 5 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), interesting, and not difficult. — Bettlihorn (9728'; 41/2 hrs.; with guide) not difficult (comp. p. 294). — Bortethorn (Punta del Rebbio, 10,485'), ascended by the Bortet Alp in 51/2 hrs., trying (guide 10fr.).

FROM BERISAL TO ISELLE BY DIVEGLIA, 10 hrs., with guide, a splendid route, but fatiguing. We ascend the Bortel-Alp and the Bortel Giacier to the Passo di Forchetta, between the Furgeenbaumhorn, or Punta d'Aurona, and the Bortelhorn, and descend to the beautifully situated Alp Diveglia (p. 294), and through the Val Cherasca to Trasquora and Iselle (p. 289). — From the Alp Diveglia over the Col di Valdentro (8000') and the Passo di Buscagno to Al Ponte in the Val Devero (p. 279), 6-7 hrs., with guide, a fine route, not difficult. fine route, not difficult.

The road crosses the Frombach and the Weissbach, and reaches the  $(2^{1}/_{4}M.)$  Fourth Refuge (5645'). To the right the top of the pass is visible; above it rise the Rauthorn with the Raut Glacier and the finely shaped Fletschhorn with the Rossboden Glacier; beautiful retrospective view of the Aletschhorn, Schienhorn, etc. Beyond the (11/4 M.) Schalbet Gallery, or Caploch, hewn in the rock for 33 yds., is the (3/4 M.) Fifth, or Schalbet Refuge (6358'). Between this point and the top of the pass is the most dangerous part of the road during the period of avalanches and storms. Over the (3/4 M.) Kaltwasser Glacier Gallery (6460') is precipitated the stream which issues from the glacier, forming a waterfall visible through a side-opening. Two

other galleries. Then the (1 M.) Sixth Refuge (6540'), with a splendid (the last) view of the Bernese Alps and of Brieg in the Rhone Valley far below.

A little farther on we reach the highest point of the Simplon (6595'; 61/4 M. from Berisal), 3/4 M. beyond which is the Hospice (6570'), at the base of the Schönhorn (10,505'), a large building with a lofty flight of steps, founded by Napoleon for the reception of travellers, and subject to the same rules as that of the Great St. Bernard (p. 277). It remained unfinished from want of means till 1825, when the St. Bernard Hospice purchased the buildings. The diligence halts for a few minutes only.

EXCURSIONS. The Schönhorn (10.505'; 31/2 hrs.; with guide), laborious, but interesting. — Monte Leone (11.696'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 12 fr.). up the Kaltwasser Glacier, difficult and unfit for novices (easier from Gondo by Alpien, see p. 289). — From the hospice to Stalden by the Bistenen Pass (mule-track), see p. 308; to Saas by the Sirvolten and Simeli Passes, see below.

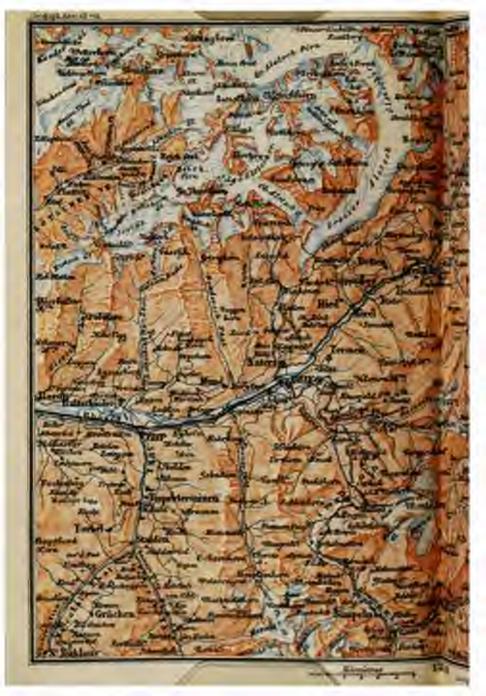
A broad open valley resembling a dried-up lake, bounded by snow-capped peaks, forms the highest part of the Pass. The hardy Alpine rose alone thrives here. The (3/4 M.) Old Hospice (5700'), a high square building with a tower, on the right, below the new road, is now occupied by herdsmen. Beyond the (2 M.) Seventh Refuge in the Engeloch we cross the (1/4 M.) Krummbach and the (11/2 M.)Am Senk Bridge (4855'); to the right is the Rossboden Glacier with its huge moraine (see below). Then (1/2 M.) —

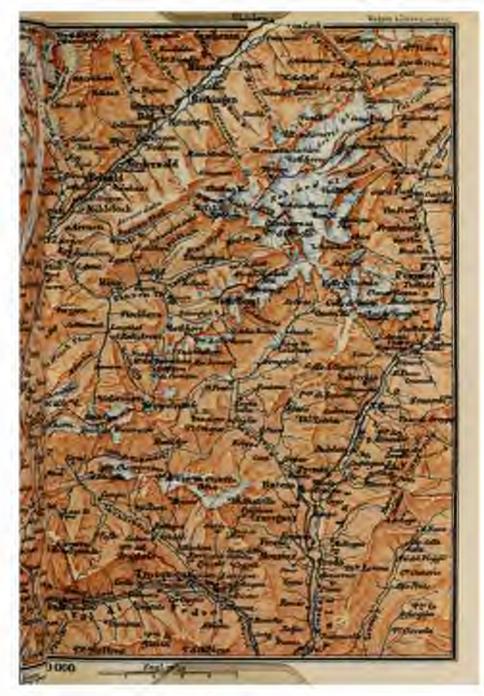
21 M. Simplon (4856'), Ital. Sempione, Germ. Simpeln (\*Poste, R., L., & A 3, D. 31/2 fr.; Hôt. Fletschhorn, at the lower end of the village), among pastures at the N.E. base of the Fletschhorn (p. 289).

FROM SIMPLON TO SAAS several routes; the shortest and finest is From Simplon to Saas several routes; the shortest and finest is across the \*Rossbodenjoch (8-9 hrs.; fatiguing, but without serious difficulty for adepts; guide 20 fr., Jos. Dorsaz of Simplon). On the left side of the Rossboden Glacier, which has lately receded, we ascend steep moraine and rock, cross the upper part of the glacier, and mount steep rocks to the pass (about 11,485'), lying to the N. of the Rossbodenhorn, with a superb view. Descent across the Mattwald Glacier to the Hofersalp (see below) and Saas im Grund (p. 320).—Another grand, but much more difficult pass, not without danger, is the Laquinjoch (11,514'), between the Laquinhorn and the Weissmies (10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.).

TO SAAS OVER THE SIRVOLTEN AND SIMELI PASSES (or the GAMSERLOCH) 10-11 hrs., fairly interesting (guide 20 fr.). By the Seventh Refuge

JOCH), 10-11 hrs., fairly interesting (guide 20 fr.). By the Seventh Refuge (see above) we descend to the left, cross the Krummbach to the Niederalp, and ascend by a narrow path towards a waterfall visible from below. On the left side of it we mount a 'couloir', steep at first (leaving the Sirvolten Lake to the left), to the (4 hrs.) Sirvolten Pass (about \$530'), to the N. of the Sirvoltenhorn (view limited). Descent over rock and débris (keeping well to the left) to the head of the Nanzer Thal, into which the Gamser Glacier descends. We ascend the glacier gradually to the S.W. towards an arête coming down from the Mattwaldhorn on the E., at the foot of which the route divides: to the right to the Simeli Pass (about 10,040'); to the left to the Gamser Joch (each 2-21/2 hrs. from the Sirvolten Pass). These passes, between which rises the pointed Magenhorn (10,333'), rass). These passes, between which rises the pointed magennorn (10,000), command beautiful views of the majestic Mischabel group; immediately to the left is the Fletschhorn with the Mattwald Glacier; to the E. are the Monte Leone and the St. Gotthard group; and to the N. are the Bernese Alps from the Furka to the Diablerets. A still grander point is the "Mattwaldhorn (10,729"), easily ascended from the Simeli Pass in 1 hour.





Toilsome descent from the Gamser Joch over the moraine of the Mattwald Glacier. Rounding the lower part of the valley to the left, we next come to the Sattel (9236), on the E. side of the Rothhorn (9133), and to the Hofersalp (7258). The path now improves and leads by Bodmen to (31/2 hrs.) Saas im Grand (p. 320). Descent by the Alp Sevenen to Balen (p. 321) much longer and not advisable.

The Fletschhorn (Rossbodenhorn; 12,853'), 8-9 hrs. from Simplon (guide 25 fr.), fatiguing, but safe for proficients. A night is spent in the *Hohsaas-hitte* (about 8000'), 3 hrs. from Simplon, above the Laquinthal (see below). Thence up the S.E. arête to the top in 5-6 hrs.

Walkers may here take a rough short-cut, rejoining the road near the Algaby Gallery. Beyond the (1/4 M.) Löwenbach, the road forms a wide bend and enters the Laquinthal, and at the (13/4 M.)hamlet of Gsteig or Algaby (4042') it crosses the Krummbach, into which the Laguinbach falls. Below this the brook is named the Doveria. Beyond the (1/4 M.) Gallery of Algaby begins the \*Ravine of Gondo, watered by the brawling Doveria, one of the wildest and grandest gorges in the Alps, which becomes narrower and deeper at every step, till its smooth walls of mica-slate quite overhang the road. The road passes the (11/4 M.) Eighth Refuge, and crosses the Doveria by (1/2M.) the Ponte Alto (3747), and by another bridge near the Ninth Refuge (3514'). A huge mass of rock, which seems to terminate the road here, is pierced by the Gallery of Gondo, a tunnel 245 yds. long, with the inscription, 'Aere Italo 1805 Nap. Imp.' In 1830 the Swiss erected gates at the entrance.

At the farther end of the gallery the Fressinone, or Alpienbach, forms a waterfall, which is crossed by a slender bridge. On both sides the rocks tower to a dizzy height (about 2000'). The sombre entrance to the tunnel contrasts strikingly with the white spray of the cascade, while the beautiful Bodmer Glacier is visible beyond the ravine. This magnificent Alpine scene surpasses the finest parts of the Via Mala (p. 357). Traces of the old road are still visible opposite the waterfall. Farther on are several smaller falls. The poor hamlet of  $(2^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$  Gondo (2818'), Ger. Gunz or Ruden, is the last Swiss village (customhouse). The tall square tower here (now an inn, uninviting) was erected by the Stockalper family as a refuge for travellers, long before the new road was made

To the S. opens the narrow Val Varia, or Zwischbergen-Thal, from which we may without difficulty cross the Zwischbergen Pass (10,735), between the Weissmiss (p. 320) and the Portjengrat (Pizzo d'Andolla 12,008), to Saas im Grund (p. 320; 12 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). — The ascent of Monte Leone (11,696) from Gondo viâ Alpien is less trying than from the Simplon (p. 288). A night is spent in the highest chalets of the Fraxinado Alp, 4 hrs. from Gondo; thence by the Alpien Glacier to the top, 4-5 hrs.

A column of granite on the left, 1/2 M. from Gondo, marks the boundary of Italy. The first Italian village is (1/4 M.) S. Marco. Below this the valley is called Val di Vedro. We next reach (13/4 M.) —

30 M. Iselle (2175'; \*Posta, English landlady), where luggage is examined. Below (11/2 M.) Trasquora, which lies on the hill to the left, the road takes a wide bend to the left and crosses the Cherasca. (To the Rhone Valley by Diveglia, see pp. 287, 294.) Near (1 M.) Varzo, a large village on the left, above the road, the vegetation becomes more luxuriant (chestnuts, figs, mulberries, maize, vineyards). Passing through a picturesque ravine, we next reach (3½ M.) the Gallery of Crevŏla (1286′) and (2½ M.) the village of Crevŏla (1099′; Osteria della Stella), where for the last time we cross the Doveria by a bridge 100′ high, near its confluence with the Tosa, which here emerges from the Valle d'Antigorio (p. 297). The fertile valley, now called Valle d'Ossola, Ger. Eschenhal, though frequently ravaged by inundations, is strikingly picturesque and thoroughly Italian in character. We next reach (2½ M.)—

41 M. Domo d'Ossola (1000'; \*Hôt. de la Ville et Poste, R., L., & A. from 31/2, D. 5 fr.; Hôt. d'Espagne; Pesce, plain; Alb. Nazionale, mediocre), a small town with 3300 inhab., charmingly situated on the Tosa, which becomes navigable here. The \*Calvary

Hill, 1/2 hr. to the S., commands a superb view.

To Locarno through the Val Vigezzo, see p. 413. — On the W. opens the Valle di Bognanco, with mineral springs, from which several passes lead to the Zwischbergen and Antrona Valleys (see below).

Below Domo d'Ossola the scenery is less interesting. At (3 M.)

Villa the wild and narrow Val Antrona opens on the right.

OVER THE ANTRONA PASS TO SAAS, 12-13 hrs. (guide unnecessary). The bridle-path follows the left, and afterwards the right bank of the Ovesca, by Viganella, to (2½ hrs.) Antrona Piana (3064; bed at the prefect's). Passing the charming little Antrona Lake (formed by a landslip from the Pizzo Pozzolo in 1632), it ascends the Vassoncina, Granarioli. Lombraoro, and Cingino Alps to the (6 hrs.) Saas or Antrona Pass (9830), between the Jäzzihorn (Pizzo del Cingino, 10,600) on the left and the Latelhorn (10,526; easily ascended from the pass in 1½ hr.; see p. 320). Descent on the right side of the Furggen Glacier to the Furggenthal, Almagell, and (4 hrs.) Saas (p. 320). — To Mattmark from the Val Antrona a direct, but rough route crosses the Antigine or Ofenthal Pass (9313). Before the ascent to the Lombraoro Alp begins (see above), we cross the Ovesca to the left and ascend rapidly to the pass, between the Jäzzihorn and the Pizzo d'Antigine (10,155': a fine point, 3/4 hr. from the pass); we then descend through the wild Ofenthal to Mattmark (8-9 hrs. from Antrona Piana; p. 319).

By (11/4 M.) Pallanzeno the road skirts the Tosa for a short distance, and then traverses a broad grassy expanse. On the right opens the Valle d'Anzasca, with the superb five-peaked crown of Monte Rosa at its head. The road crosses the Tosa. (The road to Pie di Mulera diverges to the right, see p. 317.) Then

(13/4 M.) Masone and (11/2 M.) —

481/2 M. Vogogna (740'; \*Corona), a small town at the foot of steep rocks, with a ruined castle. The rapid Tosa is navigable here, though not without difficulty. Next villages (13/4 M.) Premosello and (21/2 M.) Cuzzago. We cross the Tosa by a bridge of five arches to (11/4 M.) Migiandone, and next reach (21/2 M.) —

56½ M. Ornavasso (Halia: Croce Bianca). The marble quarries on the hill to the left belong to the cathedral-chapter of Milan. At (2½ M.) Gravellona, a place with large cotton-mills, the Strona falls into the Tosa. The Lake of Orta lies 4½ M. to the S. (p. 422). The road to Stresa and Arona diverges here to the right.

The ROAD TO STRESA (71/2 M.; diligence and change of carriages, see p. 282) passes large granite quarries, in which beautiful crystals of felspar are found, and reaches the Lago Maggiore at (2 M.) Feriolo (p. 419); in the distance are seen Pallanza and the Isola Madre (p. 419) and, farther off, the fine outline of the Sasso di Ferro. Beyond (3 M.) Baveno

ther off, the fine outline of the Sasso di Ferro. Beyond (3 M.) Baveno (p. 419) the road continues to skirt the lake, in view of the Borromean Islands, and next reaches (21½ M.) Stresa (p. 420).

FROM GRAVELLONA TO ORTA, 10½ M., railway (opened in 1887) in 40 min. The line ascends the fertile valley of the Strona, running on the left bank of the stream parallel with the high-road. Beyond (2½ M.) Crusinallo it crosses the river and immediately afterwards, at the little town of Omegna, the Nigulia Canal, which drains the Lake of Orta. At the station of (1½ M.) Omegna, with a lovely view, the line reaches the lake, which it then skirts, keeping above the high-road and commanding beautiful views on the right. Beyond (8¼ M.) Pettenasco, the train crosses the ful views on the right. Beyond (81/4 M.) Pettenasco, the train crosses the valley of the Pescone, by means of an eight-arched viaduct, 105' high; and it then traverses deep cuttings to the imposing Sassina Viaduct, 174' above the sea level, which has a central iron span of 165', and which, owing to the unfavourable nature of the ground, was the most difficult part of the line to construct. —  $10^{1/2}$  M. Orta-Miasino (p. 422).

The road to Pallanza crosses the Tosa and leads past the base of the Montorfano, near the picturesque Lago di Mergozzo, to Fondo Toce, at the influx of the Tosa into the Lago Maggiore (p. 419). To the S. in the distance are the Borromean Islands (p. 419); on the right rises the Monte Motterone with its hotel (p. 421). We now follow the bank of the lake, passing Cavendone on the hill to the left, with its pilgrimage-church, to Suna, with its pleasant villas, (6 M.) Pallanza, and (21/2 M.) Intra (p. 418; 681/2 M. from Brieg), whence a steamer, corresponding with the diligence, crosses to Laveno on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 416).

# 80. From the Rhone Glacier to Brieg. The Eggishorn.

31 M. DILIGENCE to Brieg twice daily (7.30 a.m. and 2.10 p.m.) in  $4^{3}/_{4}$  hrs. ( $12^{1}/_{2}$ , coupé 15 fr.; to Fiesch in  $2^{3}/_{4}$  hrs.; 7 fr. 5, coupé 8 fr. 65 c.). In the reverse direction the journey takes  $7^{1}/_{4}$  hrs. — One-horse carr, from the Rhone Glacier to Fiesch 20, two-horse 30 fr.; to Brieg 30 or 50 fr.; from Brieg to Fiesch 12 or 25, to Ulrichen 20 or 40, the Rhone Glacier 30 or 60, Andermatt 60 or 100, Flüelen 90 or 150 fr. (Return-carriages often to be had for less.)

From the Rhone Glacier over the Furka to Andermatt, see R. 33;

over the Grimsel to the Haslithal and to Meiringen, see R. 52.

The \*Rhone Glacier, imbedded between the Gerstenhörner (10,450') and Gelmerhörner (10,500') on the W., and the Galenstock (11,803'), Rhonestock (11,823'), and Dammastock (11,920'), on the E., ascends in terraces for about 6 M., resembling a gigantic frozen waterfall. At its base, 'Im Gletsch' (5750'), is the Hôt. du Glacier du Rhône (R., L., & A. 31/2-4, D. 31/2-5 fr.). A beautiful blue Ice Grotto, hewn in the glacier, 25 min. from the hotel, is worth seeing (1/2) fr.). A shorter path leads hence across the end of the glacier to the Furka road.

From the Rhone Glacier, which has decreased much of late years (its movement being marked by rows of stones of different colours), issues the **Rhone**, the *Rhodanus* of the ancients, descending 'from

the gates of eternal night, at the foot of the pillar of the sun'. The natives, however, give the name of *Rotten*, or *Rhodan*, to three partially warm springs rising at the back of the hotel, which they regard as the source of the river.

A short distance from the hotel the road crosses the infant Rhone, which dashes through its rocky ravine far below, and descends in long windings to (33/4 M.) Oberwald (4456'; Hôtel Furca, plain), at the bottom of the valley of the Upper Valais, a broad expanse of pasture, studded with houses and hamlets, enclosed by monotonous chains of mountains, and watered by the Rhone, which is seldom visible. In front rises the majestic Weisshorn, and behind us the Galenstock. The valley consists of three regions, the highest extending a little beyond Fiesch, the second to the bridge of Grengiols, and the third lying below this bridge. The inhabitants (Rom. Cath.) speak German; French begins near Sion (p. 283).

From the wild Gerenthal, a ravine opening to the E. of Oberwald, a fatiguing pass crosses the Kühboden Glacier and the Gerenpass (9052'), S. of the Kühbodenhorn (10,082'), to the Alpe Nuora and All' Acqua in the Val Bedretto (see below; 8 hrs., guide 18 fr.). — The Pizzo Rotondo (10,490'), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard, is ascended from the Kühboden (head of the Gerenthal, 66:5') over the Gerengletscher in 5 hrs. (difficult; for experts only, with good guides).

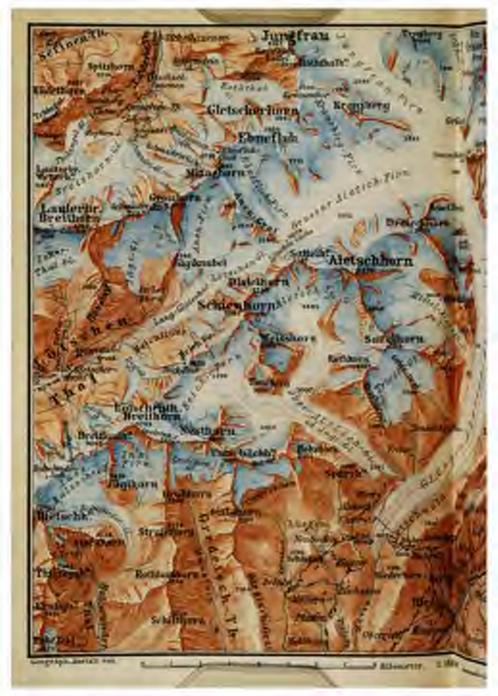
At  $(2^{1}/4 M.)$  Obergestelen (4452') the direct route to the Grimsel diverges to the right (p. 170). Opposite  $(1^{3}/4 M.)$  Ulrichen, or Urlichen (4380'; \*Hôt. zum Griesgletscher, plain) is the mouth of the Eginen-Thal. (Over the Gries Pass to the Tosa Falls, see p. 205.)

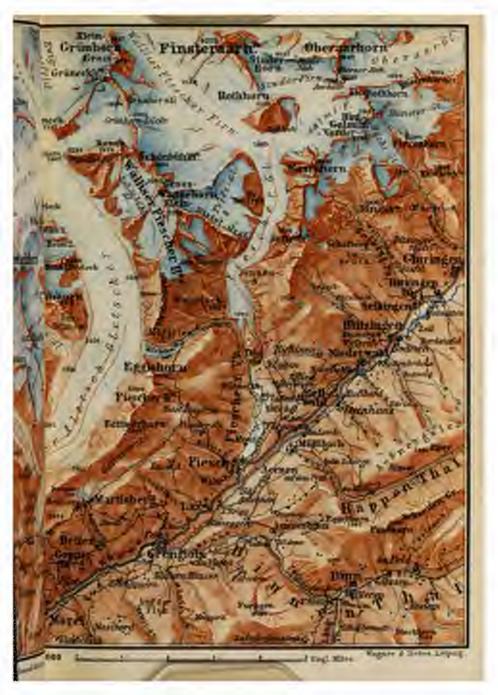
To Atrolo over the Nutenen Pass (81/4 hrs.), a rough, uninteresting bridle-path, guide necessary (12, horse 25 fr.). Beginning of route, see p. 295. At (21/4 hrs.) Altstafel (p. 296) the path leads to the left, ascends in zigzags, and crosses the (11/4 hr.) Nuffenen Pass (Passo di Novena, 8006'), between the Pizzo Gallina (10,066') on the left and the Nufenenstock (9400') on the right, to the Val Bedretto. Immediately to the N. of the pass rises the Ticino, which the path follows, first on the right, and below the Alp Cruina on the left bank, to the (13/4 hr.) Hospice all' Acqua (5266'; poor inn; route over the S. Giacomo Pass to the Tosa Falls, see p. 296). The lofty Val Bedretto is bleak and barren. Winter lasts nearly eight months, and even in summer it sometimes freezes at night. The wooded slopes are overtopped by bare pinnacles of rock. Avalanches are common in spring and winter, and we frequently cross their track. The hamlet of (1 hr.) Bedretto (4660'; Inn, rustic) was partly destroyed by an avalanche in 1863, when 28 of the inhabitants perished. Then (20 min.) Villa (very poor inn; route over the Cavanna Pass to Realp, see p. 111). Near (20 min.) Ossasco (4367'; Albergo delle Alpi, rustic, but dear) the road crosses the Ticino. Beyond (25 min.) Fontana is the picturesque Val Ruvino to theright, with waterfalls. Then (1 hr.) Airolo (p. 101).

The following villages are Geschenen (4396') and (21/4 M.) — 10 M. Münster (4528'; Goldnes Kreuz; one-horse carr. to Brieg 18 fr. and fee). Fine view from the chapel-hill.

The \*Löffelhorn (10,138'; 5 hrs., fatiguing; guide 6 fr.) is ascended from Minster, partly over snow and granite rocks. View like that from the Eggishorn, with the addition of the Finsteraarhorn in the foreground.

The next villages, Reckingen (with the finest church in the valley, at the mouth of the Blinnenthal), Gluringen, Ritzingen, Biel, Selkingen, and Blitzingen, are almost contiguous. At (5 M.) Nieder-





wald (4052'; Zum Guten Freund), an excellent spring under a roof by the road-side. The Rhone now forces its passage to a lower region of the valley. The road leads on the right bank to (41/2 M.) —

191/2 M. Fiesch (3458'; \*Hôt. du Glacier et Poste, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4, pens. 6 fr.; \*Hôt. des Alpes, lower down, well situated), prettily situated at the influx of the brawling Fieschbach into the Rhone.

EXCURSIONS. The Fiesch Glacier is interesting on account of its beautiful ice-formations and colouring. Steep path to the (21/2 hrs.) Stockalp, whence the glacier is safely accessible. From the Stockalp to the Märjelensle (7756) 11/4 hr.; thence past the Märjelensee and by the Thälligrat (see below) to the Eggishorn Hotel 11/2 hr.

\*Ascent of the Eggishorn very interesting (5 hrs.; guide unnecessary; to the inn 3 hrs.; porter 6, horse 10 fr.). Above the Hôt. des Alpes the bridle-path ascends to the right, somewhat steeply, chiefly through wood, past (11/2 hr.) an auberge and several pyramids of earth lying a little to the left, to (40 min.) the Fiescher Alp (6210'); then over pastures (where we may take the direct path following the telegraph-posts, ½ hr. shorter, but steep) to the (50 min.) \*Hôt.-Pens. Jungfrau (7195'; R. & A. 3, lunch 2½-3, D. 4-5, pens. 8 fr.), a favourite resort of English tourists, and suitable for some stay (rooms should be secured in advance). The little English Church, 200 yds. from the inn, was opened in 1884. From the inn to the top 2 hrs. more (guide 4 fr., but not needed; horse 7 fr.). The bridle-path ascends in zigzags, then turns to the right, and after 3/4 hr. to the left. (The path to the right leads to the Thälligrat above the Märjelensee and to the Märjelenalp; see above.) After 3/4 hr. more the bridle-path ends, and we ascend by a good footpath and lastly mount steps of rock to the (1/2 hr.) summit of the \*Eggishorn (9626'), the highest peak of the ridge which separates the Great Aletsch Glacier from the Rhone Valley, with a superb view of the Bernese and the Valaisian Alps.

\*\*View (compare the annexed Panorama by Imfeld). Immediately below us lies the dark-green Märjelen-See (7710'), in which blocks of ice often float; then the huge Aletsch Glacier (13 M. long), the largest among the Alps, to the left the Mittel-Aletsch Glacier, and to the right the Fiesch Glacier. Of the countless peaks the most prominent are: to the right, the Galenstock, Oberaarhorn, Finsteraarhorn, and Gross-Wannehorn; in front, the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau; to the left, the Dreieckhorn, Great Aletschhorn, Sattelhorn, Nesthorn; to the S. the Weisshorn, Matterhorn, Mischabelhörner, Monte Rosa, Fletschhörner, Weissmies, Mte. Leone, Bortelhorn, and Helsenhorn. We also overlook a great part of the Simplon Route and of the Nicolai-Thal (p. 308).

Ascent of the Jungfrau (guides at the hotel; guides and porters from the Rhone valley are not received at the hotel), see p. 154; Finsteraarhorn, p. 169. To the Concordia Hut (9417) an interesting glacierwalk (5 hrs.; guide 10-12 fr.) — The Grosse Aletschhorn (13,773'; guide 40 fr.), the second-highest of the Bernese peaks, is ascended either from the Concordia Hut or from Belalp (p. 286); difficult, but without danger for experts. View exceedingly grand.

From the Eggishorn to Grindelwald over the Mönchjoch, Jungfraujoch, etc., see p. 158; to the Grimsel cover the Oberaarjoch, Studerjoch, etc.,

see p. 169. — From Lauterbrunnen to the Eggishorn by the Lauinenthor, Roththal-Sattel, and Ebnefluh-Joch, see p. 152.

FROM THE EGGISHORN OVER THE LÖTSCHENLÜCKE TO RIED 12-13 hrs., a grand glacier-route (guide 30 fr.). We ascend the Great Aletsch Glacier and the Great Aletschfirn to the Lötschenlücke (10,513'), a depression of the Anengrat, to the N. of the Sattethorn (12,294'), and descend the crevassed Lötschen Glacier to the Gletscherstaffel Alp and Ried in the Lötschenthal

(p. 176).

FROM THE EGGISHORN TO THE RIEDERALP AND BELALP (guide 8, horse 20 fr.; but riding not possible on the glacier), 5 hrs., a beautiful walk. The bridle-path from the hotel, past the little English church, running nearly at the same level, high above the Rhone, leads over the Bettmer-Alp, with its little lake (6532, abounding in fish), and the Goppisbergalp to the (2½ hrs.) Riederalp (6315; \*Hôt.-Pens. Riederalp, R. & L. 2½, D. 5, pens. 8 fr.). The beautiful situation and mild climate of this alp adapt it for a stay of some time. Here we ascend to the right to the (25 min.) Rieder Furka (6820; Müller's Inn, moderate, pens. 6 fr.; Restaur de Sepibus), whence we may scale the Riederhorn (7313; ½ hr.), a very fine point of view. Descent, with splendid views of the Upper Aletsch or Jägi Glacier, lying between the Sparthorn and the Fusshörner and overshadowed by the Schienhorn, to the (½ hr.) Grosse Aletschgletscher (5486), which is safely crossed here in ½ hr. (with guide) to Aletschbord; then a steep ascent, past the chalets of Unter-Aletsch, to (1½ hr.), the Hötel Belalp (p. 286). — From the Riederalt To Mörel (1½ hr.), a bridle-path, at first through pastures, then through wood, making a long sweep to the right (steep paths descending to the left to be avoided), with splendid views of the Rhone Valley, the Simplon Mts., etc. We first reach Ried (3890), a finely situated village; then, by a roughly paved path, Mörel (p. 295); to the Rieder Alp, 2¾ hrs.).

From Fiesch over the Albrun Pass to Baceno or to the Tosa Falls, 12-13 hrs. (guide from Imfeld desirable; to Baceno 12 fr.). A good bridle-path leads by Aernen and the Binnegg, with fine view of the Binnenthal and Valais, to (13/4 hr.) Ausserbinn and (11/2 hr.) Schmidhäuser or Binn (4718'; \*Hôt. Ofenhorn, finely situated), a village, with an interesting church, in the Binnen-Thal, a valley interesting to mineralogists. (Guides, Jos. Welschen and J. J. Gorsat, of Binn; Ad. and Elias Walpen of Infeld). The \*Bettlihorn (9728'; 5 hrs.; guide 8 fr.) is ascended from Binn without difficulty; admirable view (comp. p. 287). Ascent of the \*Ofenhorn (Punta d'Arbola, 10,637'), by the Albrun Pass (6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), for adepts only; the last part not easy; superb view. Experts (with guides and rope) may proceed to the E. over the Hohsandgletscher, or past the Obersee and over the Nuefelgiu Pass, to the Tosa Falls (p. 296). — We now follow the left bank of the Binna, by Giessen, to (3/4 hr.) Imfeld (5144'), where the path, now indifferent, crosses to the right bank (guide advisable). We enter (1/4 hr.) a pine-wood, pass a number of chalets, and reach (18/4 hr.) the last huts Auf dem Platt (6924'; chalybeate spring). We now ascend steeply to the (1 hr.) Albrun Pass (Colle d'Arbola, 7907'), between the Ofenhorn (see above) on the left and the Albrunhorn (9450') on the right. We descend to the (1 hr.) Beuli-Alp, past the (1 hr.) Lago di Codelago, and through the Val Devero, by Crempiolo to (1 hr.) Al Ponte (6273'; small Inn) and (21/2 hrs.) Baceno (p. 297). From Al Ponte over the Buscagno Pass to the Alp Diveglia, see p. 287. — To the Tosa Falls. Below the Beuli-Alp (see above) we ascend the valley to the left to the Alp Forno; cross the Colle di Vanin (fine retrospect of the Val Devero and the lake of Codelago) by a bad path to the Lago di Lebendun; then cross the Nuefelgiu Pass and descend the Nuefelgiu Valley (rounding the slope to the right by a solitary chalet) to Auf der Fruth (p. 296; 9-10 hrs. from Binn).

FROM FIESCH TO BACENO OVER THE GEISSPFAD PASS, 12 hrs., a fine route (guide 12 fr.). At Imfeld (see above) we diverge to the right to the Messernalp (6175') and ascend past the Geisspfadsee (7973') to the (4 hrs.) Geisspfad Pass (Bocca Rossa, 8120'); then descend, steeply at first, to Al

Ponte (see above).

FROM FIESCH TO BACENO OVER THE KRIEGALP PASS, 12-14 hrs., toil-some, and of little interest (guide 12 fr.). From Binn we ascend to the S.



PANORAMA FOR ECGISHORM.

through the Längthal to (1 hr.) Heiligkreuz (4862') and then to the left through the Kriegalp-Thal to the (81/2 hrs.) Kriegalp Pass (Passo della Cornera, 8465'), between the (1.) Güschihorn (Pizzo di Cornera, 10,120') and the (r.) Helsenhorn (10,743'; ascent from here very difficult, see below). Descent to the Buscagno Alp in the valley of that name and over the Devero Alp

to (2 hrs.) Al Ponte (p. 294).

From Fiesch to Iselle over the Ritter Pass, 12-14 hrs., trying, but very interesting (guide 12 fr). From Binn (p. 294) we ascend the Läng-Thal to the S. to the (5 hrs.) Ritter Pass (Passo del Boccareccio, 8833'), between the (r.) Hillenhorn (9680') and the (1.) Helsenhorn (10,743'; for adepts, 2l/2 hrs. from the pass; magnificent panorama). Descent to the  $(1^1/2 \text{ hr.})$  beautifully situated Alp Diveglia (5800'; Giov. Roja's inn) in the Val Cherasca, and by Trasquora to (3 hrs.) Iselle (p. 289).

Beyond Fiesch the road descends the fertile valley, passing Aernen on the hill opposite (see above), to  $(1^{1}/_{2} \text{ M.})$  Lax (3425';\*Kreuz), with a new church, whence the Eggishorn Inn may be reached in 4 hrs. It then winds down, commanding a fine view the whole way, with the Weisshorn in the background, to the bridge of Grengiols (Grängenbrücke, 2907'), by which we cross the deep bed of the Rhone. (Good path hence by Grengiols in 5 hrs. to Binn, p. 294.) We descend a rocky ravine, and again cross the river by the Kästenbaum Bridge, to (5 M.) Mörel (2523'; Hôt. Eggishorn. moderate; \*Hôt. des Alpes). — To the Riederalp, 3 hrs., see p. 294.

The valley widens a little. The river here dashes wildly over sharp slate rocks. On a bold rock below Mörel, which the road has difficulty in passing, rises the very picturesque Hochfluhkirche. We next cross the Massa, which drains the Great Aletsch Glacier. reach (4 M.) Naters, a large village amidst fruit-trees, commanded by the ruined castles of Weingarten and Supersax (Auf der Fluh), and cross the Rhone (2216'), to (1 M.) —

31 M. Brieg, see p. 285.

### 81. From Ulrichen to Domo d'Ossola. Gries Pass. Falls of the Tosa. Val Formazza.

Comp. Map, p. 288.

15-16 hrs. Two days, spending the night at the Tosa Falls. Bridle-path from Ulrichen to the Tosa Falls (51/2 hrs.); thence to Foppiano rough (3 hrs.; porter 6-8 fr.). Guide (to Frutwald 12, porter 10, horse 20 fr.) unnecessary in fine weather; otherwise advisable as far as the other side of the glacier (6 fr.). — Road from Foppiano to Domo d'Ossola 21 M.; diligence from Grodo to Domo d'Ossola daily — One-horse carriage from Foppiano to Domo 20, from Premia 15 fr. (not always to be had). Horse from the Falls to Domo d'Ossola 30 fr. (for which a carriage and harness may generally be had at Foppiano). - Domo had better be reached overnight, as the diligences in both directions start at an early hour,

At Ulrichen (p. 292) a bridge crosses the Rhone to (10 min.) Zum Loch, a group of deserted huts at the entrance to the Eginen-**Thal.** The path crosses the Eginenbach above a fine waterfall, and leads through larch-wood and a rock-strewn valley to  $(1^{1}/_{4} \text{ hr.})$ the Alp Hohsand (5720'). It then ascends a steeper part of the valley, overgrown with alders and Alpine roses, where the brook forms several falls on the left. In front of us rises the Nufenenstock (9387'). In 1/2 hr. we cross the brook by the Ladtsteg (6340'), beyond which are the dirty chalets of Im Ladt. To the right, above us, is the Gries Glacier (see below). Following the right bank of the brook, we then traverse the highest reach of the valley and ascend to (20 min.) Altstaffel (6585), the last chalet, where the path to the Nufenen Pass diverges to the left (p. 292). A steep ascent of 1 hr. more brings us to the level Gries Glacier, which we cross in 20 min., towards the S.W., passing a small glacierlake on the left and a smaller one on the right, to the Gries Pass (8023'), 31/2 hrs. from Ulrichen, the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, surrounded by barren heights, and in clear weather commanding a fine view of the Bernese Alps. (A path, little frequented, leads hence to the N.E. through the Val Corno to All' Acqua in the Val Bedretto, p. 292.)

The S. side of the pass, as is usually the case among the Alps, is steeper than the N. side. The narrow path at first keeps to the left. The Griesbach rises here, and unites at Kehrbächi (see below) with the Tosa (Toce, or Toccia), descending from the Valle Toggia. The upper part of the Formazza valley consists of three distinct reaches, each with its chalets: Bettelmatt (6348'; two chalets, generally empty) in the highest (the slope below which is called Wallisbächlen), Morast in the second, and Kehrbächi (or A Rialt) and Auf der Fruth (Sulla Frua), in the third, with a small chapel and the unpretending \*Hôt. de la Cascade (5528'; R., L., & A. 3, B. 11/2 fr.). This inn (2 hrs. from the Gries Pass) stands on the brink of a precipice over which the Tosa, 85' broad, falls in three cascades, widening as it descends. The \*\*Tosa Falls, or Cascata di Frut, 540' in height, are perhaps the grandest among the Alps, especially when the river is high. (We descend by the bridle-path to the left for 1/4 hr., to a mass of rock by the wayside, which affords the best survey. A still finer point is beyond the bridge.) Immediately above the falls a bridge crosses the Tosa.

The Basodino (10,748'; spendid view) may be ascended by good climbers without serious difficulty from the inn in 4 hrs. (the landlord acts as guide). Descent, if preferred, to the Val Bavona, p. 414.

FROM THE TOSA FALLS TO AIRŌLO, 8 hrs. (guide desirable to All' Acqua, and necessary in the reverse direction). The bridle-path diverges by the chapel above the falls to the right from the path to the Gries Pass, and after 20 min. crosses the brook descending from the Basodino. It then ascends to the right by the wall (leaving Kehrbächi below to the left), It then ascends to the right by the wall (leaving Kehrbächi below to the left), and mounts in steep zigzags to the (3/4 hr.) upper reach of the sequestered Valle Toggia; 1/2 hr., a bridge; 20 min., chalets Im Moos. (To the right rises the Bocchetta di Valmaggia, see below.) The small Fisch-See, well stocked with trout, lies on the right. By the Alp Königin, 1/2 hr. farther, we recross the brook. In the highest part of the valley we pass another small lake on the left, and reach (1/2 hr.) the S. Giacomo Pass (7572'), the boundary between Switzerland (Canton Ticino) and Italy. Below the pass on the N. side, stands the (20 min.) chapel of S. Giacomo (7369'), where the inhabitants of the neighbouring valleys assemble annually for worship on 25th July. In descending, we enjoy a beautiful view of the southern St. Gotthard Mts., the Kühbodenhorn, Pizzo Rotondo, Pesciora, Lucendro, etc., and also, for a short time, of the Finsteraarhorn and Fiescherhörner. Farther on (keeping at first to the left) we pass some chalets, and descend through a growth of Alpine roses and larch-wood into the valley, where we cross two brooks, and then the Ticino, and reach the (1/2 hr.) Hospice all Acqua (p. 292). Thence to Airolo, see p. 292.

the (11/2 hr.) Hospice all Acqua (p. 292). Thence to Airolo, see p. 292.

FROM THE TOSA FALLS TO BIGNASCO, 9 hrs., with guide, a fine route. By the Fisch-See (p. 296) we diverge to the right from the S. Giacomo path and ascend over debris and rock to the Bochetta di Val Maggia (S710'), between the (r.) Kastelhorn and the (l.) Marchhorn; then descend through the Val Fiorina (with the snowy Basodino on the right, see above) to the Alp Robici, and through the picturesque Val Bavona (road beyond S. Carlo) to Bignasco (p. 413).

Below the Tosa Falls begins the Val Formazza, or Pommat Valley, containing the villages of  $(^1/_2 \, \text{hr.})$  Fruthwald (In Camscha), (10 min.) Gurf (In Grovello),  $(^1/_4 \, \text{hr.})$  Zum Steg (Al Pont; wine and a few beds at Schmidt's), with the town-hall and archives of the valley, (10 min.) Pommat, and  $(^1/_2 \, \text{hr.})$  Andermatten (4075'), or Alla Chiesa, with the church of the valley. Below  $(^1/_4 \, \text{hr.})$  Staffelwald (S. Michēle) the path enters a grand \*Defile, in which it crosses the Tosa twice. At  $(^3/_4 \, \text{hr.})$  Unterwald (Foppiano), the last village where German is spoken, the carriage-road begins (vehicles not always to be had; see p. 295).

From the Val Formazza over the Albrun Pass to Fiesch in the Valais, see p. 294. — To the Val Maggia (p. 413), toilsome, and deficient in attraction (from Andermatten to Cevio 8 hrs., not without guide): from Staffelwald a steep ascent of 3 hrs. to the Criner Furka (7631, fine view);

descent of  $1^{1}/_{2}$  hr. to Bosco and  $(3^{1}/_{2}$  hrs.) Cevio (p. 413).

The CARRIAGE ROAD follows the right bank to (1 M.) Rivasco (Inn) and (1 M.) Al Passo. The valley of the Tosa below this point is called the \*Valle d'Antigorio, one of the most beautiful on the S. side of the Alps, and enlivened with waterfalls. The mica-slate rocks between (1½ M.) S. Rocco (\*Inn, Asti wine) and (3 M.) Premia (2621'; Agnello) contain garnets. At (1½ M.) Baceno (Agnello), at the mouth of the Val Devero, a bold bridge spans the deep gorge of the Devera. (From Baceno to Fiesch over the Albrun or the Kriegalp Pass, see p. 294.)

The Italian custom-house is at (3 M.) Crodo (1679'; \*Inn), below which is (1 M.) a rustic bath-house. Then by *Roncio* and *Oira* to (6 M.) Crevŏla on the Simplon route, and  $(3^{1}/_{2} \text{ M.})$ —

21 M. Domo d'Ossola, see p. 290.

# 82. The S. Valleys of the Valais between Sion and Turtmann.

(Val d'Hérens, Val d'Anniviers, Turtmann Valley).

Comp. Maps, pp. 224, 276, 298.

Good walkers on their way from the Lake of Geneva to Zermatt (R. 84) may avoid the Rhone Valley and reach their destination by an interesting mountain-route in 4-5 days. 1st day. By rail to Sion, and walk through the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, 16 M. — 2nd day. Over the Col de Torrent to St. Luc in the Val d'Anniviers, 8-9 hrs. — 3rd day. Ascend the Bella Tola, and cross the Pas du Bœuf or the Meiden Pass to Gruben in the Turtmann Valley, 81/2 hrs. — 4th day. Over the Augstbord Pass to St.

Niklaus in the Visp Valley, 7 hrs. (or, including the Schwarzhorn,  $8^{1/2}$  hrs.). On the same day Zermatt may be reached by carriage, or on the next day on foot ( $4^{1/2}$  hrs.).

## i. From Sion through the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, and over the Col de Torrent to the Val d'Anniviers.

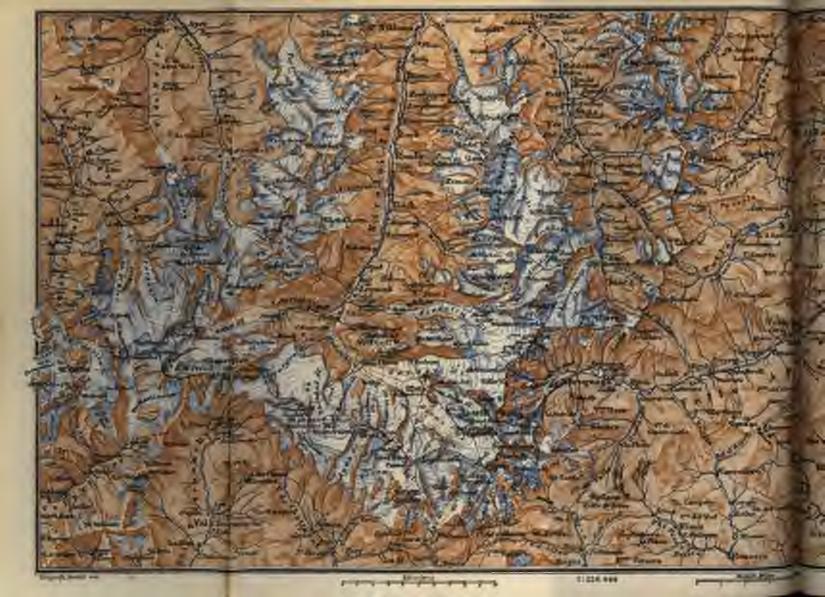
To Evolena (16 M.). a post-vehicle with 2-3 seats runs daily at 6.15 a.m. in  $5^3/_4$  hrs. (6 fr. 40 c.; surplus passengers are sent on in open one-horse carriages), returning at 1.40 in 31/4 hours. One-horse carr. from Sion to Evolena 25, or the reverse, 20 fr. — From Evolena over the Col de Torrent to Vissoye a bridle-path in 8-9 hrs. (guide 12 fr., unnecessary). Horse to Vissoye 24, to St. Luc 26 fr.

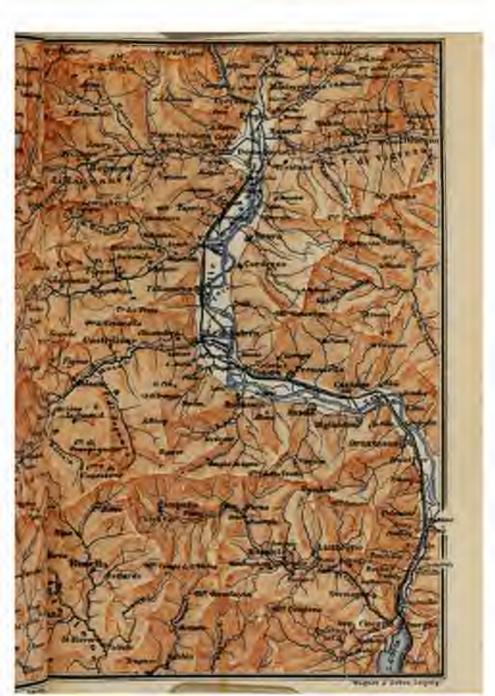
Sion, p. 283. The road to Evolena leads from the Rhone bridge (1624') straight to the (1/2 M.) foot of the mountain, which it ascends in long windings. (Short-cut by the old bridle-path.) Bramois lies to the left below, and St. Léonard (p. 284) at the mouth of the gorges descending from the Rawyl. By the isolated church of (4 M.) Vex (3140'; rustic Inn) we obtain a view of the head of the valley, first of the Dents de Veisivi and the Pic d'Arzinol, and then of the great Ferpècle Glacier, commanded by the round summit of the Tête Blanche, to the left of which are the Dent Blanche and the Dent d'Hêrens. The cultivation of maize, vines, chestnuts, and walnuts extends as far as Vex.

A bridle-path ascends from Vex to the right, by Presse and Les Ayettes to (1 hr.) Mayens de Sion (4267; Pens. des Mayens, 6 fr.), a summer resort of the Sionese, in a beautiful and healthy situation, commanding a magnificent view of the entire chain of the Bernese Alps. Hence to Herémence, 3/4 hr.

The road, nearly level, skirts the W. slope, high above the Borgne. The valley divides,  $2^{1}/2$  M. farther up. The W. branch is the Val d'Hérémence (see below), and the E. the Val d'Hérens (Eringer That). The road passes the large village of Hérémence on the hill to the right, and near Sauterot (3050') crosses the Direnze, which descends from the Val d'Hérémence. It then penetrates the remains of the terminal moraine of that valley by means of two tunnels. Near the second tunnel in particular, where the road reenters the Val d'Hérens, are a number of \*Pyramids of earth, each covered with a stone, which belong to the old moraine and are not unlike 'glacier-tables'.

Val d'Herémence (or Val d'Orsera; the upper part Val des Dir). A cart-track leads from Vex (see above) to (1 hr.) Hérémence (4055'; bed at the curé's); thence a bridle-path by the hamlets of Ayer, Prolin, Cerise, and Mars to the (3 hrs.) Mayens de Prozlong (526'), at the W. base of the Pic d'Arzinol (see below; over the Col de la Meina to Evolena, 4 hrs.). Farther on, we pass the Méribé Alp (1) and ascend a ravine to the upper part of the valley, called La Barma, with the Alp of that name on the right (8094'; thence over the Col du Crét to Fionney, see p. 281). Passing the chalets of Lautaret, we next reach (3 hrs.) the Seilon Alp (7454'), opposite which, on the left bank of the Dixenze, is the Liappey Alp (7630'; good quarters). From Liappey over the Col de Riedmatten or the Pas de Chèvres to Arolla (Evolena), see p. 300; Cols de Vaseray, de Seilon, du Mont Rouge, and de Breney to the Val de Bagnes, see p. 282. The Pigno d'Arolla (12,470') is best ascended from this point over the Glacter de Durand and the Col de Breney (comp. p. 300).





We next reach (2 M.) Useigne (wine at the post-station), prettily situated. High above, on the opposite bank, is the church of St. Martin. Beyond (2 M.) the hamlet of Luette (3347') the road crosses the Borgne by a bold bridge. (Near the Chalets de Praz-Jean, higher up, is the old bridge of the bridle-path.) We ascend on the right bank below the small chapel of La Garde, to (5 M.)—

18 M. Evolēna (4520'; \*Hôt. de la Dent Blanche, R., L., & A. 3, D. 3'/2-4 fr.), the capital of the valley, lying picturesquely in a broad green dale flanked with pine-clad rocks. On the E. rises the Sasseneire, on the W. the Mont de l'Etoile and Pic d'Arzinol. Looking up the valley we see the Dents de Veisivi. On the left, high above, are the snow-fields of the Ferpècle Glacier and the huge Dent Blanche.

Excursions. (Guides: Jean and Pierre Maitre, Pierre and Jean Beytrison, Joseph Quinodoz, M. Métrailler, M. Gaspoz, J. Vuigner, M. Pralong, M. Chevrier, and Ant. Bovier.) \*Arolla and \*Ferpècle, see below.— On the E. side of the valley: Villa, La Sage, and Forclaz (p. 301), all with fine views (3/4-11/4 hr.).— \*Sasseneire (10,692'; guide 6 fr.), by the Col de Torrent, 5 hrs., see p. 302. The view from the Couronne de Bréonna (10,380'; guide 7 fr.), farther S., is similar.— Becs de Bosson (10,368'; guide 7 fr.), 6 hrs., see p. 302.

W. side: The Alpe de Niva (6624'), 2 hrs., affords an admirable survey of Ferpècle and Arolla.— The 'Pic d'Arzinol (9843'; guide 7 fr.), ascended by the Col de la Meina (bridle-path thus far) in 41/2 hrs., is very interesting and not difficult. Below Evolena we cross the Borgne and ascend to the

(10,568'; guide 7 fr.), 6 hrs., see p. 302.

W. side: The Alpe de Niva (6624'), 2 hrs., affords an admirable survey of Ferpècle and Arolla. — The 'Pic d'Arzinol (9843'; guide 7 fr.), ascended by the Col de la Meina (bridle-path thus far) in 4½ hrs., is very interesting and not difficult. Below Evolena we cross the Borgne and ascend to the left (avoiding the path to the right to Lanna, ½ hr.), through wood, and past the 'Glacière Naturelle', a cleft in the rock filled with ice. We cross (1½ hr.) the Merdesson, the discharge of the Glacier de Vouasson, ascend pastures to the (2 hrs.) Col de la Meina or Col de Méribé (8576'; thence to Prazlong in the Val d'Hérémence, 5 hrs. from Evolena, see p. 298), and mount a rocky arête to the right to the top (1 hr.). Magnificent panorama, especially towards the S. (Mont Blanc, Aiguille Verte, Grand-Combin, Mont Velan, Matterhorn, Weisshorn), and of the Bernese Alps to the N. Descent 2½ hrs. — Mont de l'Etoite (11,063'; guide 6 fr.), by the Alps Niva and Creta in 6 hrs., repaying, but for adepts only; so also the Pointe de Vouasson (11,472'), 6-7 hrs., whence we may descend the Glacier des Aiguilles Rouges to the Alp Lucel (see below), and Arolla.

The Val d'Hérens divides at **Haudères** (4747'), 1 hr. S. of Evolena. To the W. is the *Combe d'Arolla*; the E. branch, terminated by the *Glacier de Ferpècle*, retains the name of the main valley.

(a.) \*Combe d'Arolla. The bridle-path (to Arolla 3½ hrs.; mule 8, there and back 10 fr.) crosses the Ferpècle at Haudères, turns to the right, and crosses the Borgne to Pralovin. It then ascends the W. slope of the valley, overlooking the wild ravine, and through wood to the (1 hr.) Chapel of St. Barthélemi (5960'), by a huge rock. We next ascend gradually, past the (10 min.) chalets of Gouille ('Blue Lake', see p. 300), Satarma (high above which, in a side-valley to the right, is the fine Cascade des Ignes), Prax Mousse, and La Montaz, to the (1½ hr.) Mayens d'Arolla (6572'; \*Hôt. du Mont Collon, pens. 6 fr.), amid Swiss stonepines ('Arolla' or 'Alpine cedar'), splendidly situated opposite the grand pyramid of Mont Collon (11,956'), at the base of which the Glacier d'Arolla (r.) and the Glacier de Vuibez (l.) unite. To the

right rise the rocks of the Serra de Vuibez (10,150') and the snowclad Pigno d'Arolla (12,470'), and close to the inn is the old moraine of the Glacier de Zigiorenove.

EXCURSIONS (guides, see above). To the "Lac Bleu de Lucel, a pleasant walk, 1½ hr. (or from Evolena 3 hrs.; without guide). At Gouille (p. 299) a path ascends to the W. to the chalets of Lucel (6820'), a little beyond which is the clear pale-blue lake, fed by a brook falling from the rocks. Beautiful view of Mt. Collon; to the W. tower the abrupt Aiguilles Rouges; to the left is the Cascade des Ignes, descending from the

Glacier des Ignes.

The Mont Collon (11,956'; guide 40 fr.), best ascended from the W. side (Col de Chermontane), is only fit for adepts with steady heads; so also the Eveque (12,264'; guide 50 fr.), rising to the S. of Mt. Collon. — The "Pigno d'Arolla (12,470'; guide 25 fr.) is ascended by the Glacier de Pièce, or (longer, but easier) by the Col de Riedmatten, the Glacier de Durand, and the Col de Breney in 6-7 hrs.; very grand and not difficult. — The Petite Dent (10,465; guide 8 fr.), one of the Dents de Veisivi, is ascended without difficulty by the Alp Zarmine. The Grande Dent (11,240; 10 fr.) is more difficult. Between the Petite and Grande Dent the Col de Zarmine (10,046'), not easy, leads from Arolla to Ferpècle. — The Aiguille de la Za (12,050'; 30 fr.), the Dent Perroc (11,992'; guide 35 fr.), and the Dent des Bouquetins (12,625') involve difficult climbing.

Passes. To Valpellina over the Colde Collon, a grand route and not difficult (7-8 hrs. from Arolla to Prarayé, two guides, 30 fr. each). We ascend the Glacier d'Arolla, skirting the E. base of the almost perpendicular rocks of Mt. Collon, remarkable for their echoes, to the snow-basin of Za-de-Zan and the (4 hrs.) summit of the Col de Collon (10,270'), to the S.E. of the Evêque (see above). View grand, but not extensive. Descent over the Glacier de Collon to the profound Combe d'Oren and (3 hrs.) Prarayé (6598'; tolerable quarters at the chalets, but often closed), and in 3 hrs. more (bridle-path) to Bionaz (5248'), and thenca viâ (1 hr.) Oyace (4490') to (11/2 hr.) Valpelline (p. 282). (Passes from the Val Pellina to the Val St. Barthelemy, see p. 268.) Those who cross in the reverse direction should take provisions from Aosta; good guides not easily found there, but a peasant who knows the pass may be found at Bionaz (Bapt. Baraillon, among others). From Prarayé to the Col 31/2-4, descent to Arolla 21/2-3 hrs. — From the basin of Za-de-Zan (see above) we may ascend to the left to the Col de Za-de-Zan (about 10,830'), between Mont Brulé (11,880') and the Col du Mont Brulé (see below); descent, steep and difficult, to the Glacier de Za-de-Zan (p. 267) and Prarayé.

TO THE VAL D'HEREMENCE from Arolla there are two passes close together, the Col de Riedmatten (9567'; 4 hrs. to Liappey), and to the S. of it the Pas de Chèvres (9354'; rather more difficult). From the latter we descend steep rocks and over the Glacier de Durand or Seilon (beware of numerous concealed crevasses) to the (41/2 hrs.) chalets of Seilon (7454'), opposite Liappey (p. 298). (The Riedmatten route descends the rocks and grass-slopes on the right side of the glacier.) Then down the Val des Dix to (41/2 hrs.) Hérémence, see p. 298. — Or, from the Durand or Seilon Glacier (see above) we may ascend to the Col de Seilon (10,663'; 41/2.5 hrs. from Arolla; p. 282) and thence either descend the Glacier de Giétroz to (21/2 hrs.) Mauvoisin (p. 281), or cross the Col du Mont Rouge (10,960) and descend the Glacier de Lyrerose to (31/2 hrs.) Chermontane (p. 251; guide

To the Val de Bagnes over the Col de Chermontane, 11 hrs., a long and fatiguing glacier-route (guide 25 fr.). We ascend over the moraine, the lower end of the Glacier de Zigiorenove, and the Glacier de Pièce or Torgnon to a snowy saddle (10,236') on the W. side of the Serra de Vuibez, and thence by the Glacier de Vuibez to the Col de Chermontane (10,118'), between the Petit Mt. Collon (11,630') and the Pigno d'Arolla (see above). Striking view of the Mont Collon, the Dents with the Aiguille de Za, the Dent Blanche, and to the N. the Bernese Alps. Descent across the vast snow-fields of the Glacier d'Otemma to Chermontane (p. 282). - Longer, but far more striking, is the route to Chermontane over the Col de l'Evêque (11,483'; 13 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). Route over the Glacier d'Arolla to the Col de Collon, p. 300; here we ascend to the right to the Col de l'Evêque, lying S.W. of the Evêque (p. 300), and then descend a snow-arête between the (1.) Sengla (12,153') and the (r.) Petit Mont Collon (11,632') to

the Glacier d'Otemma, and as above to Chermontane.

To Zermatt over the Col de Bertol, 11-12 hrs., fatiguing but repaying (guide 30 fr.). We traverse the Glacier d'Arolla to the Plan de Bertol, and ascend rocks and the steep Glacier de Bertol to the Col de Bertol (about 10,800'), between two of the Dents de Bertol (11,506' and 11,143'). We then cross the vast snow-fields of the Glaciers du Mont Miné and de Ferpècle, past the Tête Blanche (which takes 1'/4 hr. more to ascend; see below), to the Col d'Hérens and the Stockje Hut (p. 302); thence to Zermatt, see below. — Over the Col du Mont Brulé and the Col de Collon route to the basin of Za-de-Zan, ascend steeply to the left to the Col du Mont Brulé (10,397'), cross the crevassed upper Za-de-Zan Glacier (passing on the left the Dents and Col des Bouquetins, p. 302), and mount laboriously to the Col de Valpelline (11,686'), on the S. side of the Tête Blanche (12,303'; ascended from the col in 3/4 hr.; splendid view; see below). Then down the Stock Glacier to the Stockje (see below).

(b.) \*Ferpècle. (Bridle-path, 2½ hrs. from Evolena to the inn; mule 8, there and back 10 fr.) At (1 hr.) Haudères, by the third house before the bridge (see above), we diverge to the left, ascend gradually, and then more rapidly over a rocky height, passing six chalets. Beyond the next ridge of rock we ascend to the left to (¾ hr.) Sepey (5580'), where the path from Forclaz (see p. 299; ½ hr. longer, but finer) joins ours on the left. The imposing head of the valley (Glacier de Ferpècle and Dent Blanche) is now revealed, the view being finest from the chalets of Prazfleuri, the second group beyond Sepey. Then through wood to (¾ hr.) the chalets of Salay or Ferpècle (5910'; Hôt. du Col d'Hérens), splendidly situated facing the Ferpècle Glacier, the discharge from which forms a fine waterfall.

Just beyond the hotel a narrow path ascends to the left through larch-wood and over débris and pastures to the (1½ hr.) Alp Bricolla (7960), a strikingly grand point of view. At our feet lies the huge Ferpècle Glacier, to the left is the snow-clad Wandfluh, and farther off rise the huge Dent Blanche and the Grand-Cornier. To the right, separated from the Ferpècle Glacier by the Mont Miné, is the Glacier du Mont Miné, with the Dents

de Bertol, Aiguille de la Za, and Dents de Veisivi.

Passes. To Zinal over the Col du Grand-Cornier, 10-11 hrs., a superb route, not very difficult (guide 30 fr.). Beyond (11/2 hr.) Bricolla (see above) we turn to the E. to the Glacier de la Dent Blanche, and ascend it rapidly to the (31/2 hrs.) Col du Grand-Cornier or de la Dent Blanche (11,627'), between the Dent Blanche and the Grand-Cornier. We descend an arête to the right and snow-slopes, passing the Roc Noir, to the (21/2 hrs.) Mountet Club Hut (p. 304), and over the Durand (Zinal) Glacier to (3 hrs.) Zinal (p. 304). — Over the Col de la Pointe de Bricolla, 10 hrs. to Zinal (guide 35 fr.), rather fatiguing. From Bricolla (see above) we ascend to the N.E. across the Glacier de Bricolla and over steep rocks, partly covered with ice, to the (31/2 hrs.) Col (about 10,160'; splendid view), immediately to the E. of the Pointe de Bricolla (see below). We descend across the Glacier de Moiry, and by the Col de l'Allée to (5 hrs.) Zinal. With this excursion may be easily combined the ascents of the Pte. de Bricolla (12,014'), the Bouquetin (11,430'), and the Pigne de l'Allée (11,168'). — Over the Col de Couronne (Col du Zaté or Col de Bréonna) and the Col de l'Allée, see p. 304.

To Zermatt over the Col d'Hérens, 10-11 hrs., a very fine route,

but fatiguing (guide 30 fr.). From Bricolla in 3/4 hr. to the Ferpècle Glacier, which we ascend, at first steeply, to the (3 hrs.) Col d'Hérens (11,417'), between the Wandfuh and the Tete Blanche (12,303'; easily ascended, from the pass in 3/4 hr.; very grand; we may descend to the Col de Valpelline, and pass in '74 in'; very grand, we may descend to the route; regain the Zermatt route at the Stockje; this adds 11/4-11/2 hr. to the route; see above, Col de Valpelline). To the E. towers the overwhelming Matterhorn. From the pass we descend steep rocks and the crevassed Stock Glacier to the (1 hr.) Club Hut (9052') on the Stockje, a rocky island at the head of the Zmutt Glacier, between the Stock Glacier (1.) and the Tiefenmatten Glacier (r.). We descend the latter, skirting the rocks of the Stockje, to the stone-covered and tiresome Zmutt Glacier, and at length regain a firm footing at the (3 hrs.) Staffel-Alp (v. 315). Thence to Zermatt 11/2 hr.

TO PRARAYE OVER THE COL DES BOUQUETINS (10-11 hrs. from Fer-pècle to Prarayen), also fatiguing. We either follow the Col d'Hérens route (see above), or ascend the left moraine, past Mont Miné, to the upper Ferpecle Glacier, and mount to the right to the Col des Bouquetins (11,214'), to the E. of the Dent des Bouquetins (12,625'). Descent over the Glacier de Za-de-Zan to Prarayé (p. 300).

ASCENTS. Dent Blanche (14,318'), very difficult (13-14 hrs. from Ferpècle; guide 70 fr.). Ascent usually made from the Stockje (p. 315). — Grand-Cornier (13,022'), from Ferpècle 7-8 hrs., toilsome, but without danger (guide 30 fr.).

FROM EVOLENA TO VISSOYE OVER THE COL DE TORRENT, bridlepath, 8-9 hrs. (guide 15 fr., convenient; horse 24 fr.). Halfway between Evolena and Haudères we ascend to the left to La Sage and Villa (to which a short-cut ascends 20 min. S. of Evolena, to the left, through a steep gorge). We ascend the Alp Cotter in long zigzags, and then across slate-débris, to the (4 hrs.) \*Col de Torrent (9593'), on the S. side of the Sasseneire (see below), and obtain a striking view of the Val d'Hérens and the mountains encircling its upper end (from r. to I.: Pointe de Vouasson, Aiguilles Rouges, Mt. Pleureur, Mt. Blanc de Seilon, Serpentine, Pigno d'Arolla, Petites and Grandes Dents, Dents de Bertol, Mont Miné, Tete Blanche, etc.).

The "Sasseneire (10,692'), 1 hr. from the col (with guide); its stony slopes steep and fatiguing. Superb panorama of the Bernese Alps to the N.; the Jura appears like a blue line beyond the Col de Cheville (p. 230). To the S. the attention is chiefly arrested by the Dent Blanche (see above).

To the N. of the Sasseneire a bridle-path crosses the Pas de Lona (8924') to the Val d'Anniviers, also a very fine route; from the Chalets de Praz Jean to Grimence 8 hrs. (guide 12 fr.). The Becs de Bosson (10,368'; superb view) may be ascended from the pass in 2 hrs.

The path descends in long windings, passing the N. side of the little Lac de Zozanne (8870'), in full view of the lofty range between the Anniviers and Zermatt valleys (Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, Brunnegghorn, Diablons), to the Torrent-Alp (7940') and the (11/2 hr.) Alp Zatelet-Praz (7083'), in the Val de Moiry or de Torrent, watered by the Navigenze, the W. branch of the Val d'Anniviers. The valley is grandly terminated by the Glacier de Moiry, overshadowed by the (r.) Couronne de Bréonna, Za de l'Ano, Pointe de Bricolla, Grand-Cornier, Dent Blanche, (1.) Pigne de l'Allée, and the black slaty cone of the Garde de Bordon.

ZINAL (p. 304) may be reached from this point in 31/2 hrs. by remounting the E. slope of the valley and crossing the Col de Borebois (8970'). From the \*Corne de Sorebois (8210'). 20 min. to the N. of the pass, we obtain a splendid view of the Weisshorn, Rothhorn, Gabelhorn, Grand-Cornier. Dent Blanche, etc. Descent by an easy path, or (shorter, with guide) direct through wood to Zinal. — To Zinal over the Col de l'Allée and to Evolena over the Col de Couronne or the Col de Bréonna, see p. 302.

Beyond the Alp we traverse a level and monotonous valley and descend a rocky defile to  $(1^{1}/_{2} \text{ hr.})$  Grimence, or Gremenz (5016'), a large village. Before us are St. Luc and the Bella Tola. Then from Grimence by St. Jean to (1 hr.) a bridge over the Navigenze (3898'), and to  $(\frac{1}{4} \text{ hr.})$  Vissoye (see below).

### ii. From Sierre through the Val d'Anniviers (Einfischthal) to Zinal.

To Vissoye (11 M.) a tolerable road; horse 10, one-horse carr. 15 fr. Sierre, p. 284. We follow the old post-road to the E. to the (1\(^1/\_4\)M.) Rhone Bridge (1774'), \(^1/\_2\)M. beyond which the road to the Val Anniviers diverges to the right and ascends rapidly through wood. Below, to the right, lies Chippis, at the influx of the Navigenze into the Rhone. After an ascent of 2\(^1/\_2\)M. we enter the Val ('Anniviers (Ger. Einfischthal), and next reach (1\(^1/\_4\)M.) Niouc (3050'). Here begins the first of several wild rocky ravines on the steep slopes of which the road ('Les Pontis') ascends, passing through four galleries.

A direct route to Niouc for walkers diverges to the right beyond the church of Sierre, passes under the railway embankment, and crosses a hill to the new Rhone bridge and (20 min.) *Chippis*. Beyond the first house we turn to the left and cross the *Navigenze*; then, leaving the church to the left, a narrow path following the telegraph-wires, frequently crossing the road, and at length uniting with it, leads us to (11/4 hr.) Niouc.

to the left, a narrow path following the telegraph-wires, frequently crossing the road, and at length uniting with it, leads us to (1½ hr.) Niouc.

A footpath, diverging to the left beyond the first gorge (see above) leads from Niouc by Sussillon (4546') in 3 hrs. to the lofty village of Chandolin (6340'), whence a good path through pine-forest, with beautiful views of the Val d'Anniviers, the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese Alps, descends to St. Luc in 1½ hr. — The Illhorn (8935'), which overlooks the Illgraben (p. 285), the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, is ascended without difficulty from Chandolin in 2½ hrs.

Beyond Niouc the beautiful snow-mountains enclosing the valley, the Rothhorn, Trifthorn, Besso, Dent Blanche, etc., are gradually revealed. We next reach  $(3^1/2 \text{ M.})$  the village of Fang. (Travellers bound for St. Luc must, about  $^1/2 \text{ M.}$  below Fang, take a narrower path to the left, ascending gradually to St. Luc in  $1^1/2 \text{ hr.}$ ; see p. 305.) The road follows the valley, passing several small ravines. On the opposite slope lies Painsec. Then  $(2^1/2 \text{ M.})$ —

11 M. Vissoye (4002'; \*Hôt.-Pens. d'Anniviers, R. & A. 2½, D. 3fr.), the capital of the valley, on a hill on the right bank of the Navigenze, with a handsome church.

St. Luc (steep ascent of 1 hr. from Vissoye), Bella Tola (41/2 hrs.),

etc., see p. 305.

Beyond Vissoye ( $^{1}/_{4}$  M.) the road leads towards a saw-mill (not to the left), and (1 M.) towards the lower cross (not to the right). Then ( $^{3}/_{4}$  M.) Mission at the mouth of the Val de Moiry (see above), and ( $^{3}/_{4}$  M.) Ayer ( $^{4}777'$ ), with deserted nickel-mines. (To St. Luc,

see p. 305.) The road ascends a little, (1/2 M.) crosses a torrent, and passes a stony wilderness, the scene of a landslip. It then (1/2 M.) crosses the Navigenze, passes a chapel on the left bank, (13/4 M.) recrosses to the right bank, and (2 M.) reaches —

181/2 M. Zinal (5505'; \*Hôt.-Pens. Durand. The valley ends towards the S., 1 hr. from Zinal, in the Glacier Durand or Zinal.

Excursions (guide, Elie Péter). The "Alpe de l'Allée (7178'), to the W., above the lower end of the glacier, 2 hrs. from Zinal, commands a noble survey of the head of the valley, of the mountains from the Dent Blanche to the Weisshorn, and of the glaciers of Durand and Moming, separated by the beautiful doublepeaked pyramid of the Besso (12,057'). The path may be found without a guide. Beyond the hotel (10 min.) we cross to the left bank, and make for the corner of a wood; 1/2 hr., fragments of rock, where we assend gradually 20 min. rock, where we ascend gradually; 20 min., a ravine with a waterfall in the background; 3 min., a stone chalet on the first mountain terrace. Then rather a steep ascent;  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., to the left; 10 min., chalet. Descent in

The \*Alpe d'Arpitetta (7420'), opposite the last-mentioned, to the N.E., affords another grand view, particularly of the Weisshorn, the Moming Glacier, and the Rothhorn. By crossing the terminal moraine of the Durand glacier (with guide), the two above points of view may be combined. — Good walkers, however, should not fail to extend the excursion up the Durand Glacier to the \*Club Hut on the Mountet (9380'), at the S. base of the Besso (41/2 hrs. from Zinal), overlooking the grand amphitheatre of the glacier, encircled by the Rothhorn, Trifthorn, Gabelhorn, Dent Blanche, Grand-Cornier, and Bouquetin. The view is still grander from the Roc Noir (10,262'), rising from the ice opposite the Mountet, reached in 1 hr. from the club-hut (guide from Zinal 10 fr.).

ASCENTS. The Corne de Sorebois (9207'; 3 hrs.; with guido easy and attractive, see p. 302. — The Pointe d'Arpitetta (10,302), from the Alp Arpitetta 3 hrs. (easy and repaying). — Besso (12,057), rather steep and toilsome, 12 fr.), by the Alp Tracuit 6 hrs., both laborious. — The Grand-Cornier (13,022; 30 fr.), is best ascended from the plateau of neve below the Col du Grand-Cornier (p. 301), the last part difficult. — Zinal-Rothhorn or Moming (13,855'; 80 fr.), a difficult and hazardous scramble (from the Mountet 6-7 hrs.). — Ober-Gabelhorn (13,365'; 60 fr.), also very difficult.

Comp. p. 316.

Passes. To Evolena over the Col de Sorebois and Col de Torrent, see p. 302; by the Col du Grand-Cornier, see p. 301; by the Pas de Lona, see p. 302. — Over the Col de l'Allee and the Col de Couronne, 10-11 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), trying, and for adepts only. From the Alp de l'Allée we ascend steep grassy and rocky slopes to the Col de l'Allée (10,483'). Descent to the Glacier de Moiry, and another steep ascent to the Col de Couronne (9895'), between the Couronne de Bréonna and the Za de l'Ano. Then a steep descent to Ferpècle (p. 301). - Instead of the Col de Couronne we may cross the Col de Bréonna (9574'), lying to the N., between the Couronne de Bréonna and the Serra Neire, or the Col du Zaté (9433'), between the Serra Neire and the Pointe de Zuté (both toilsome).

To GRUBEN in the Turtmann Valley over the Pas de la Forcletta or the

Col de Tracuit (des Diablons), see p. 306.

To ZERMATT OVER THE TRIFTJOCH, 11-12 hrs., trying and difficult; for steady experts only (guide 30 fr.). From the (41/2 hrs.) Mountet Hut (see above) we traverse the Durand Glacier towards the E. to the (13/4 hr.) foot of the precipitous rocks of the Trifthorn (12,260'), and clamber up at first by a ladder, with the aid of a rope, and then along narrow ledges of rock and through perpendicular couloirs. The (11/2 hr.) Triftjoch

(11,614'), between the Trifthorn and the Ober-Gabelhorn (13,365'), affords a striking view of Monte Rosa and the Mischabel. Then down the Trift

Glacier and its huge moraine to (4 hrs.) Zermatt (p. 311).

To Zermatt over the Col Durand, 13-14 hrs. (guide 30 fr.). From the club-hut we ascend towards the S., passing the Roc Noir (see above), at first gradually, but soon rapidly, and in some years with difficulty, to the (4 hrs.) Col Durand (11,398'), between the Mont Durand (Arbenhorn, 12,284') and the Pointe de Zinal (12,487'), where we obtain a most strictly live of the Matterhorn towaring opposite. December that direct court the view of the Matterhorn towering opposite. Descent (not direct over the Hohwang Glacier to the Zmutt Glacier, as the lower part of the former is

To Zermatt over the Moning Pass (12,445'), between the Rothhorn and Schallhorn (14 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), and to Randa over the Schallhorn (18 fr.), very

difficult and toilsome.

FROM ZINAL TO St. Luc (3 hrs.). We return to (5 M.) Ayer (p. 303) by the road, ascend to the right, and skirt the hill-side, traversing pastures and wood (guide desirable, 5 fr.; or enquiry may be made at Ayer).

#### iii. St. Luc; Bella Tola; over the Pas du Bœuf (or the Meiden Pass) into the Turtmann Valley, and over the Augstbord Pass to the Valley of the Visp.

Road from Sierre to Vissoye (11 M.); ascent thence to St. Luc, 1 hr. (from Sierre direct to St. Luc 5 hrs., horse 10 fr.; comp. p. 303). Luggage under 10lbs. may be sent by post. Ascent of the Bella Tola from St. Luc 3½ hrs.; from the Bella Tola to Gruben over the Pas du Bœuf in 4½, or the Meiden Pass in 3½ the hrs. (guide 10, horse 16 fr.). From Gruben over the Augstbord Pass to St. Niklaus 7 (or including the Schwarzhorn 81/2) hrs. (guide 12, horse 30 fr.).

St. Luc (5496'; \*Hôt.-Pens. de la Bella Tola, new, above the village, with a large dépendance in the village, pens. 6 fr.), lying on a steep and lofty slope, amid pastures and fields, commands a superb view of the profound Val d'Anniviers, the snow-mountains at the head of the valley (Rothhorn, Trifthorn, Besso, Ober-Gabelhorn, Mont Durand, Matterhorn, Pointe de Zinal, Dent Blanche, and Grand-Cornier), and of the Rhone Valley, the Diablerets, Oldenhorn, and Wildhorn to the N. Having been almost entirely burned down several times. St. Luc now consists chiefly of substantial new houses. Above the village, to the N. (400'; 1/4 hr.) is the 'Druids' Stone', locally called 'Pierre des Servagios' (stone of the savages), a rock projecting from the turf, the E. side of which is said to have once served as an altar.

About 11/2 hr. above St. Luc (? hrs. by the direct bridle-path from About 11'2 hr. above St. Luc (2 hrs. by the direct bride-path from Vissoye, 4 hrs. from Zinal) is the Hôtel Weisshorn (about 7544), in an open and picture-sque situation on the Tête du Mouton or Tête à Féa, a spur of the Rochers de Nava, with splendid view and rich flora. The Genevese Jardin Alpin has an experimental station close to the hotel. Excursions may be made hence to the top of the Pointe de Nava (9118'), to the Lac de Tounot (abundant Edelweiss), to the Pas de Forcletta, to the top of the Palla Tela (most convenient worts), and other points. of the Bella Tola (most convenient route), and other points.

The \*Bella Tola (9758'; 31/2 hrs.; guide 6 fr., unnecessary; horse 8 fr.), an admirable and favourite point of view, is the N.W. peak of a group of mountains enclosing the large crater-like basin of the Bella Tola Glacier on the S. side. From the upper (E.) end of St. Luc we follow the path to the left (N.), cross (40 min.) the brook descending from the Bella Tola, and ascend the pastures to the N.E. towards the 'Chalet Blanc', a white hut visible from St. Luc, which (35 min.) we leave on the right. We now bear to the left; on the next mountain-terrace where the view of the Bella Tola is disclosed, we incline to the right, reach (1½/4hr.) the base of the peak, and lastly ascend in steep zigzags, passing a refuge-hut, and overlooking the Bella Tola Glacier (see above), to the summit. The N.W. peak, that usually ascended, is marked by a metal vane, but a path ascends the S. peak (10,138') also. The view embraces the whole of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, and the eye ranges over a circle of 200 M.; opposite, to the N., the whole gorge of the Dala is visible, up to the Gemmi. The mountains to the S., from Monte Leone (p. 288) to Mont Blanc, are particularly grand.

In order to reach the Turtmann-Thal we descend from the Bella Tola to the S., and ascend to the left to the (1hr.) Pas du Bœuf (9154'). In descending into the Borterthal we keep to the left, and in some seasons cross a patch of snow. At  $(1^{1}/_{2} \text{ hr.})$  the chalets of Pletschen the track divides: to the left to  $(2^{1}/_{2} \text{ hrs.})$  Turtmann (p. 285), to the right to (2 hrs.) Gruben (see below).

The direct route from St. Luc to Gruben crosses the Meiden Pass (9154'; 5 hrs.; guide hardly needed). After 1 2 hr. we diverge to the right from the Bella Tola route (see above) to the (1 hr.) Alp Tounot (to which we may ride). The path ascends pastures and then over rocky débris to (1½ hr.) the pass, to the N. of the Tounot (9920'), with a fine view of the Weisshorn, Brunnegghorn, Barrhörner, and the range between the Turtmann and Visp valleys. (There are two Meiden Passes: one close to the Tounot; ours, ½ M. to the N., may be reached from the Bella Tola in 1½ hr., avoiding the Pas du Bœuf.) We descend past several small lakes (with the Meidenhorn, 9780', on the right) to the Upper and the Lower Alp Meiden (7613'; fine view of the great Turtmann Glacier, see below). Lastly a zigzag descent through larches and stone-pines, to the Alpine hamlet of (2 hrs.) Gruben, Zmeiden, or Meiden (6060'; \*Hôt. Weisshorn), in the Turtmann Valley.

FROM TURTMANN (p. 285) TO GRUBEN (4 hrs.). The bridle-path ascends the steep right bank of the Turtmannbach, through woods and pastures, with fine views of the Rhone Valley. At (3/4 hr.) Tummönen (3200) it crosses to the left bank, and then leads for 2 hrs. through the Taubwald or Duberwald, a pine-forest now much thinned. In the middle is a little white chapel with numerous votive tablets. The Vollensteg carries the path back to the right bank. At Niggelingen, our path is joined by that from the Pas du Bœuf on the right (see above). Then Staftel and (11.4 hr.) Gruben.

The Turtmann Valley ends to the S. in the magnificent TURTMANN or BARR GLACIER, imbedded between the Diablons (11,850'), Weisshorn (14,803'), Brunnegghorn (12.628'), and Barrhorn (11,920'). At its base lie the chalets of Sennthum (11/2 hr. from Gruben). A difficult, but interesting route crosses this glacier and the Col des Diablons, or de Tracut (10,673'), between the Diablons and the Weisshorn, to Zinal (9-10 hrs. from Gruben; guide 16 fr.).

FROM GRUBEN TO ZINAL OVER THE PAS DE LA FORCLETTA, S hrs., not difficult, and fairly interesting (guide 12 fr.). By the Lower Blummattalp,

1/2 hr. above Gruben, we ascend to the right through wood to the (1 hr.) Upper Blummatt (7680'), with a fine view of the Turtmann Glacier, Weisshorn, etc. Then past the chalets of the Kaltberg, and through a dreary valley to the (21/2 hrs.) Pas de la Forcletta (9810'), between the (r.) Roc de Budri and the (1.) Crête d'Omberenza. Fine view of the Valaisian and Bernese Alps. Descent to the chalets of Remoinze (8503'), and over pastures; lastly through wood, either to the right to (3 hrs.) Ayer, or to the left to (4 hrs.) Zinal (p. 304).

From Gruben to St. Niklaus or Stalden in the Vispthal a bridle-path (7 hrs.; with the Schwarzhorn  $8^1/2$  hrs.; guide desirable). It ascends the steep E. slope of the valley and the *Gruben-Alp* to the (3 hrs.) Augstbord Pass (9515'), between the *Steinthalhorn* (10,300') on the S. and the *Schwarzhorn* (10,523') on the N., affording a fine view of the Fletschhorn, Simplon group, and Mischabel.

The \*Schwarzhorn (10,523') is easily ascended in <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-1 hr. from the pass. Superb view, finer than from the Bella Tola (p. 305): N., the Bernese Alps, from the Doldenhorn to the Finsteraarhorn; E., the St. Gotthard group, Alps of Ticino, Mte. Leone, Fletschhorn, Weissmies, and the imposing Mischabel; S., Monte Rosa, the Lyskamm, Brunnegghorn, Weisshorn, Dent Blanche, Diablons, etc.

The path descends over debris (bad for riding) into the Augstbordthal. We may then either go to the right, skirting the Steinthalhorn, to the village of Jungen (splendid view of the Vispthal from the church; to the left the Gassenried Glacier, Dom, and Grabenhorn, to the right the Brunnegghorn and Weisshorn; in the centre the Breithorn and Zwillinge), and descend in zigzags to (3 hrs.) St. Niklaus. Or we may turn to the left and descend to Emd and (3½ hrs.) Stalden (see below).

A route from Gruben to St. Niklaus by the Jung Pass (about 8840'), farther S., also affords fine views (6 hrs.; guide 12 fr.). — The Barr Pass (11,800'), Brunneggjoch (11,100'), and Biesjoch (11.644') are difficult glacier-passes, fit for experts only with able guides (25-30 fr. each).

St. Niklaus, and thence to Zermatt, see R. 83.

## 83. From Visp to Zermatt, and over the Théodule Pass to Châtillon.

Comp. Maps, pp. 288, 298, 310.

From Visp to Zermatt 8-9 hrs. (Stalden 13/4 hr., St. Niklaus 21/2 hrs.; Randa 51/2 M., Täsch 21/2 M., Zermatt 31/2 M.). Bridle-path to St. Niklaus, carriage-road thence to Zermatt. Porter from Visp to Stalden 3, to St. Niklaus 6, to Zermatt 12 fr.; horse from Visp to Stalden 6, to St. Niklaus 12 fr. — Wäglt, or light vehicle for 3 pers., from St. Niklaus to Zermatt 5 fr. — The carriages, horses, and guides at St. Niklaus are superintended by an official who settles the order in which they are to be hired. (Hr. Seiler's vehicles, which bear his name, are independent of this arrangement.) Letter and Parcels Post (also for portmanteaux, etc.) from Visp to Zermatt daily (in July and Aug. twice daily) in 101/2 hrs. The post-vehicle between St. Niklaus and Zermatt takes three passengers, 4 fr. each. As it does not leave St. Niklaus till noon, travellers starting early from Brieg with a porter may reach St. Niklaus in time to send on their luggage by post, and may possibly obtain a seat. Luggage sent by post from Zermatt to Visp is not certain to arrive in time for the evening train to Martigny.

From Zermatt to the Théodule Pass 51/2; thence to Valtournanche 4 hrs.;

an easy route, frequently undertaken by ladies (guide to Breil 15 fr.; one sufficient). From Valtournanche to Châtillon (new road below Ussin) 4 hrs.; railway thence in 50 min. to Aosta, 15½ M. Carriage with one horse from Châtillon to Ussin 12-15 fr.; with two horses 22 fr.; mule and attendant to Valtournanche 15 fr.; guide from Châtillon to Zermatt 25 fr., from Valtournanche 20 fr.

The route from Visp to Zermatt is easy and attractive, being varied with picturesque rock-scenery and waterfalls. At the entrance to the Vispthal appears the beautiful Balfrin (12,475'), and beyond Stalden the huge Weisshorn (14,803') and the Brunneyyhorn (12,628'). Near St. Niklaus the Breithorn (13,685') and the peak of the Little Matterhorn (12,752') come in sight. Beyond St. Niklaus the superb Breithorn is conspicuous nearly all the way to Zermatt. Lastly, near Zermatt, the Great Matterhorn (14,705') becomes visible. Besides these, many other peaks, with glaciers descending from them, are visible on both sides.

Before the last house on the S. side of Visp (2155'; p. 285) the path turns to the right, towards the rapid and turbid Visp. We follow the right bank of the stream, which fills the entire breadth of the valley, 100' below, cross it by the (11/4 hr.) Neubrücke, and ascend more rapidly to (40 min.) Stalden (2736'; \*Hôt. Stalden, R., L., & A. 3 fr.), situated in a very fertile region, on a mountain-spur, at the foot of which the Saaser and the Gorner Visp unite. The valley divides here. The vast group of the Saasgrat, the N.E. spur of the Monte Rosa mass, separates the Nicolai-Thal from the Saas-Thal. The culture of the vine extends about 2 M. bevond Stalden.

To the Simplon Hospice over the Bistener Pass, 11 hrs., repaying (guide 15 fr.; Joh. Furrer of Stalden or J. Dorsaz of Simplon; horse 30 fr.). From Stalden the route leads by Staldenried and Gspon (6230) to a pass (about 7200') lying to the N. of the Ochsenhorn (9547'), also reached in 1 hrs. from Visp by Visperterminen. Descent to the chalets of Bististaffel (6170') in the upper Nanzer Thal, ascent again to the Bistenen-Pass (about 7870'), and descent thence to the Simplon Hospice (p. 288).

The path ascends rather steeply for 20 min., and then skirts the left bank of the Visp. Above, to the right, are the little church and hamlet of Emd, situated on so shelving a pasture that, according to the local wits, the very fowls must be shod with iron to enable them to keep their footing. We descend in windings, and at the bottom of the valley cross the Visp (1 hr.). (The old path, diverging to the left in 20 min., is shorter.) We then ascend the right bank past a hut, where refreshments may be had, to a (1 hr.) second bridge over the Visp, where the valley expands, and follow the left bank to  $(1/2 \, hr.)$ —

St. Niklaus (3820'; pop. 806; \*Gr. Hôtel St. Nicolas, R., L., & A. 31/2, D. 5 fr.; Restaur. Lochmatter, with beds, moderate), the capital of the valley. (To Gruben over the Augstbord Pass, see p. 307.)

ROAD TO ZERMATT  $(11^{1}/_{2} M.)$ . Above St. Niklaus the road crosses the  $(^{1}/_{2} hr.)$  Blattbach, which descends on the right from the Brunnegghorn, and then the Visp by a  $(^{1}/_{2} M.)$  new bridge, ascends on the right bank, and enters a pine-forest. Passing (2 M.) a lofty waterfall in several leaps to the right, the village of  $(^{1}/_{2} M.)$  Herbrygen  $(^{4}134')$ , and the chalets of Langenmatt and

Breitenmatt, we next reach (2 M.) the village of Lerch (4350'). High up on the left is the Festigletscher, descending from the Dom (p. 315); to the right is the Weisshorn (14,803') with the Biesgletscher; and to the S. rise the Little Matterhorn and the superb Breithorn. Between (1/2 M.) Randā (4740'; \*Hôt. Weisshorn) and (2½ M.) Tæsch (4777) the traces of a landslip which is said to have buried a whole village are still visible. Opposite to us (W.) is the Schallithal, with the Hohlicht Glacier, commanded by the Rothhorn. (Through the Täschthal, to the E., runs the route to the Alphubeljoch, p. 320.) We next (11/4 M.) pass the Hochsteg, a bridge which carries the old bridle-path across the deep rocky gorge of the brawling Visp, and cross the stream at the (1/2 M.) Bühl (5023'). To the right the stupendous Matterhorn now suddenly comes in sight; in the middle distance lies the Gorner Glacier; and above it stretches the vast Upper Théodule Glacier, with the Little Matterhorn and the Breithorn on the left. The road then passes the (1 M.) Spiessbrücke, and traverses meadows to (3/4 M.) Zermatt.

Zermatt, Riffelberg, etc., see R. 84. (From the Riffel Inn to the Théodule Pass, see p. 313.)

The path from Zermatt to the Théodule Pass, on the left bank of the Visp, crosses the Zmuttbach (charming view of the finelywooded Zmutt Valley, with the Matterhorn in the background) and ascends to the hamlets of Platten and (3/4 hr.) Zum See (5700'). Then a steeper ascent, between stone-pines. Thus far this is also the route to the Schwarzsee and the Hörnli (p. 315). On leaving the wood we obtain a splendid survey of the Gorner Glacier (p. 315), with Monte Rosa and the Lyskamm in the background. After crossing the brawling Furggbach (fine waterfall a little farther up), the path, very dusty in dry weather, ascends the stony slopes in many windings. On the right is the dirty Furge Glacier; above it towers the Matterhorn, which faces us the whole way with varying outline. An ascent of 3 hrs. more brings us to the moraine of the Upper Théodule Glacier (about 8856'), where the bridle-path ceases. We may then either ascend the glacier (a good deal crevassed, but presenting no difficulty; rope necessary), to the (2 hrs.) Théodule Pass; or we may follow the path to the left, over rocks and debris, to the (1/2 hr.) new Pavillon du Théodule (about 9840'; Inn, well spoken of), finely situated on the rocks between the Lower and Upper Théodule Glaciers, and thence ascend over the upper glacier to the Théodule Pass, or Matterjoch (10,900'; small Inn with eight beds; 'vin brule' 3 fr.), to the S. of the Theodulhorn (11,393'), on the frontier between Switzerland and Italy. View limited. Ascent of the \*Breithorn, see p. 315.

We now descend to the right (the route to the Col des Cimes Blanches and Fiéry leading to the left; see p. 327), over the Valtournanche Glacier, which is usually less crevassed than the Théodule Glacier. The guides frequently discard the rope here, but

it is safer not to dispense with it, especially after snow. In 1/2 hr. we reach the end of the glacier at the spot known as Les Fourneaux. The well-defined path (riding practicable) then descends past the Chalet des Cors to the (11/2 hr.) \*Hôt. du Mont Cervin at Giomein (6956'; R., L., & A. 31/2-4, D. 4-5 fr.), 15 min. above the chaletsof Breil, amidst imposing scenery (mules for hire).

Ascent of the Matterhorn from Breil, see p. 316. - Over the Col des Cimes Blanches to Fiéry, and thence to Macagnaga, see R. 86. — Guides are not always to be found at Breil, but always at Valtoumanche, a fact

to be noted by travellers coming from the S.

To Prabane over the Col de Cournère to the chalets and (1.) the Mt. Redessau, with a fine view of Mt. Velan, the Grand-Combin, etc. (From Valtournanche a bittle-path leads to the Chipman; when the cold de Dea, enjoying a superb survey of the Matterhorn; descend a little, then ascend over grass, rock, and snow, to the (2 hrs.) Col de Cournère (10,355), between (r.) the Château des Dames and (1.) the Mt. Redessau, with a fine view of Mt. Velan, the Grand-Combin, etc. (From Valtournanche a bridle-path leads to the chalets of Chipmana; thence a steep and laborious climb to the pass, 4½ 2-5 hrs.) Descent through the Val de Cournère to (1½ hr.) Prarayé in the Val Pellina (p. 300). — The Château des Dames (11,918) may be ascended from the pass in 2½ hrs. (not very (difficult equide 15-18 fr.). the pass in 21/2 hrs. (not very (difficult, guide 15-18 fr.).

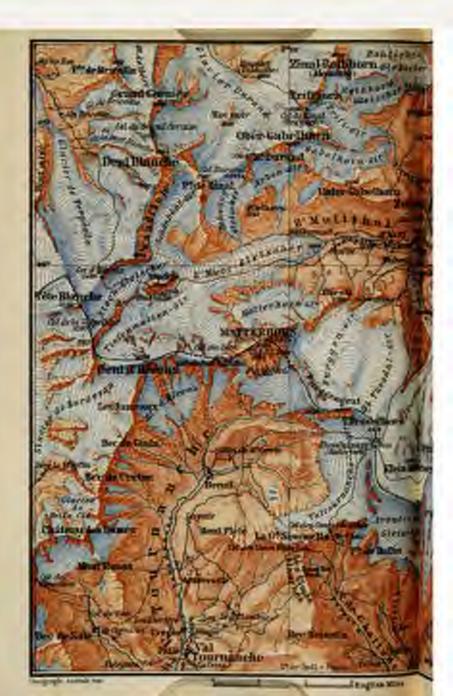
We descend to the chalets of **Breil** or Breuil (6620') and then traverse an open valley, surrounded by imposing mountains; to the right the Matterhorn, Tête du Lion, Dent d'Hérens (Mt. Tabor), Jumeaux du Vallon (Pointe Sella to the right, Pointe Giordano to the left); and to the left the Cimes Blanches. At the end of the level valley are the Chalets d'Aouel. The path now descends steeply through a wild and romantic defile, crosses (3/4 hr.) the Matmoire near a fine waterfall in a wild gorge (\*Cascade de Busserailles or Grotte du Géant, approached by a wooden gallery; 1 fr.), and recrosses it near the village of (3/4 hr.) Valtournanche (5060'; \*Hôt. du Mont Rose, unpretending), with the church of the upper valley. To the E. rises the finely shaped Bec Roisetta.

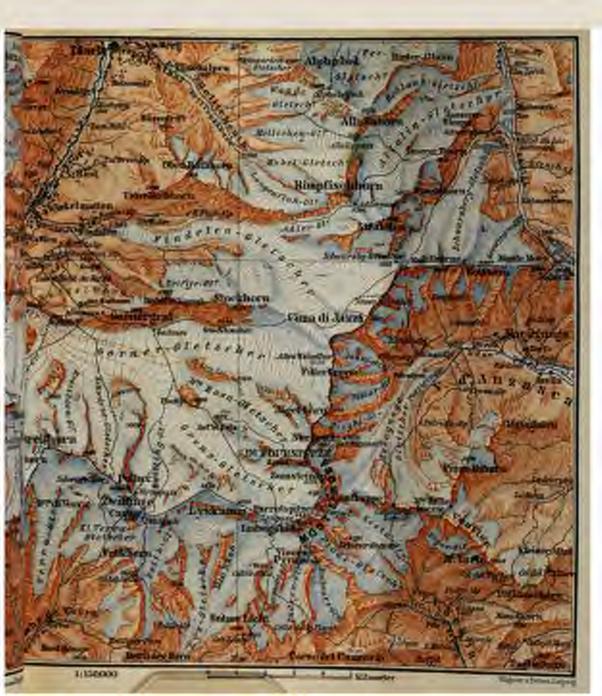
To the Col des Cimes Blanches, see p. 285; Col de Cournère, see above. Guides: J. A. Carrel, or 'Bersaglier', J. J. and P. Maquignaz, L. Hérin, J. B. Bic, S. Meynette, J. Barmass, C. Gorrel, C. Pession, and others.—The Grand Tournalin (11,057), to the S. of the Col des Cimes Blanches, reached by Ceneil in 5 hrs., with guide (12 fr.), is not difficult for experts. On the top is the Chapanna Carrel of the I. A. C. Splendid view.

We now descend to the lower part of the Third and carrel to the control of the contr

We now descend to the lower part of the valley and cross the Matmoire (to the right the pretty Chignana Waterfall) to (1hr.) Ussin (4240'), where the new road begins. High up to the left is the hamlet of Chamois (6000') where oats are cultivated, in spite of the elevation. The first walnut-trees appear at (3/4 hr.) Fiernaz (Cantine de la Rose); on the slope to the right lies the church of Antey-St-André. The dilapidated arches of Roman aqueducts occasionally appear at a great height on both sides of the valley. Behind us the huge pyramid of the Matterhorn keeps steadily in view as far as (1/2 hr.) Grand Moulin, where it suddenly disappears. The Matmoire is again crossed 34 hr. farther down, and the road runs among fine walnut and chestnut trees past Champlong to -

1 hr. (4 hrs. from Valtournanche) Châtillon, see p. 268.





#### 84. Zermatt and its Environs.

Comp. Map, p. 298.

Hotels. \*Hôtels DU Mont-Cervin, \*Du Mont-Rose, and \*Zermat, all belonging to Hr. Seiler; R., L., & A. 31/2-4, B. 11/2, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 10-12 fr.; \*Post, R., L., & A. 21/2, D. 4 fr. — \*Hôt.-Pens. Riffelale (also Hr. Seiler's), admirably situated 2 hrs. above Zermatt on the way to the Riffelberg, excellently managed, R., L., & A. 5, D. 5, pens. 13 fr. (patronised by the English). — \*Hôt.-Pens. Riffel or Riffelbaus (Hr. Seiler), on the Riffelberg, 3 hrs. from Zermatt, R., L., & A. 41/2, D. 5 fr. (The Hôtel Riffelalp is better for spending the night.)

Post and Telegraph Office (comp. p. 307), by the Mont-Cervin Hotel. Guides abound, and several are first-rate (Alex. Burgener; Franz Biner; Weisshorn Biner; Peter Knubel; P. Taugwalder; Gen. and Alois Pollinger; Joh., Jos. Maria, and Clemens Perren; Jos. Moser; Jos. and Ambros. Imboden, etc.). Further information may be obtained from Hr. Seiler. The charges for the

Jos. Maria, and Clemens Perren; Jos. Moser; Jos. and Ambros. Imboden, etc.). Further information may be obtained from Hr. Seiler. The charges for the different excursions are stated below in each case. An agreement should be made with the guide as to the luggage he is to carry. — Horse to the Riffelalp 8, Riffel 10, Gorner Grat 12, Schwarz-See 10, Upper Théodule Glacier 15 fr. — Horses for the Gorner Grat are rarely to be had at the Riffel.

English Church adjoining the Mont-Cervin Hotel.

Dried Plants from the neighbourhood (an excellent field for botanists), insects, and minerals are sold by Stephan and Jos. Biner, 'botanic' guides.— The Exposition Loppé (p. 248), in the former Hôtel des Alpes, above the Church.

Zermātt (5315'; pop. 492), called by the Piedmontese Praborgne, lies in a green valley with pine-clad slopes, above which, to the S., rises the snowy Théodule Glacier, commanded by the Breithorn on the left and the huge rock-pyramid of the Matterhorn on the right.

ZERMATT surpasses the Bernese Oberland in the magnificence of its glaciers, although inferior in variety. In no other locality is the traveller so completely admitted into the heart of the Alpine world, the very sanctuary of the 'Spirit of the Alps'. The panorama from the Gorner Graf, in particular, though destitute of the common attributes of the picturesque, cannot fail to impress the spectator with its unparalleled grandeur. The Zermatter Hof contains an admirable "Relief of the Environs of Zermatt, from the Weisshorn to Macugnaga, by Imfeld (admission gratis).

The Churchyard contains the tombstones of M. v. Grote (p. 319), Ch. Hudson and R. Hadow (who perished on the Matterhorn in 1865), W. K. Wilson (Riffelhorn, 1865), H. Chester (Lyskamm, 1869), and to the right of the church Michel Croz (p. 316). Beside the English Church, by the Hôtel du Mont-Cervin, repose several other travellers who have perished among

the mountains.

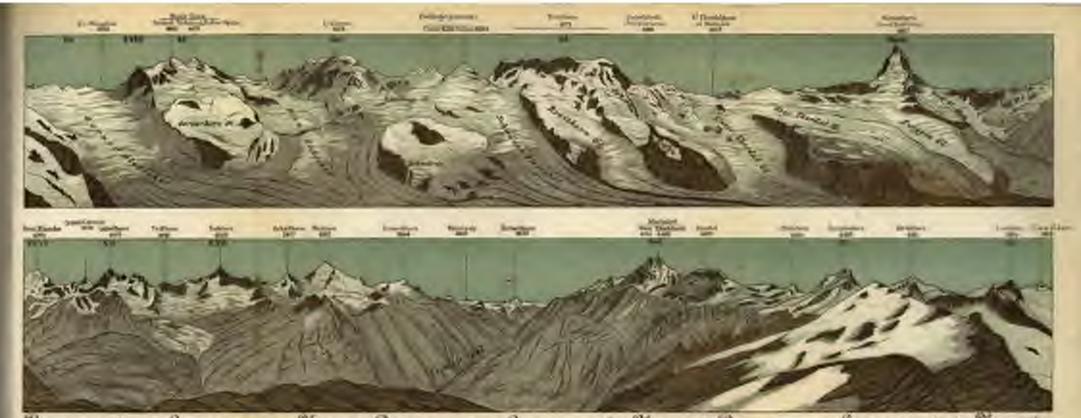
Deservedly foremost among the attractions are the \*RIFFELBERG AND GORNER GRAT. The bridle-path (to the Riffelhaus 2½, descent ½-2 hrs.; guide unnecessary) cannot be mistaken. From the Hôtel du Mont Rose we follow the road, leaving the church to the left, for 8 min., and cross the Visp; on the right bank we ascend through pastures; 8 min., at the church of Winkelmatten (5500′), we turn to the right; 3 min., bridge over the Findelenbach, descending from the left (p. 315); here we turn to the right, cross the pasture to the right, and ascend more rapidly, passing between (7 min.) four huts; then a wood of larches and stone-pines, where the path ascends the Fällistutz to the left; 35 min., a hut, above the Schwegmatt, whence we observe the Visp issuing from the Gorner Glacier, and the Furggbach from the Furgg Glacier (p. 309); 25 min., chalets on the Augstkummen-Matt (7110′). The steep old path to the Riffel now as-

cends straight on, while the new and easier path to the left describes a wide bend through a wood of stone-pines, and passes the (20 min.) \*Pens. Riffelalp (7306'), commanding a superb view of the Gorner Glacier, overshadowed by the colossal Matterhorn, of the Zmutt-Thal with the Dent Blanche, and of the Ober-Gabelhorn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, etc. (Small English chapel adjacent.) Above the pension the two paths unite. At the foot of the Riffelberg (12 min.) we cross the brook, and then ascend in easy zigzags to the (3/4 hr.) \*Riffel Hotel (8430'; p. 311), which enjoys a fine view of the Breithorn and Matlerhorn and other peaks. The Gugel (8680'), the height to the N.E., commands also the Findelen and Adler glaciers and the Adler Pass.

The \*\*Gorner Grat (10,290'; 4975' above Zermatt), a rocky ridge rising from the table-land of the Riffelberg, and reached from the Riffelhaus in  $1^{1/2}$  hr. (bridle-path, guide unnecessary; hut at the top with refreshmts.), commands a most imposing scene (see Panorama). The spectator is entirely surrounded by snow-peaks and glaciers. The Mischabelhörner (Täschhorn, 14,757'; Dom, 14,940'), huge spurs of the Monte Rosa extending towards the N., between the twin-valleys of Zermatt and Saas, as well as the mountains opposite them (Ober-Gabelhorn, 13,363'; Rothhorn, 13,855'; Weisshorn, 14,803'), contest the palm with the giants of the central chain themselves. Of the peaks of Monte Rosa itself, the highest and one other only are visible, and its appearance is less imposing than from the Italian side. The most striking object in the panorama, and incontestably the lion of Zermatt, is the Matterhorn (14,705'; p. 316). Around the base of the Riffelberg, from E. to W., winds the immense Gorner Glacier (p. 315), which is joined in its course by six other glaciers, and from the base of which issues the Visp (Mattervisp).

From the "Hohthäligrat (10,796'), the E. prolongation of the Gorner Grat, 3/4 hr. more (for those tolerably free from dizziness; guide convenient), the view is still finer and embraces the Findelen Glacier also.

From the Riffelalp (see above) there is another path to the Riffel Inn, 1/2 hr. longer than the above, but more interesting from its frequent provinity to the Gorner Glacier. At the foot of the Riffelberg it diverges to the right from the bridle path and skirts a stony slope (Riffelbord), the haunt of the marmot, at first in the direction of the Matterhorn, then towards the beautiful and dazzling snows of the Breithorn, beside which, farther on, appear the Zwillinge, the Castor (13,880') on the E. and the Pollux (13,430') on the W. After 40 min. a path diverges to the right to the Lower Gorner or Boden Glacier, which at this point, below the icefall, may be crossed in safety (a very interesting way back to Zermatt). The path to the Riffelhaus continues to ascend the slope and now mounts more rapidly to the left; 1/2 hr., Gayenhaupt (8430'), a huge mass of rock to the W. of the Riffelhorn (see below); then, to the N., to the (20 min.) Riffelhaus. — The following extension of this walk is recommended. From the Gagenhaupt we ascend to the E. towards the col, passing close to the N. side of the Riffelhorn; 1/2 hr., a small pool. The path leads towards an opening through which Monte Rosa is visible, passes the little Riffelhorn-See on the left, and in 1/4 hr. reaches the Rothe Kummen, a rocky ridge to the E. of the Riffelhorn (9616'). The latter, a grotesque peak about 650' higher than the Rothe Kummen, is a conspicuous feature in the landscape (ascent, p. 313). The Riffel Inn, 1/2 hr. N.W., is visible as soon



Tanorama from the Governorgent near Termatt Tanorama .... Sornergent be Termatt Tanorama de Governergent per Termatt

as the brow of the mountain is reached. The rock-arête to the E. near the Rothe Kummen, is the Gorner Grat (see above), the ascent of which from this point takes 11/4 hr.

For GLACIER EXCURSIONS the Riffelhaus is an admirable startingpoint, and these on nearer acquaintance lose many of the terrors with which the imagination invests them. (Veil or grey spectacles

necessary for long expeditions.)

The 'Théodule Pass or Matterjoch (10,900') is 41/4 hrs. from the Riffelhaus (from Zermatt 51/2, comp. p. 309). Beyond the Riffelhorn the path descends to the Gorner Glacier, crosses it, ascends the Lower Théodule Glacier, mounts the rocks to the right to the (21/2 hrs.) new Pavillon du Théodule (p. 309), and crosses the Upper Théodule Glacier to the (11,4 hr.) top (p. 309). (In certain states of the ice it is possible to ascend from the Lower to the Upper Théodule Glacier without touching the rocks.) The 'Breithorn (13,685') may be ascended without difficulty from the Théodule Pass in 3 hrs., and from the Pavillon in 4 hrs. (guide from Zermatt 30 fr.). The route ascends the snow-slopes towards the S.E., rounding the rocks of the Little Matterhorn (Petit Mont Cervin, 12,752'; not difficult), and lastly mounting a steeper slope of ice, where stepcutting is sometimes necessary. The summit, which slopes gradually on the N. side, commands a very imposing view: towards the W. towers the gigantic Matterhorn; to the left of it Mont Blanc; to the right of it the Dent Blanche, Grand-Cornier, Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Rothhorn, Schallhorn, Weisshorn; N. the Bernese Alps, the Saasgrat (Balfrin, Nadelgrat, Dom, Täschhorn, Alphubel), Allalinhorn, Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn, E., Monte Rosa, Lyskamm, the Zwillinge; S., the Graian Alps (Grand Paradis and Grivola). Descent to the Théodule Pass 11/2-2 hrs.

The \*Cima di Jazzi (12,526'), also easy (5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.). From the Riffel we follow the Gorner Grat route to the (1/2 hr.) Rothe Boden (9121') then turn to

The \*Cima di Jazzi (12,526'), also easy (5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.). From the Riffel we follow the Gorner Grat route to the (1/2 hr.) Rothe Boden (9121') then turn to the right and skirt a steep slope as far as the (11/4 hr.) Gorner Glacier, reaching it at the 'Gadmen' (8620'). A gradual ascent on the ice brings us to the (1 hr.) Stockknubel (9957'), a resting-place at the rocky base of the Stockhorn (11,594'); thence 21/4 hrs. to the summit. Superb view, but often hazy on the Italian side. Care must be taken not to approach the overhanging snow on the E. (Macugnaga) side; were it to give way, the traveller would be precipitated to a depth of 3-4000'. If strength permits, we go on to the (1 hr.) \*New Weissthor Pass (p. 314), whence the view of Macugnaga below, apparently only a stone's-throw distant, is very striking. Back to the Riffel 3-4 hrs. — Descent to the Riffelalp or Zermatt across the Findelen Glacier not recommended on account of the extensive moraine (comp. p. 315).

The Ober-Rothhorn (11,214'), better from Zermatt, see p. 315. — The Riffelhorn (9616'; guide, with rope, advisable, 5 fr.), 11/4 hr. from the Riffel Inn, affords a fine survey of the Vispthal. — The Lyskamm (14,890'), ascended by the Lysjoch (see below) in 7-8 hrs., is difficult, and dangerous on ac-

count of the overhanging masses of snow on the final arête.

\*Monte Rosa, Höchste, or Dufour-Spitze (15,217'; two guides, 40 fr. each; porter 25 fr.) was first ascended by Mr. Smyth in 1855, with Joh. zum Taugwald (comp. p. 318). For experts the ascent is free from danger or serious difficulty, but it is attended with much fatigue, and requires a perfectly steady head. The route (8-9, there and back 12-14 hrs.) descends below the Gorner Grat to the Gadmen rock (see above), crosses the Gorner Glacier, and ascends the Monte Rosa Glacier to the (3 hrs.) Plattje (9810'); then over snow to (1 hr.) Auf'm Fels (Oberes Plattje, 10,970'). Again an ascent of 3 hrs. over snow, very steep at places, to the Sattel (14,285'), where the S. peaks of Monte Rosa are revealed. We now (the most difficult part) ascend precipitous snow-arêtes, and at last gain the top (1 hr.) by clambering over perpendicularly piled slabs of rock. "View exceedingly grand. (Admirable Panorama by Imfeld.)—Besides the Dufour peak, the following also belong to the Monte Rosa group: Nord-End (15,132'), Zumstein-Spitze (15,006'), Signal-Kuppe (14,964'), Parrot-Spitze (14,577'), Ludwigshöhe (14,252'), Balmenhorn (14,186'), Schwarzhorn (14,090'), and Vincent-Puramide (13,420').

Tour of Monte Rosa (three days to Macugnaga), see R. 86. PASSES. To BREIL in the Val Tournanche, or To FIERY in the Ayas PASSES. TO BREIL in the Val Tournanche, or To FIRRY in the Ayas Valley, over the Théodule Pass (10,500), not difficult (guide 16 fr.; see R. 83 and p. 324). To Breil over the Furggjoch (10,860), to the E. of the Matterhorn; or over the Col de Tournanche (11,378), to the W. of the Matterhorn; both difficult (guide 30 fr.). Col du Lion (11,844; guide 40 fr.), dangerous owing to falling stones, see p. 316. — To Fight over the Schwarzthor (12,777), 10-11 hrs. from the Riffel (guide 35 fr.), difficult. The track ascends the Gorner Glacier and the crevassed Schwärze Glacier to the summit of the pass, between the Breithorn and the Pollux, and descends the Verra Glacier and Klein-Verra Glacier to the Val d'Ayas. Over the Verra-Pass or Zwillings-Pass (about 13,100'), between the Castor and Pollux, also difficult. — To Gressoney over the Lysjoch, 12-14 hrs. from the Riffel, laborious (guide 50 fr.). The Monte Rosa route is followed to the Plattje (see above), and the right side of the crevassed Grenz Glacier ascended, skirting the slopes of the Dufour-Spitze (beware of ice-avalanches), to the upper snow-basin of the glacier, enclosed by a majestic amphi-theatre of the peaks of Monte Rosa, and the (6-7 hrs.) Lysjoch (14,040), between the Lyskamm (14,890') and the Ludwigshöhe (14,252'), affording to the S. a superb \*View of the plain of Piedmont enclosed by the Apennines and the Maritime Alps. Descent across the Lys Glacier (with the Vincent-Pyramide, 13,920', rising on the left; ascent 1 hr.), to the (1½ hr.) well fitted up Capanna Gnifetti (11,904') of the I.A.C.; thence either to the left across the Garstelet and Indrem Glaciers to the (1½ hr.) Col delle Piscie (p. 323); or to the right by the Garstelet Glacier to the (1½-2 hrs.) Capanna Linty (10,200') at the base of the Hohe Licht (11,634'). Thence into the Val de Lys to the Lagra Ala (apartage) and to (3½ hrs.) Cressingly. into the Val de Lys, to the Lavez Alp (quarters) ant to (31/2 hrs.) Gressoney-1a-Trinité (p. 323). — From the Riffel to Gressoney over the Felikjoch (13,514'), to the E. of the Castor, difficult, and dangerous owing to frequent ice-avalanches; 12 hrs. to Gressoney-la-Trinité (guide 35 fr.). On the S. side of the pass, 2 hrs. below it, is the Cayanna Quintino Sella of Luckamm (Lukhant of the 1 A C. 1000mm). or Lyskamm Club-hut of the I.A.C.; comp. p. 323. — To Alagna in the Val Sesia over the Sesia Pass (14,436'), between the Signalkuppe and the Parrot-Spitze, very difficult and dangerous. Over the Piode-Joch (Ippolita Pass, 14,186), between the Parrotspitze and the Ludwigshöhe, also dangerous (feasible in the reverse direction only, from the Bors Alp, p. 323, and up the Piode Glacier). - All these passes are for experts only, with first-rate guides.

To Macugnaga over the New Weissthor (about 11,800'; 9-10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). The route to the pass (5 hrs. including the Cima di Jazzi, a digression of 3/4-1 hr.; see p. 318) is one of the easiest and finest of glacier-excursions. Beyond the pass a farther ascent is made over abrupt rocks; then a giddy descent, along perpendicular cliffs and over precipitous snowfields. This difficult part of the route takes 11/2-2 hrs., and Macugnaga (p. 317) is reached in 2 hrs. more. — The Old Weissthor (11,730'), between the Cima di Jazzi and the Fillarkuppe (12,070'), one of the most difficult of Alpine passes, has of late years been crossed by Messrs. Schlagintweit, Tyndall, Tuckett, and other mountaineers. Several different routes: to the N. is the Jazzi Pass, close by the Cima di Jazzi; to the S. of it, on the Weissgrat, is the Jazzikopf, with the couloirs descending from it; then the Old Weissthor proper (?), immediately to the N. of the Fillarkuppe. Between the Fillarkuppe and the Jägerhorn is the Fillar Pass (about 11,800'), and between the Jägerhorn and the Nordend is the Jägerjoch (about 12,800'). Descent from all these to the Jazzi Glacier exceedingly steep, and dangerous owing to falling stones. — To Saas over the

Schwarzberg-Weissthor, see p. 319.

EXCURSIONS FROM ZERMATT. The Riffel Hotel, and the expeditions best undertaken thence, see pp. 312, 313.

To the \*Gorges du Gorner  $(\frac{1}{2} \text{ hr.})$ . We follow the Théodule route to the (20 min.) lower bridge over the Zmuttbach, and turning to the left reach (10 min.) the entrance (1 fr.) to the pictur-

esque gorge, through which the Matter-Visp dashes in brawling cascades. Bridges and paths lead to (5 min.) the upper end of the gorge. - To the \*Gorner Glacier (1 hr.). We follow the Théodule route farther up, and above the hamlet of Zum See (p. 309) ascend to the left to the foot of the glacier, from the ice-cavern of which issues the Gorner or Matter-Visp. A bridge crosses to the Schwegmatt (5980'), whence we may return to (1 hr.) Zermatt by a path which soon unites with the Riffel route.

To the Schwarzsee (8392', to which we may ride) and \*Hörnli (9492), a favourite excursion (3-31/2) hrs.; guide 6 fr.). We diverge to the right from the Théodule path by the last houses above Zum See (p. 309), and reach the Schwarz-See in 21/2-3 hrs. (new Inn, R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4 fr.); thence a steep ascent of 1 hr. to the top of the Hörnli, where we obtain a superb view, particularly of the stupendous Matterhorn (p. 316). — From the Schwarzsee over the tongue of the Furgg Glacier and the crevassed Gorner Glacier to the Riffel Inn 4 hrs., a grand route (with guide 10 fr., including the Hörnli).

To the Staffelalp (31/2 hrs. there and back; without guide). Above (3/4 hr.) Zum See the path diverges to the right from the Théodule route and follows the right side of the deep Zmutt-Thal, through beautiful stone-pine and larch wood, to the (11/4 hr.) Staffelatp (7043'), commanding an admirable view of the huge Matterhorn with its glacier, the rock-strewn Zmutt Glacier with the Stockje, the Stock Glacier and Tête Blanche, and (r.) the Hohwäng Glacier; behind us, the Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn, and Stockhorn. A shorter way back (stony) leads by the hamlet of Zmutt on the Stockhorn. A shorter way back (stony) leads by the namiet of zmuu on the left side of the Zmuttbach, to which we cross by a bold bridge. — From the Staffelalp we ascend the stony Zmutt Glacier to the (21/2 hrs.) Club Hut (9087') on the Stockje (p. 302; where the night is spent by travellers to Evolena, etc.), whence the "Tête Blanche (12,303'), a magnificent point, may be ascended in 31/2 hrs. (comp. p. 302; guide from Zermatt 20 fr.).

To the Findelen Glacier, 3 hrs. (guide 5 fr., unnecessary). We follow the Riffel path to the (1/4 hr.) church of Winkelmatten (p. 311), and diverge to the left, on the right bank of the Findelenbuch, to Findelen (6808') and the (11/4 hr.) Engaging (1389') where the nath divides: buth naths

diverge to the left, on the right bank of the Findelenbach, to Findelen (6808') and the (1½ hr.) Eggenaly (7182') where the path divides; both paths lead past the Stelli-See (8343') to the (1½ hr.) Fluh-Alp (8570'), whence the glacier may be surveyed. A pleasant path also leads from the Pens. Riffelalp (p. 312), mostly through wood, to (40 min.) Findelen. Near the end of the glacier, by the left moraine (1 hr. from the Riffelalp) lies the little Grünsee (7580'). — A path also leads by Findelen to the Lower (10,190') and Upper (11.214') Rothhorn. Ascent of the latter interesting and not difficult; 5 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 10 fr.]

\*Mettelhorn (11,188'; 5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), an admirable point (Matterhorn, Zinal-Rothhorn, Gabelhorn, Weisshorn, and Mischabel). Bridlepath for 3½ hrs.; then over débris and snow, not difficult for experts. Ascent over grass and débris, then through a steep couloir generally filled with hard snow (step-cutting necessary), lastly a climb over rocks. Beautiful view of the Matterhorn (quite near), the Dent Blanche, Ober-Gabel-

ful view of the Matterhorn (quite near), the Dent Blanche, Ober-Gabelhorn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, Mischabel, Monte Rosa, Lyskamm, Breithorn, and Mont Blanc in the distance. — Strahlhorn (13,752'; 8 hrs.; 30 fr.), up the Findelen and Adler Glaciers, not difficult. - Rimpfischhorn (13,790'; 8-9 hrs.; 40 fr.), by the Langenfuh Glacier, difficult. — Dom (14,940'; 11-12 hrs. from Randa; 50 fr.), very toilsome, but without danger or serious difficulty for adepts. Usual to bivouac under the rocks 3½ hrs. above Randa; then cross the Festi Glacier and the arête which separates it from the Hohberg Glacier; and lastly ascend over steep snow and ice to the (7-8 hrs.) summit. View one of the grandest among the Alps.

Very difficult (for thorough experts only, with first-rate guides), and not altogether free from danger: Ober-Gabelhorn (13,365'; 8-9 hrs.; guide 60 fr.), better from the W. side (Col Durand). — Zinal-Rothhorn (Moming, 13,855'; 9-10 hrs.; 80 fr.; ascent from Zinal, p. 304). — Weisshorn (14,803'; 80 fr.), from Randa 10-11 hrs.: up the Schalliberg-Alp to the Weisshorn Hut on the Hohlicht (9380), where the night is passed, 4 hrs.; thence up the E. arête to the summit, 7-8 hrs. — Dent Blanche (14,318'; 10-12 hrs.; 70 fr.), from the Stockje Hut (see above), and up the Wandfluhgrat; possible in a favourable state of the ice only (comp. p. 302). — Dent d'Hérens (Mont Tabor. 14.706'; 70 fr.), 7-8 hrs. from the Stockie, by the Tiefenmatten Glacier.

Tabor, 14,706; 70 fr.), 7-8 hrs. from the Stockje, by the Tiefenmatten Glacier.

The Matterhorn, Fr. Mont Cervin, Ital. Monte Silvio (14,705'; two guides, 100 fr. each, or with descent to Breil 150 fr.; porter to the upper hut 30 fr.) was ascended for the first time on 14th July, 1865, by the Rev. Mr. Hudson, Lord Francis Douglas, Mr. Whymper, and Mr. Hadow, with the guides Michael Croz and the two Taugwalders. In descending Mr. Hadow lost his footing not far from the summit, and was precipitated along with Mr. Hudson, Lord Francis, and Croz, to a depth of 4000' towards the Matterhorn Glacier. Mr. Whymper and the two other guides escaped by the breaking of the rope. — Three days later the ascent was again made by four guides from Breil (p. 310), and it is now frequently undertaken both from Zermatt and Breil. The rock has been blasted at the most difficult points, and a rope attached to it, so that the most formidable difficulties have been removed; but even now the ascent should not be attempted by any but proficients. The ascent takes 13-14 hrs., including halts: from Zermatt to the lower hut at the beginning of the N.E. arête (10,745'), 5 hrs.; thence to the upper hut (12,608') 3 hrs., and to the summit 3 hrs. more (excl. of halts). — The ascent from Breil (p. 294) is more difficult: over the Col du Lion (11,844') to the new Cabane de la Tour (12,760') of the 1.A.C. in 5-6 hrs., and thence by the Mauvais Pas, the Col Tyndall, the Cravate, with the old Italian refuge-hut, and the Pic Tyndall to the top in 6-7 hrs. more.

PASSES. TO ZINAL over the Triftjoch (11,614'; guide 30 fr.), difficult, see p. 304; over the Col Durand (11,398'; 30 fr.), less difficult, but longer, see p. 305; over the Moming Pass (12,445'; 30 fr.) and the Schallijoch (12,307'), both very difficult, see p. 305. — To Evolena in the Val d'Hérens over the Col d'Hérens (11,417'; 35 fr.), less trying from this side than from Evolena, see p. 301; over the Col de Valpelline and Col du Mont Brule (10,397'; 30 fr.), see p. 301. — To Chernontane over the Col de Valpelline, Col du Mont Brule, Col de Velpelline, and Col de Chermontane (the 'High-level Route'; 30 fr.), a long day's journey. To Valpellina over the Col de Valpelline (11,686'; guide 30 fr.), see p. 267. All these routes are much facilitated by spending a night at the Club Hut on the Stockje (p. 302). — To Châtillon in the Aosta Valley over the Théodule Pass (10,900'), casy; guide to Breil 15 fr.; see p. 309. — The Schwarzthor, Lysjoch, and Weiss'hor, see p. 314. — To The Saas Valley four glacier-passes: the Schwarzberg-Weissthor (11,50'; guide '25 fr.); Adler Pass (12,460'), Allalin Pass (11,113'), and Alphubel-Joch (12,474'); for each, guide 30 fr. (comp. p. 319,320).

# 85. From Vogogna to Macugnaga, and over the Monte Moro to Saas and Visp.

Comp. Maps, pp. 298, 310, 288.

19-20 hrs.: From Vogogna or Pallanzeno (p. 276) to Macugnaga 714 hrs. (to Ponte Grande 71/2 M.. Vanzone 13/4, Ceppomorelli 21/2 M.; Prequartero 1/3 hr., Pestarena 11/4, Borca 12. Macugnaga 1/2 hr.); back in 6 hrs. (to Vanzone 31/2, Vogogna 21/2 hrs.). Carriage-road as far as Ceppomorelli. From Macugnaga to the Moro Pass 4, descent to Saas 41/2, to Visp 41/2 hrs. (In the reverse direction: from Visp to Stalden 13/4 hr., Balen 3, Saas 1, Almagell 1, Im Lerch 11/2, Mattmark 1. Distelalp 1/4, Moro Pass 2, descent to Macugnaga 3 hrs.).— Guide unnecessary, except for the Monte Moro (from

Macugnaga to the Mattmarkalp 12, to the Thäliboden Sfr.). In the reverse direction it is advisable to engage a guide at Saas, as guides are seldom found at Mattmark (from Saas by Fee to Mattmark, and to Macugnaga next day, 15 fr.). Horse from Visp to Saas 20, from Saas to the Mattmark next day, 10 fr.). Horse from Visp to Saas 20, from Saas to the Mattmark 10 fr.; one-horse carriage from Vogogna or Domo d'Ossola to Ceppomorelli 15-20 fr.; from Ceppomorelli to Vogogna 12, Domo d'Ossola 15, Premia 25 fr. — A single traveller may take the Diligenza (open carr. with one horse), which plies daily from Vogogna to Ceppomorelli at 3 p.m.) arriving at 7 p.m.; 4 fr.) in connection with the diligences over the Simplon.

The Moro Pass was the usual Alpine bridle-path from the Valais to Italy before the construction of the Simplon road, but is now frequented by pedestrians only. Its great attraction consists in the immediate proximity of Monte Rosa, especially near Macugnaga, and the views will compare

of Monte Rosa, especially near Macugnaga, and the views will compare with the finest in the Chamonix region and in the Bernese Oberland.

Vogogna (741'), see p. 290. The Road to the Valle d'Anzasca diverges to the left from the Simplon road beyond (11/4 M.) Masone (p. 290), and leads through the broad level valley on the left bank of the Anza to (11/4 M.) Piè di Mulera (Inn), the first village in the \*Val d'Anzasca. (Travellers from Domo d'Ossola to the Val d'Anzasca quit the Simplon route at Pallanzeno; see p. 290.) The road ascends, passes through two tunnels, and skirts fertile and vine-clad slopes overlooking the Anza. Charming and varied views. Near (33/4 M.) Calasca, with a pretty waterfall, the road descends to the Anza. Near  $(1^{1}/_{4} \text{ M.})$  Ponte Grande  $(H\hat{o}t.$ du Grand Pont, clean) the stream descending from the Val Bianca forms a waterfall. Gold-mines in the vicinity. On the hill opposite. on the right bank of the Anza, lies Bannio (2237'; Osteria del Pino, very plain). (Over the Col di Baranca to Fobello, and over the Col d'Eigua to Carcoforo, see p. 424.) We next reach (13/4 M.) —

91/4 M. Vanzone (2290'; pop. 470; Hôt. des Chasseurs du Mont Rose), the chief village in the valley. The (1/4 hr.) chapel commands a superb view of Monte Rosa. The road ends at  $(2^{1}/_{2} M.)$  —

 $\overline{113/4}$  M. Ceppomorelli (2427'; \*Hôt. des Alves, R. & A. 2,

B.  $1-1^{1/2}$  fr.; Mondo d'Oro), and here begins the

BRIDLE PATH (mule to Macugnaga 10 fr.). Near (20 min.) Prequartero a path diverging to the right crosses the Mondelli Pass (9320') to the Saasthal (p. 319), but commands no view of Monte Rosa. Near (20 min.) Campiolli the path crosses the Anza, ascends the rather steep Morgen (auberge beyond the top of the hill) and again descends to the stream. Near Pestarena we keep to the right where the path divides.

At (1 hr.) Pestarena (Albergo delle Alpi, well spoken of; Alb. dei Minieri, plain) are mines yielding metal-ores. Near (1/2 hr.) Borca (Inn), the first village where German is spoken, a fine waterfall descends from the Val Quarazza on the left (p. 322), and a little farther on Monte Rosa is fully revealed for the first time.

The parish of Macugnaga consists of six different villages: Pestarena, Borca, In der Stapf (or Staffa), Zum Strich, Auf der Rive, and Zertannen. We next reach (1/2 hr.) In der Stapf. The other villages are only a few minutes' walk apart. The hamlet Zum Strich is generally named Macugnaga (5115'; \*Hôt. Monte Rosa, kept by Lochmatter, R. & A. 3, B. 11/2, D. 41/2 fr.; \*Hôt. Monte Moro, same charges; no post-office; poste restante letters are left at Ceppomorelli). The village is situated in a pleasant grassy dale, enclosed by a majestic amphitheatre of snow-clad mountains: (1.) the four peaks of Monte Rosa, Signalkuppe (14,964'), Zumsteinspitze (15,006'), Höchste (or Dufour) Spitze (15,217'), and Nord-End (15,132'); then the Jägerhorn (13,042'), Fillarkuppe (12,070'). Alt - Weissthor (11,730'), Cima di Jazzi (12,526'), Neu-Weissthor (11,800'), Schwarzberg-Weissthor (11,850'), Rofelhörner (11,422'), Rothhorn (10,620'), and Faderhorn (10,548'). The church of the first village (now buried), built in the 16th cent., with the old communal lindentree, is worth a visit (20 min. from the Hôt. Lochmatter). Among the interesting tomb-stones are those of D. Marinelli and the guide Imseng, who perished on Monte Rosa in 1881.

Excursions. (Guides to be heard of at the hotels.) From the (2 hrs.) \*Belvedere, above Macugnaga, to the W., this amphitheatre is surveyed at a glance from summit to base; and the view embraces the parish of Macugnaga with its pastures and fields, the beautiful larch-forest on the right side, and the grassy slopes above them. Guide hardly necessary. From the Hotel Lochmatter we pass the church of Macugnaga, and proceed in the direction of the church of the uppermost hamlet of Zertannen, where a guide-post directs us to the right to the Weissthor and to the left to the Belvedere. In about 1,4 hr. we cross the Anza, and almost immediately a second bridge, and then follow a good path through bushes and pastures to the woodclad hill, which separates the two tongues of the Macugnaga Glacier (last part steep). — Over the Macusnaga Glacier to the Pedrico Alp (there and back 6 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), repaying. About ½ hr. above Zertannen we ascend to the right (leaving the Belvedere path on the left), over the Rofelstaffel Alp (where the route to the New Weissthor diverges to the right), to the Jazzi-Alp; then past the Fillar Alp (above which to the right is the Jazzi Glacier, crossed on the way to the Old Weissthor) to the Macugnaga Glacier, and across the latter (superb view) to the (3 hrs.) Pedriolo-Alp (6952'; milk); we return either by the high-lying Croca Alp, or by a shorter route across the glacier, the S. arm of which is called the Pedriolo Glacier, passing the Belvedere (see above).

Pizzo Bianco (10,190'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), a splendid point of view,

fatiguing but without danger; last hour over steep snow.

Monte Rosa, Höchte Dufourspitze (15.217), very difficult and dangerous from Macugnaga (first time, 1872). The night is spent in the (7 hrs.) Capanna Marinelli of the I.A.C. (10,168) on the Jägerrücken. Thence to the Dufourspitze about 9 hrs. (p. 313).

To Zermatt over the New Weissthor (11.800; guide 30, porter 15 fr.; 10-12 hrs. from Macugnaga to the Riffel Inn, p. 312), a grand route for dents with good guides, without despray of contents 1870.

adepts with good guides, without danger or serious difficulty. From this side, however, owing to the steepness of the ascent, the route is much more fatiguing and takes 1 hr. longer than from Zermatt. The OLD WEISSTHOR (11,730'), very difficult, and not without risk, is better from this side than from Zermatt; see p. 314.

FROM MACUGNAGA TO ALAGNA over the Col del Turlo or the Col delle Loccie, see p. 322; TO CARCOFORO OVER the Col della Moriana or the Col di Boliggia, see p. 421; TO RIMA by the Little Turlo, see p. 424.

The path to Monte Moro leads past Auf der Rive (p. 317), and then ascends through larch-wood, over stony pastures, and lastly over rock and a shelving patch of snow. The (4 hrs.) \*Monte Moro Pass (9390'), between (1.) Monte Moro (9803') and (r.) the St. Joderhorn (9972'), affords an admirable survey of the grand Monte Rosa group

to the S.W., flanked with (1.) the Mte. delle Loccie, Pizzo Bianco, and Turlo, and (r.) the Fillarkuppe, Alt-Weissthor, Cima di Jazzi, and Rofelhörner; to the N. are the valley of Saas and the Mischabel, with the Bietschhorn in the background.

The St. Joderhorn, or Pizzo S. Pietro (9972'), to the E. of the pass, a still finer point of view, may be ascended without difficulty in 3/4 hr.

We descend by the side of the small Thälliboden Glacier by rude steps of rock, the remains of the old bridle path, to the (3/4 hr.)Thälliboden (8190'), a small moss-grown plain below the Seewinen Glacier, where the route from the Mondelli Pass (p. 317) comes down on the right. Towards the N.W. the Mischabelhörner (Dom and Täschhorn) are revealed; nearer are the Allalinhorn, Innere Thurm, and Strahlhorn. Crossing the Thällibach, we next reach (3/4 hr.) the chalets of the Distellip (7190') and the (1/2 hr.) \*Hôtel Mattmark (6965'; homely, R. & A. 31/2, D. 4 fr.) on the Mattmark Alp, 10 min. from the upper end of the sombre little Mattmarksee (6965'). Down to 1818 the Schwarzberg Glacier extended across the bed of the lake, but afterwards receded, leaving behind it its moraines and a huge block of serpentine called the Blaue Stein to mark its former extent. It is now only visible high up above the cliffs. Travellers coming from Visp had better spend the night at the Mattmark Inn, as they will then be able to reach the pass before the noon-day mists rising from the valleys obscure the view.

From Mattmark to Antrona (and Domo d'Ossola) over the Antigine or Ofenthal Pass, see p. 290. — The Stellihorn (11,393'), ascended from the Mattmark Inn by the Ofenthal in 41/2 hrs. (not difficult; guide 6 fr.), affords

an imposing view of the Eastern Alps.

GLACIER PASSES TO ZERMATT, for mountaineers, with good guides: The Schwarzberg-Weissthor (11,850; 10 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). The route

The Schwarzberg-Weissthor (11,850'; 10 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). The route skirts the left side of the Schwarzberg Glacier, ascending rock and moraine, and crossing the crevassed glacier to the (4-5 hrs.) pass, lying to the S. of the Strahlhorn. (The New Weissthor, leading from Zermatt to Macugnaga lies farther S.; comp. p. 314.) From this point to the Riffel, see p. 315.

The Adler Pass (12,460'; 11-12 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). From the inn we cross the Thällibach to the chalets of the Mattmark Alp, and ascend rapidly below the Schwarzberg Glacier (see above) and past the Schwarzenberg Chalets (7798'). In 2 hrs. we reach the Allalin Glacier at a height of 9433', and ascend on its E. margin to the (1/2 hr.) Acussere Thurm (9947') and (3/4 hr.) the Innere Thurm (10,880'). We now turn to the W., to the middle of the glacier, where the route divides. To the right, crossing in the direction of the Allalinhorn (13,235'), is the route to the Allalin Pass (see below), while we ascend steeply in a straight direction to the (2-3 hrs.) (see below), while we ascend steeply in a straight direction to the Atlatta Italy Adler Pass, between (1.) the Strahlhorn (13,752'; from the pass in 1½ hr.) and (r.) the Rimpfischhorn (13,790'). The view of Monte Rosa and the Matterhorn is very striking, but the view to the N. and N.W. is shut out by the Rimpfischhorn. Descent across the Adler Glacier to the foot of the Rimpfischwänge, difficult in certain states of the snow; we then skirt the latter, crossing rock and moraine, and next traverse the Findelen Glacier to the (3 hrs.) Fluh-Alp (8570'), 2½ hrs. from Zermatt (p. 311).— Hr. v. Grote (p. 311), a Russian traveller, lost his life in 1859 by falling into a crevasse of the Findelen Glacier.

The Allalin or Tasch Pass (11,713'; 10-12 hrs.; guide 30 fr.) is some-times impracticable owing to the crevasses of the upper Allalin Glacier. From the Innnere Thurm (see above) to the top 2 hrs.; descent over the Mellichen Glacier, and along the N. base of a ridge separating the latter from the Wand Glacier, to the Mellichen-Thal. Thence to Zermatt, p. 321. Below the Mattmarksee, from which the Saaser Visp issues, the superb Allalin Glacier, descends to the valley. The moraine contains blocks of 'gabbro', mingled with smaragdite, like those common in W. Switzerland, but hitherto found nowhere attached to the soil except on the Saasgrat; whence geologists infer that the glaciers of this region once extended to the Jura.

The path descends from the N. end of the lake over the debris of a moraine, past the chapel of  $Im\ Lerch\ (6378')$ , to the stony Eyenalp, looking back from which we enjoy a last view of the Allalin Glacier in all its grandeur, and  $(1'/2\ hr.)\ Zermeiggern\ (5630')$ , with its pleasant pastures, at the influx of the Furgybach into the Visp. To the left, high above us, is the glittering snow of the  $Allalinhorn\ (see\ below)$ . By the  $(1/4\ hr.)\ church\ of\ Almagell\ (5508';$  where the path from the  $Antrona\ Pass\ descends\ on\ the\ right\ p.\ 290)$  a direct path to  $(3/4\ hr.)\ Fee\ (see\ below)\ crosses\ the\ Visp\ to\ the\ left.$  On the right the  $Almagellbach\ forms\ a\ grand\ waterfall$ .

1 hr. Saas im Grund (5125'; \*Hôt. Monte Moro, R., L., & A.

3, D. 4, pens. 6 fr.), the principal place in the valley.

A bridle-path leads from Saas to the W., crossing the Visp, and ascending through wood, past the chapel of St. Joseph, to (3/4 hr.) Fee (5900; Hildt.-Pens. du Dôme, suitable for some stay; Hôt. Lochmatter, new), charmingly situated amidst pastures, with a magnificent view of the Fee Glacier, environed by the Mittaghorn, Egginerhorn, Allalinhorn, Alphubel, Täschhorn, Dom. Süd-Lenzspitze, and Ulrichshorn in a wide amphitheatre. To the E. rise the Weissmies with the Triftgrat, the Laquinhorn, and the Fletschhorn. Between the two arms of the Fee Glacier lies the Gletscheralp (7008'), a pasture once surrounded by the glacier (interesting; from Fee 1, to the Lange Fluh 1 hr. more).—A direct path leads from Fee to Almagell (see above), so that the excursion forms but a short digression from the route between Visp and Mattmark.

EXCURSIONS AND ASCENTS. (Guides at Saas and Fee: Theodor, Adolph, and Joh. Peter Andenmatten, Clem. Zurbriggen, Alois Imseng; Ambr. Supersax; J. M. Blumenthal.) Pleasant walks on the pastures and in the wood near Fee, and in the romantic gorge of the Feekinn. The Gletscheralp and Lange Fluh, see above. The Plattje (8158), by the Gaden-Alp, 2 hrs., and the Mellig (8812), by the Hannig-Alp, 2 hrs., are interesting and not difficult (guide unnecessary). — The Triftalp (6814), 1½ hr. above Saas, on the E. side of the valley, affords an excellent survey of the Saasgrat from Mte. Moro to the Balfrin. — Mittaghorn (10,328; 4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), a splendid point of view, free from difficulty — Egginerhorn (11,080; 5 hrs.; 12 fr.), also very interesting and not difficulty — Egginerhorn (13,235; 6 hrs.; 30 fr.), trying, but without difficulty for experts. Above the (2 hrs.) Lange Fluh we diverge to the left from the Alphubel route and ascend to the (3½ hrs.) saddle (12,506) and to the left to the (½ hr.) summit (magnificent view). — The Alphubel (13,802). Täschhorn (14,757), Dom (14,940), and Nadelhorn (West-Leuzspitze. 14,220) may also be ascended from Fee by experts (comp. p. 315). — Ulrichshorn (12,892), from the Ried Pass (see below) 1 hr. (or from Fee 6 hrs.; guide 30 tr.), and Balfrin (Balenfirmhorn, 12,474), from Saas up the Bideryletscher and Balenfirn 6 hrs., or from the Ried Pass (p. 321) 3, 4 hr. (guide 25 fr.), both without difficulty. — Stellihorn (11.393), by the Mattmark-Alp (7 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), see p. 319. — Sonnighorn, or Pizzo Bottarello (11.157), by the Furgy Alp (7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), tollsome; magnificent view. — Latelhorn (10,525; 51/2-6 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), tollsome; magnificent view. — Latelhorn (10,525; 51/2-6 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), tollsome; magnificent view. — Latelhorn (10,525; 51/2-6 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), tollsome; without — Weissmes (13,225), up the Triftgrätti and Trift Glaver (8-10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), laborious, but without

danger; view exceedingly grand. Better to ascend by the Almageller Alp (7175'; clean chalets; spend night) to the Zwischbergen Pass (p. 289), and thence by the S. arête to the top; then descend across the Trift Glacier.

From Saas to Zermatt by the Weissthor, Adler, or Allain Pass, p. 319. The 'Alphubeljoch (12,474; 12 hrs. to Zermatt; guide 30 fr.) is longer, but less difficult and much finer than the passes just mentioned. From Fee 1 hr. to the Gletscher-Alp (7008); then a steep ascent to the (1 hr.) Lange Fluh, a ridge of rock across which we climb. In 1 hr. we reach the glacier, at a height of about 9200, and ascend it rather rapidly, the very wide crevasses necessitating many digressions. Farther on we ascend gradually over snow to the (3 hrs.) pass, between (r.) the Alphubel (13,803) and (1.) the Allalinhorn (13,235), and obtain a splendid view of the Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc. Descent over the Wand Glacier, and then over rock, moraine, and turf to the Obere and (3 hrs.) Untere Täsch Alp (7270) in the Mellichenthal. A direct but disagreeable forest-path leading hence to the left, round the slope, descends to Zermatt in 1½ hr.; but it is better to descend to Täsch (p. 309) and follow the road thence to (4 M.) Zermatt.

FROM SAAS TO ZERMATT over the Mischabeljoch (12,650; 13 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), between the Taschhorn and Alphubel; over the Domjoch (14,062; 14 hrs.; 40 fr.), between the Täschhorn and Dom; over the Nadeljoch (13,672; 16 hrs.; 40 fr.), between the Dom and the Süd-Lenzspitze; all very

difficult.

FROM SAAS TO ST. NIKLAUS over the Ried Pass (12,050'; 12-13 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), difficult. The route leads from Fee (p. 320) to the Alp Hannig (7064') and ascends steeply, to the left of the Mellig, over the Hochbalen Glacier and the rocks of the Gemshorn to the pass, between (r.) the Balfrin (12,474') and (l.) the Ulrichshorn (12,893'), both of which may be ascended from the pass (see above). Descent over the Gassenried Glacier to the Schalpel Alp, and by Höllenen to St. Niklaus (p. 308).

FROM SAAS TO THE SIMPLON over the Laquinjoch, the Rossbodenjoch, the Simeli Pass, or the Gamserjoch and Sirvoltenjoch, see p. 288. To Gondo over the Zwischbergen Pass, p. 290. To Domo D'Ossola by Antrona, p. 290.

Below Saas is a defile between wild masses of rock, in which lies the chapel of St. Anton (5117'). Crossing the Visp we reach the village of (3/4 hr.) Balen (5027'); in a fertile valley at the E. base of the Balfrin or Bulenfirnhorn (12,474'), and then (20 min.) recross the stream. Farther on we pass a fine waterfall of the Schweibach, descending from the Balenfirn, and (3/4 hr.) return by the Bodenbrücke to the left bank. The ravine presents a succession of wild rocky scenes, enlivened with foaming waterfalls. Numerous votive crosses, bearing a date only, have been erected here in the pious hope of averting inundations of the Mattmarksee. At the (10 min.) Huteck is a small auberge; 20 min., village of Zenschmiden (3777'). Near Stalden the Saaser Visp falls into the Gorner Visp (see below), which we cross by the Kinnbrücke, a bridge 160' high. On the hill to the right is the small church of Staldenried.

(1 hr.) **Stalden**, and thence to *Visp*, see p. 308. Travellers from Stalden to Saas should observe that after crossing the Kinnbrücke their path leads to the left beyond two chalets.

### 86. From Macugnaga to Zermatt round Monte Rosa.

Four Days: 1st. Over the Turlo Pass to Alagna. 2nd. Over the Col d'Olen to Gressoney-la-Trinité. 3rd. Over the Betta Furca to Fiéry, and over the Col des Cimes Blanches to the Théodule Pass. 4th. Ascent of the Breithorn, and descent to Zermatt. (Or: 1st day, to Riva; 2nd, over the Col di Valdobbia to Gressoney-St-Jean; 3rd, over the Col de Cunéaz to Fiéry;

4th, over the *Théodule Pass* to *Zermatt.*) Guide 8-10 fr. per day; for the whole journey including the Breithorn 50 fr. (The paths over the Col di Valdobbia, Betta Furca and Col des Cimes Blanches are also practicable for mules.) Less robust walkers who wish to avoid the Turlo Pass may from Ponte Grande (p. 317) cross the Col di Baranca to Fobello and Varallo, and reach Alagna thence through the Val Sesia in 2-3 days, an easy route (comp. p. 424).

From Macugnaga to Alagna over the Turlo Pass, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing and not very interesting. Below Macugnaga (1/4 hr.) we quit the bath to Borca (p. 317), cross the Anza to the hamlet of Isella, and ascend a wooded hill to the (1 hr.) chalets of Spissa, at the entrance to the rock-strewn Val Quarazza, which we enter to the right. The slopes are wooded, and several waterfalls are passed on each side. The path, at first level, afterwards ascends a rocky barrier, and (1 hr.) crosses the Rio di Quarazza to (1/2 hr.) La Piana, the highest Alp (5978'). Opposite, on the W. side of the valley, the discharge of the Loccie Glacier forms a very fine waterfall. Ascending more rapidly, the path describes a wide bend round the desolate head of the valley, passes (3/4 hr.) a ruined hut, and comes to an end. We next climb abrupt grass-slopes, and lastly rocks and snow-slopes, to the  $(2^{1}/_{2} \text{ hrs.})$  Turlo Pass (9090'), a sharp ridge with a cross, between (r.) the Turlo (10,300') and (1.) the Pigliamo-Horn (9469'). Descending over an expanse of snow and poor stony pastures, we enjoy a fine view of the Sesia Glacier, the Signal-Kuppe, and the Parrot-Spitze. We pass a little tarn, the chalets of Alp Faller, and the Alp Lazza, and descend into the Val Sesia  $(2^{1}/_{2}-3)$  hrs. to the Sesia bridge). A good path now leads on the right bank of the stream, past the deserted gold-mine of S. Maria, to (3/4 hr.) Alagna (3953'; \*Hôt. Monte Rosa, moderate; Hôt. Weisshorn, well spoken of; Hôt, Mortella), prettily situated, and frequented by Italians as a summer resort.

FROM MACUGNAGA TO ALAGNA over the Col delle Loccie (11,965'), 14-15 hrs., difficult; for proficients only, with good guides (40 fr.). A toilsome and even hazardous climb of 8-10 hrs., over the Pedriolo Alp (p. 318) and the crevassed Macugnaga Glacier, to the pass between Mte. delle Loccie and

the Signalkuppe. Descent over the Sesia Glacier to the Pile Alp (see below).

EXCLINIONS (Guides, G. Barone, G. and P. Guglielmina, C. Martinali and others.) Up the Val Sesia to the (2 hrs.) File Alp (5299'; superb survey of the S.E. peaks of Monte Rosa); then to the (34 hr). Alp Bors and (1/2 hr.) Alp Fondecca. The Sesia fall, on the way to the Pile Alp, is not worth visiting. (Over the Col delle Piscie to Gressoney, see below.) — The Corno Bianco (10,945'; 5-6 hrs.; 12 fr.), a difficult peak, with fine view of Monte Rosa and the Graian Alps, is ascended either from Alagna or Gressoney. - Towards the E., two passes lead from Alagna to (7-8 hrs.) Rimasco in the Val Piccola (p. 424): the Colle di Moud (7447') to the N. of the Tagliaferro (9731'), and the Col della Mounda (Bocchetta d'Alagna) on its S. side. - To Zermatt over the Lysjoch, the Sesia-Joch and the Piodejoch, see p. 314. - From Alagna to Mollia and Varallo, see p. 424.

FROM ALAGNA TO GRESSONEY-LA-TRINITÉ OVER THE COL D'OL-BN,  $6^{1}/_{2}$ -7 hrs., attractive and easy (bridle-path; guide, 14 fr., unnecessary, but enquire for the beginning of the path). We ascend to the W. through meadows and wood, passing several groups of houses, to the (2 hrs.) Alp Laglietto, cross the brook, and mount pastures and afterwards over debris to the (21/2 hrs.) Col d'Olen (9544'; \*Guglielmina's Inn). View towards the N.W. very fine. The \*Gemsstein, or Corno del Camoscio, to the N., easily ascended from the pass in 20 min., affords a striking view of Monte Rosa, Mont Blanc, the Grand Combin, the Graian Alps, etc. — We descend from the Col by a good path, with beautiful views of the Parrot-Spitze, Lyskamm, and Lys Glacier, to the Gabiet-Alp with its little lake, into the Val Gressoney or Lysthal, to (2 hrs.) St. Jacques or S. Giacomo (auberge), and (20 min.) Gressoney-la-Trinité (5322'; \*Hôtel Thédy, R. 2, pens. 6 fr.). A cart-road descends the picturesque valley by Perletoa and Chamonal to (31/2 M.) Gressoney-St. Jean (4495'; \*Hôt.-Pens. Mont-Rose; \*Delapierre), the capital of the valley, the upper part of which is German.

From Alagna to Gressoney over the Col delle Piscie (10,374'), 9-10 hrs., rather fatiguing. To the Pile Alp, 2 hrs., see above. Turning to the left and passing the (3/4 hr.) Bors Alp (auberge), the path ascends the steep Val d'Embours (the Embours Glacier with a fine waterfall descending on the right), skirting the N. slopes of the Corno del Camoscio (see above), to the (4 hrs.) pass, with the ruined Vincent-Hütte. (Hence to the Cold'Olen, 1 hr.; to the Gnifetti Club-hut over the Indren and Garstelet Glaciers 2 hrs., see p. 314.) Descent by a good path to the left through the Lavez Valley to the Gabiet-Alp and (31/2 hrs.) Gressoney-la-Trinité (see above).

An easier route is across the Col di Valdobbia (8360'), from Riva (2 M. below Alagna, p. 424) to Gressoney-St. Jean (7 hrs.; guide 14 fr.). A road ascends the Val Vogna to (4 M.) Peccia, whence the bridle-path mounts steeply to the right to the (2 hrs.) the Ospizio Sottile on the col. The view

steeply to the right to the (2 hrs.) the ospicio solutio on the col. The view is limited, but we enjoy a charming survey of the Val Gressoney with its rich pastures, pine-clad slopes, and waterfalls. Steep descent over snow and stones, then through pine-forest, to (1½ hr.) Gressoney-St. Jean.

EXCURSIONS from Gressoney (Guides, Zach. David of Gressoney; for short trips, young Linty, from the Mte. Rosa Inn, and P. Squindobal of St. Jean.) Beautiful walk from Trinité, up the valley, by S. Giacomo and S. Pietro, to the (2½ hrs.) Cort Lys (6570; beds), a chalet splendidly situated at the foot of the Lys Glacier (p. 314). — The I. A. C. have built three club-huts, for the vec of travellers in this district. three club-huts, for the use of travellers in this district. The Linty Hut (10,300'; very small, 4 beds), 5 hrs. from the Hôtel Thédy, lies 1 hr. from the top of the Hohe Licht (11,634'), and 4 hrs. from the top of the Vincent Pyramide (13,920'). — From the Gnifetti Hut (13,045'; enlarged in 1886 and well fitted up), at the W. side of the Garstelet Glacier, 7 hrs. from the Hôtel Thédy and 3 hrs. from the Col d'Olen, the Vincent Pyramide may be ascended in 2 hrs., the Parrotspitze (14,577'; guide 30 fr.) in 3 hrs., the Signalkuppe (14,964'; guide 35 fr.) in 4½ hrs., and the Zumsteinspitze (15,006'; guide 35 fr.) in 4½ hrs. The last two ascents may be combined in one tour. The Dufourspitze (15,217') was ascended on this side for the firstii me in Aug. 1886. — The Quintino Sella or Lyskamm Hut (14.905') on the rocks on the W. side of the Felik Glacier. 3 hrs. below the Felikjoch (p. 314) and 7 hrs. from the Hôtel Thédy, is the starting-point for the ascent of the Lyskamm (14,890'; 6 hrs.; 50 fr.) and of the Castor (13,880'; 31/2 hrs.; 31) fr.). The descent from the latter may be made to the Théodule Pass (p. 31.9) and Breil (guide 40 fr.) or Zermatt (50 fr.).

From Gressoney to Zermatt over the Lysjoch, Felikjoch, Zwillingspass, or Schwarzthor, see p. 314. Guide in each case 50 fr.

A bridle-path leads from Gressoney-St. Jean to Gaby, Issime (Inn), Fontainemore, Lillianes, and (6 hrs.) Pont-St. Martin (p. 269). — To the W. an easy bridle-path leads from St. Jean in 4 hrs. over the Col de Ranzola (7182') to Brussone (4521') in the Challant Valley, and in 4 hrs. more over the Col de Joux to Chatillon (p. 268). — Two very attractive ascents are those of the Pointe de Combetta (1935'), in 1 hr. from the Col de Ranzola, and of the Mont Neri (lie de Frudiere; 10,790'), rising father to the S., between the Gressoney and Challant valleys (7 hrs. from Gressoney, guide 12 fr.). Magnificent view.

From Gressoney-la-Trinité to Fiéry over the Betta Furca, 5 hrs., pleasant and easy (without guide). At (20 min.) S. Giacomo (see above) we diverge to the left, ( $^{1}$ /<sub>4</sub> hr.) cross the Lys, and mount rapidly past the houses of Betta to (1 hr.) the chapel of St. Anna, where we have a fine view of the Lyskamm and Monte Rosa. Then up a monotonous valley to the ( $^{13}$ /<sub>4</sub> hr.) Betta Furca ( $^{8639}$ ), where we see the Graian Alps peeping above the Val d'Ayas, and the Grand Combin to the right. We descend to (1 hr.) the hamlet of Résy (poor inn), turn to the right, and cross the Verra to ( $^{1}$ /<sub>2</sub> hr.) Fiéry or Fière (\*Inn), on the slope 20 min. above S. Giacomo, overlooking the wooded Val d'Ayas.

From Gressoney-St. Jean to Fiéry over the Col de Cunéaz (Pinter-Joch, 8200'), 6 hrs., easy and repaying. From the pass (extensive view) experts may ascend the \*Grauharpt (10,702'; toilsome) in 2 hrs., view strikingly grand. A cart-road descends the picturesque Val d'Ayas (called Val Challant in its lower part), watered by the Evançon, to Champlan, (3 hrs.) Brussone (4521'; Lion d'Or), and (3 hrs.) Verrés, in the Dora Valley (p. 269).

FROM FIÈRY TO BREIL, OR TO THE THÉODULE PASS, OVER THE COL DES CIMES BLANCHES. To Breil a rough mule-track (5 hrs.). It ascends at first rapidly through wood, then traverses poor pastures and a dreary valley, with the Aventina Glacier on the right, to the (2 hrs.) Aventina, the last Alp. Then a steep ascent, crossing the Cortot, which flows out of the Grand Lac (where the path to the Théodule diverges to the right), and past the small Lucs de Vent, to the (11/2 hr.) Col des Cimes Blanches (9912'), a desolate rocky chaos. Here we may either turn to the right to (11/2 hr.) Breil, or to the left to (21/2 hrs.) Valtournanche. The pass to Breil, with a fine view of the Matterhorn and Dent d'Hérens, lies to the W. of the Grand' Cemetta (10,597; a splendid point of view, easily reached from the pass in 3/4 hr.). Then a descent over snow, stones, and pastures, past the little Lacs de la Barma, to the chalets of Gouillet and La Barma; and lastly to the left to Breil (p. 310; from Breil to the pass 21/2 hrs.). - The rather easier route (bridlepath) to Valtournanche, bearing to the left from the pass, descends, with a fine view to the W., to the beautifully situated Alp Cleva Creusa, and to the left to (21/2 hrs.) Valtournanche (p. 310).

Travellers bound for the Théodule Pass and Zermatt need not descend to Breil, but (with guide), on the right bank of the Cortot, 1/2 hr. above the Aventina Alp, turn to the right, traverse rocks and stony slopes, skirt the little Lac d'Ayas or Grand Lac, and reach the pass (11/2 hr.; also called Col des Cimes Blanches), a gap in the rocks enclosing the S. side of the Valtournanche Glacier. The crevassed glacier is then crossed, and lastly a steep snow-slope ascended to the (11/2-2 hrs.) Théodule Pass (p. 309). Ascent of the Breithorn, see p. 313; route to Zermatt, see p. 309.

### VI. S.E. SWITZERLAND. THE GRISONS.

97	From Rorschach to Coire	327
01.	Alvier; Gonzen, 328. — St. Luziensteig; Falknis, 328.	321
88.	Ragatz and Pfäfers	329
89.	Coire	333
90.	From Landquart to Schuls over the Fluela Pass.	
	Prätigau  Valzeina; Seewis, 336. — Bad Fideris; Bad Serneus; St. Antönien-Joch; Plasseggen-Joch, 337. — Excursions from Klosters; Vereina Pass; Fless and Jöri-Fless Passes; Vernela Pass; Silvretta Pass, 338. — Schwarzhorn, 339.	335
91.	From Davos to Coire by Lenz (Landwasser Route)	340
	Excursions from Davos, 341. — From Davos to Scanfs over the Scaletta Pass; to Bergun over the Sertig Pass, 341. — Excursions from Wiesen, 342.	
92.	From Coire to Davos through the Schanfiggthal. Arosa	343
	From Langwies to Küblis over the Durannapass. Weissfuh, 343. — Excursions from Arosa. Aroser Rothhorn. From Arosa to Davos over the Meyenfeld Furca; to Coire by Tschiertschen; to Parpan by the Urden-Fürkli; to Alvaneu by the Furcletta, 344.	
93.	From Coire to Göschenen. Oberalp	345
	From Reichenau to Ilanz by Versam and Kästris, 345. — The Safierthal; over the Löchliberg to Splügen, and over the Glas Pass to Thusis, 341. — Flimserstein; Vorab, 346. — Piz Mundaun, 347. — Lugnetz-Thal; passes to Hinterrhein and the Val Blegno, 348. — Brigels; Val Frisal; Val Puntaiglas; the Somvixer Thal; over the Lavazjoch to Curaglia, 350. — Excursions from Disentis; Piz Muraun; Sandalp Pass, 351. — Piz Pazzola; Val Nalps; Krüzli Pass, 351. — Pass da Tiarms; Lake Toma; Badus; Piz Nurschallas; Val Cornera, 352.	0.5.4
94.	From Disentis to Biasca. Lukmanier	354
95.	From Coire to Splügen. Via Mala	355
96.	desimo Pass. Guggernull; Einshorn; Piz Tambo, 360. From Splügen to the Lake of Como	360
97.	From Splügen to Bellinzona. Bernardino	362

	Source of the Hinter-Rhein, 363. — From Cama to Chiavenna; Val Calanca, 364, 365.	
98.	From Coire to Samaden over the Albula Pass  Piz St. Michel; Tinzenhorn; Piz d'Aela. From Bergün to Madulein over the Fuorcla Pischa; Piz Kesch; Aela Pass, 366.	365
99.	From Coire to Samaden over the Julier Stätzerhorn, 368. — Piz Curver; Fianell Pass; Tinzenthor Pass; Errjoch; Val da Faller; Piz Platta, etc., 369. — From Stalla over the Septimer to Casaccia in the Val Bregaglia; to Sils by Gravasalvas, 369, 370.	367
100.	From Chiavenna to Samaden. Val Bregaglia From Castasegna to Soglio; Piz Gallegione, 371. — Val Bondasca; over the Forcella di Bondo to Masino. Albigna Valley; Forcella di S. Martino; Pizzo della Duana, 372. — Casnile and Cacciabella Passes, 373.	371
101.	The Upper Engadine, from the Maloja to Samaden Lake Čavloccio; Ordlegna Fall; Forno Glacier; Piz Lunghino. From the Maloja over the Muretto Pass to Sondrio, 375. — Muot Marmorė; Fexthal; Piz della Margna; Piz Tremoggia; Piz Fora. To Malenco over the Tremoggia-Pass or the Fuorcla Fex-Scerscen, 376. — Fuorcla Surlej; Piz Julier, 377. — Excursions from St. Moritz; Piz Nair; Val Suvretta, 379. — Excursions from Samaden; Muottas Muraigl; Piz Ot; Piz Padella, 380.	374
102.	Pontresina and Environs	381
103.	From Samaden to Nauders. Lower Engadine Munt Müsella; Piz Uertsch; Piz Kesch. From Ponte to Livigno over the Lavirum Pass. Piz Griatschouls; Piz Mezaun. From Scanfs to Livigno through the Val Casana, 388. — Munt della Baseglia; Piz d'Arpiglia; Piz Nuna; Piz Sursura. From Zernetz over the Ofen Pass to Münster; over the Passo del Diavel to Livigno. Piz Mezdi; Piz Linard, 389. — Guarda; Fettan; Val Tasna; Futschöl Pass, 390. — Excursions from Tarasp; Schloss Tarasp; Avrona; Schwarz-See; Muotta Naluns; Piz Glüna; Piz Chiampatsch; Piz Lischanna, 391, 392. — From Schuls through the Scarl-Thal to S. Maria, 392.	387
104.	— Piz Arina; Fimber Pass, 393.  From Samaden over the Bernina to Tirano Val del Fain; over the Fieno Pass to Livigno, 394. — Piz Campascio; Piz Lagalb; Alp Grüm; Sassal Massone; by Cavaglia to Poschiavo, 395. — Val Lagone; over the	394

398

Forcola to Livigno. From the Bernina through the Val Viola to Bormio, 395. — Sassalbo, 396. — Corna Stella; Val Malenco; Monte della Disgrazia, 397. — Val Masino; Piz Badile, 398.

105. From Tirano to Nauders over the Stelvio . . . . . From Bormio to S. Caterina; Monte Confinale. Over the Foscagno Pass to Livigno, 399. — Wormser Joch; Piz Umbrail, 400. — Three Holy Springs; Suldenthal; Ortler, 401. — From Prad to S. Maria in the Munsterthal by Taufers, 402.

106. From Nauders to Bregenz over the Arlberg . . . . 403
Lünersee; Scesaplana, 404. — The Montavon; over the
Vermunt Pass to Guarda, 405. — From Feldkirch to
Buchs. Gebhardsberg; Pfänder, 406.

#### 87. From Rorschach to Coire.

Comp. Maps, pp. 26, 50, 332.

57 M. RAILWAY in  $3^{1}/4 - 4^{1}/2$  hrs. (9 fr. 75, 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 90 c.; see Introd. X. as to excursion-tickets, etc.) There are two stations at Rorschach (p. 48), the chief of which (°Restaur.) is on the quay in the town. The other is 1/2 M. to the E., where carriages are sometimes changed. The first train from Rorschach corresponds with the first steamboat from Friedrichshafen and Lindau; and at Coire with the diligences for the Splügen and the Bernardino.

Rorschach, see p. 48. The train skirts the lake for a short way. 3 M. Staad. On the hill-side to the right rises the castle of Wartegy; above it Wartensee (p. 51), and the small château of Greifenstein. Heiden (p. 51) is seen on the hill to the right. Farther on, we have a glimpse of the Weinburg (p. 49), situated on the vine-clad Buchberg. The train traverses a delta, very fertile at places, which has been formed by the deposits of the Rhine.

6 M. Rheineck (1312'; \*Post), a village at the foot of vineyards. Omnibuses ply in 12 min. from the station to (11/4 M.) Thal (1344': Ochs), an industrial place with 3319 inhab., picturesquely situated at the foot of the Buchberg (to the Steinerne Tisch, 25 min., see p. 49). — Diligence from Rheineck to Heiden, via Wolfhalden, twice daily in 1 hr. 40 min., see p. 50; to Walzenhausen, twice daily in 1 hr. 5 min. see p. 49.

At (9 M.) St. Margarethen (Linde; Ochs) the line to Bregenz (p. 406) diverges to the left (to the Meldegg, 1 hr., see p. 49).

We now cross the Rhine, the boundary between Switzerland and the Austrian Vorarlberg. The Rhine Valley, formerly called the Upper Rheingau, and, like Ticino and Thurgau, governed down to 1798 by Swiss bailiffs, presents a variety of grand and picturesque scenery. The train skirts the hill, traverses orchards and fields of maize, and from Heldsberg to Monstein passes between the river and abrupt rocks. Stations Au (Schiff), Heerbrugg, Rebstein.

16 M. Altstädten (1542'; pop. 7810; \*Drei Könige, moderate; Krone; Rabe; Zum Splügen, at the station). Through a gorge to the right is seen the Sentis (p. 54); in the background to the S. rises the snow-clad Scesaplana, and adjoining it the Falknis (p. 329).

Roads lead hence over the Ruppen (3054'; Landmark Inn) to (8 M.) Tropen, and over the Stoss (3270') to (6 M.) Gais (p. 52); and a pleasant path in 3 hrs. by the Chapel of St. Anthony to Heiden (p. 51).

191/2 M. Oberriet (Sonne). On the E. slope of a wooded rock to the right, is the ruined tower of the castle of Blatten. The highroad passes to the W. of the castle through the Hirschensprung defile. above which tower the Kamor and Hohe Kasten (p. 53).

221/2 M. Rüthi (Zum Bahnhof). A lofty wooded rock above the little town of Sennwald (Post or Krone), is called the Kanzel. 27 M.

Saletz-Sennwald (\*Restaur. by the station).

The Hohe Kasten (5902'; 41/2 hrs.; without guide), see p. 53. — To the Weissbad (6 hrs.), a pleasant walk, by Sax and the Saxer Lucke (5430'), passing the Fählen and Sämtis lakes (comp. p. 55).

29 M. Haag-Gams, where the line crosses the Toggenburg and Feldkirch road (p. 58). Above (31 M.) Buchs (Zum Arlberg and Zum Bahnhof, at the station; \*Sonne) rises the well-preserved chateau of Werdenberg, once the seat of the counts of that name.

Railway to Feldkirch, see p. 406. — On a height, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, lies Vadus (1525; "Linde; Engel; Lowe), with the château of Liechtenstein on a lofty rock, the capital of the principality of Liechtenstein, at the foot of the Drei Schwestern (6878').

Beyond (341/2 M.) Sevelen (\*Traube) rises the pinnacled old chateau of Wartau. Near (39 M.) Trübbach the rocks of the Schollberg. which approach the Rhine, have been blasted to make way for the road and the railway. On a height opposite, near Balzers, is the extensive ruined castle of (iuttenberg, where the ascent of the Luziensteig begins (see below).

The Alvier (7753'), an admirable point, ascended from Buchs, Sevelen, or Trubbach in 5-51/2 hrs.. see p. 44. The route from Trubbach is by Attomos, Gretschins, and past the ruin of Wartau, to (3/4 hr.) Oberschan, (3 hrs.) Palfries, and (2 hrs.) the top; descent 3 hrs. — The Gonzen (6011'),

from Trübbach in 41 2 hrs., also easy and interesting.

42 M. Sargans (\*Hôtel Thoma, at the station), the junction of the Wesen (Glarus) and Zürich line (p. 44). Carriages sometimes changed here. The scenery becomes grander and more picturesque; to the N.W. appears the long serrated chain of the Curfirsten (p. 42), to the E. the grey pyramid of the Falknis. To the right, near Villers, is the Untere Sarfall, a fine waterfall after rain.

45 M. Ragatz, see p. 329. To the right is the ruin of Freudenberg (p. 330). Below the influx of the Tamina the train crosses the

Rhine by a wooden bridge.

46 M. Maienfeld (1725': pop. 1208; Rössli; Sonne; Zum Falknis) is an old and thriving little town. The tower (restaurant; fine view from the top) is said to have been erected in the 4th cent. by the Roman Emp. Constantius. The old castle of the Counts of Toggenburg was the seat of the bailiffs of the Grisons down to 1795. On the hill to the right are the ruin and pension of Wartenstein and the abbey of Pfäfers (p. 331).

The St. Luziensteig (2230'; Inn., good wine), a fortified defile between the Flüscherberg (3732') and the Falknis, through which the road to Vaduz and Feldkirch leads, is 2 M. from Maienfeld. Fine view from the highest block-house, on the top of the Fläscherberg, 11/4 hr. farther W., above the fortification. — The Falknis (3420), ascended from the Luziensteig, through the Glecktobel and by the Sarina Alp or Fläscheralp (6 hrs ; with guide), is fatiguing but interesting. (Better from Maienfeld by Jenins, the Vordere Alp and Sarina Alp, and through the Fläscherthal.)

On the vine-clad slopes to the left, at the foot of the Vilan (p. 336) lie the villages of Jenins (above it the ruins of Wyneck and Aspermont) and Malans (2047'; Krone; Kreuz), with the château of Bodmer, once the residence of the poet Gaudenz de Salis-Seewis (d. 1834). Kompleter, the best wine in the valley, is grown here. The train crosses the Landquart, near its influx into the Rhine. 491/2 M. Landquart (1732'; Hôt. Landquart, near the station and the post-office; \*Hot. Ruedi, 5 min. from the station, moderate), where the Prätigau route diverges (see p. 336). To the W., in the background, rise the barren Grave Hörner (p. 332).

The district between Maienfeld and Coire, with its numerous castles, is remarkable for its fertility. Its central point is (52 M.) Zizers (1854'; Krone), an ancient little borough. To the left, at the foot of the hills, are Molinära, a summer-residence of the Bishop of Coire, and the village of Trimmis. On the right tower the bare peaks of the Calanda (9213'); on the wooded slopes at its base are the ruined castles of Liechtenstein, Krottenstein, and Haldenstein, at the foot of which last lies the village of the same name, with a wellpreserved walled château.

57 M. Coire, see p. 333.

#### 88. Ragatz and Pfäfers.

Comp. Plan and Map, p. 332.

Hotels (most of them open during the season only). \*QUELLENHOF (Pl. a), R., L., & A. 5-6, B. 1/2, D. 4-5, pens. 9-13 fr.; "Hof RAGATZ (Pl. b), R.; L., & A. 31/2-5, B. 11/2, D. 4, S. 3. pens. 7-13 fr.; "Hôtel Tamina (Pl. c), R., L., & A. 31/2-4, D. 31/2, pens. 7-10 fr.; "Schweizerhof (Pl. d), R. 21/2-31/2, D. 31/2-5 fr.; "Hot.-Pens. Lattmann (Pl. 1), pens. 7 fr., good cuisine; "Krone D. 31/2-5 fr.; \*Hot.-Pens. Lattmann (Pl. i), pens. 7 fr., good cuisine; \*Krone (Pl. e), R., L., & A. 3, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; \*Hôt.-Pens. Fröhlich (Pl. h); \*Freieck (Pl. g); \*Hôt.-Pens. Calanda (Pl. f); \*Hôt. National (Pl. l); \*Post moderate; Bār (Pl. k), Ochse, and Löwe, unpretending. — Near the station, \*Rosengarten, with three dépendances, R. & A. 21/2, pens. 6-7 fr. (open in winter also). — \*Pens. Weiss, on the road to the Freudenberg; \*Pens Home-Villa; \*Pens. Wartenstein (p. 331). — Restaurants. Kursaal, see below; Rheinvilla, Bahnhof-Str.; Nussbaum, Churer-Str.; Löwe, and Kreuz, with gardens. — \*Café Felsenkeller, 1/4 M. from the town, on the way to the Freudenberg (p. 330). Buel, 3/4 M. from the village, near the ruin of Freudenberg, with view. — Post Office (Pl. 6), near the Dorfbad. — Telegraph Office (Pl. 7), opposite the Krone.

Omnibus from the station to the village of Ragatz 75 c., trunk 25 c.; to Wartenstein 11/6 (back 1) fr. — One-horse carr. from Ragatz to Pfäfers and

Umnous from the station to the village of Ragatz (3c., trunk 27c.; to Wartenstein 1½ (back 1) fr. — One-horse carr. from Ragatz to Pfäfers and back. with halt of 2 hrs., for 1-2 pers. 7, 3-4 pers. 10 fr., and fee.

Baths. Properties of the water, see p. 330. The Mühlbad (Pl. 4), Neubad (Pl. 2), and Helenenbad (Pl. 3) are near the Kurhaus; the Dorfbad (Pl. 5), with Trinkhalle, in the Eisenbahn-Strasse, between the Schweizerhof and the Tamina Hötel. The Neubad contains a large swimming-bath (84° Fahr.; 2 fr. in the morning, 1 fr. in the afternoon; ladies 3½-11½ a.m. and 4-6 p.m.) and single baths (2-2½ fr.). Tickets at the office, to the left of the Hof Ragatz.

Visitors' Tax, in June and Sept. 2, in July and Aug. 3 fr. per week for each person.

**Ragatz** (1702'; pop. 1996), prettily situated on the impetuous  $Tam\bar{n}a$ , which falls into the Rhine lower down, is a famous watering-place and one of the most frequented places in Switzerland (50,000 visitors annually, passing travellers included). The village first owed its importance to the construction of the Pfäfers road (see below) and of the conduit, 2!/2 M. long, conveying the mineral water thence to Hof Ragatz in 1838-40, and the handsome buildings recently erected give it almost the appearance of a town.

The chief rallying-points are the Quellenhof and the Hof Ragatz (formerly a mansion of the Abbots of Pfäfers). In the Kurgarten, at the back of the Quellenhof, a band plays in the morning, noon, and evening. The open colonnade on the E. side affords a pleasing survey of the Rhine Valley. The new Baths and Trinkhalle are on the S.W. side. Beyond them are pleasure-grounds with a wheycure establishment, etc.

In the Cemetery, by the E. wall, is the monument of the philosopher Schelling (d. at Ragatz in 1854), 20' high, with his bust. By the last houses (1 M.) on the road from the cemetery to Sargans, a path ascends to the left through vineyards to (10 min.) the ruined castle of Freudenberg, with a fine view of the Rheinthal. We return by a road on the hill-side, between houses and gardens.

\*Bad Pfäfers, 530' above Ragatz, and  $2^{1}/_{2}$  M. distant, is one of the most curious spots in Switzerland. It lies in the narrow gorge of the  $Tam\bar{\imath}na$ , a glacier-torrent, on the brink of which the good but narrow road (walking recommended) gradually ascends, flanked by sombre limestone cliffs, 500 to 800' high. A little before the  $(1^{1}/_{4}$  M.) Schwattenfall Restaurant a finger-post indicates a path along the Tamina to Valurrank and  $(1^{1}/_{2}$  M.) Wartenstein (see below). Another finger-post  $1/_{2}$  M. farther, a few paces beyond which the road passes through a rocky gateway, indicates a path to  $(1/_{2}$  hr.) the village of Pfäfers. Both these routes are miry in wet weathers.

The monastic-looking Bath House, built in 1704, lies wedged between precipices 600' high, and enjoys sunshine in the height of summer from 10 till 4 o'clock only. Accommodation good, but plain (R., L., & A. 2-3 fr.). Very pleasant baths (1 fr.; temp. 9707', at Ragatz 950), chiefly frequented by the less wealthy classes, and by invalids who prefer taking the waters near their source.

The abundant hot springs (97-100°), clear as crystal, and free from taste and smell, are impregnated with carbonate of lime, chloride of sodium, and magnesia, resembling those of Gastein and Wildbad in their composition. They rise about 1/4 M. above the bath-house in the narrow and gloomy \*Gorge (30-50' wide) of the wild Tamina. Tickets for the gorge and the springs (1 fr. each; umbrellas advisable) are sold in the principal corridor of the bath-

house. The wooden pathway to the springs, resting on the rock or on masonry, 30-40' above the torrent, leads between overhanging walls of rock, 200-250' high, on the right bank of the Tamina, to the vaulted chamber (98' long) of the New Spring (to the left of the old), dating from '2nd Oct., 1860'. The air in this vault is like that of a hot vapour-bath, but there is little to see. This curious ravine surpasses the rival Gorge of Trient (p. 223), the rounded granite rocks of which are inferior in boldness to the nummulite of Pfäfers. From the Ragatz station to the springs and back, 3 hrs. on foot, or 2 hrs. by carriage (p. 330).

From the Baths to the Village of Pfafers (1/4 hr.). The path ascends in windings on the left bank of the Tamina; after 1/4 hr., by a finger-post, where the path to the right leads to Valens (see below; 10 min. from the Bad is the 'Calandaschau'), we descend to the left and (5 min) cross the Tamina by a natural bridge, called the 'Beschluss', 325' perpendicularly above the springs. We now ascend the path on the right bank, cut in steps, and slippery in rainy weather, to a (20 min.) meadow (auberge), where it divides: that to the right leading to Vättis (see below); that to the left to the village of Pfäfers. By the latter we reach (10 min.) the Pfäfers and Vättis road, which we may again quit (10 min.) by a path to the right, leading us back to the road in 1/4 hr., opposite the first house of the village.

The Village of Pfäfers (2696'; Adler; Löwe), on a hill, 2 M. to the S. of Ragatz, is reached by a beautiful and shady road (with short-cuts). On this road (2 M.) is the \*Pens. Wartenstein (2463'; good restaur.; pens. 6-7 fr.; omnibus from the station 1½, back 1 fr.; heavy luggage extra), affording a splendid view of the Rhine Valley as far as the Curfirsten to the N.W. (p. 42). Below, to the S., are the ruin of Wartenstein and the Chapet of St. George (2453). The once rich and powerful Benedictine Abbey of Pfäfers was converted into a lunatic asylum (St. Pirminsberg) in 1838. The

(1/4 hr.) Tabor (2765'), a rocky hill to the N.E. of the abbey, also

affords a fine view.

EXCURSIONS FROM RAGATZ. (Guides: Fäh, of Ragatz; Fortun. Enderlin, of Maienfeld; D. and J. Rupp, of Valens; With and Dav. Kohler, of Vattis). Ruin of Freudenberg, see above. On the Sargans road, farther on, is the Restaur. Buel, with a fine view. — The Guschenkopf (2463'), a wooded hill to the W. of Ragatz, on the right of the entrance to the Tamina Gorge, is skirted by pleasant walks, on the S. side, passing the Bild (a chapel), and on the W. side (diverging to the left from the road to Freudenberg, before the Felsenkeller'), leading in 40 min. to the top. Fine view of Ragatz, the Rheinthal, the Appenzell and Pratigau Mts., the Graue Hörner, and the Calanda. — To the pension of Wartenstein (40 min.), see above. — To Maienfeld (1½ M.; by the road crossing the new Rhine-bridge; or by a path crossing the railway-bridge), see p. 328; St. Luziensteig (direct path in 1 hr., road viā Maienfeld 4 M.), see p. 329. — The Prätigau (Seewis, Valzeina, etc.), see R. 90. — Coire, Via Mala, see pp. 333, 357.

\*Piz Alun (4860'; 3 hrs.; guide from St. Margarethen advisable for novices), a splendid point of view. From (1 hr.) Dorf Pfafers through wood to the pastures of St. Margarethen (4160') 1 hr., end of the village 1/2 hr., then to the left, and lastly by steps in the rock to the (1/2 hr.) top.

To Valens (3018'; Zum Frohsinn) from Bad Pfäfers, ½ hr. (to the right at the finger-post mentioned above). On leaving the wood, the point of view called the Calandschau affords a striking view of the Tamina Valley, with the Calanda in the back-ground to the left, and the Monte Luna and the

Graue Hörner to the right. Below the church a path crosses the deep Mühletobel to (1/2 hr.) Vason, amid sunny pastures, and the (1/4 hr.) road to Vättis (see below). - Ascent of the "Vasannenkopf (6676'), from Valens, easy (3 hrs.; with guide). Across pastures to the Alp Lasa (6057') 3 hrs.; thence to the right to the top ½ hr. (extensive view; or still finer from the Schlösslikopf, 7313', ¾ hr. farther). Rich flora. — "Monte Luna (7927'; Å hrs., from Valens by Vasön and the Alp Vindels), also easy and interesting. — The ascent of Piz Sol (9340'), the highest of the Graue Hörner, is grand and interesting, but trying (51/2-6 hrs. from Valens).

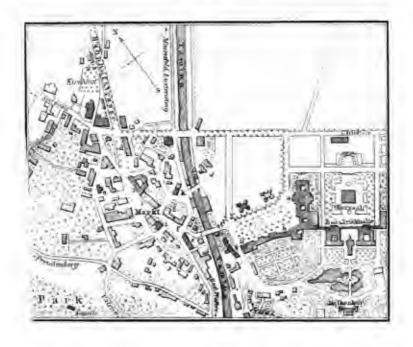
FROM RAGATZ TO REICHENAU OVER THE KUNKELS PASS (7-8 hrs.). To (10 M.) Vättis a road (two-horse carr. from Ragatz there and back in 21/4 hrs., 25 fr., a pleasant afternoon's trip); thence to Reichenau a muletrack. The road leads from the village of Pfäfers on the right side of the deep Tamina Valley, of which picturesque glimpses are obtained. After 1/2 hr. the path to the Baths of Pfäfers diverges to the right (see above); farther on, the road passes the hamlets of Ragol (opposite Valens) and Vadura (opposite Vason, at the foot of Mte. Luna, see above), and skirts the precipitous slopes of the Calanda. The valley expands near (10 M.) Vättis (3107'; \*Hôt. Tamina, moderate; Gemsli; Zur Lerche; Pens. Zimmermann-Kohler), a sequestered village near the mouth of the Kalfeuser Thai (p. 66), from which the Tamina issues. The road ends here. The bridlepath quits the Tamina, crosses the Görbs three times, and ascends, generally on the E. side of the valley. The chalets of the upper valley are collectively called *Kunkels*. On reaching the (2 hrs.) Kunkels or Foppa Pass (4433'), we turn to the left of the conduit and enter the defile of La Foppa. (About 5 min. to the right of the path a superb view of the Rhine Valley may be obtained.) Then a steep and stony descent to Tamins and (11/2 hr.) Reichenau (p. 345).

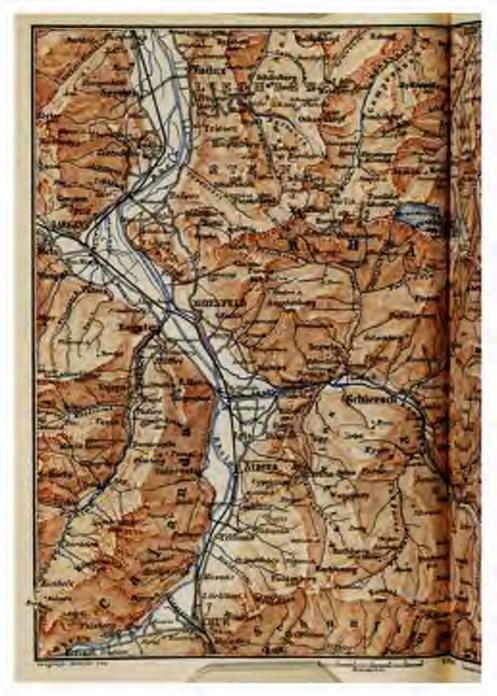
### THE GRISONS.

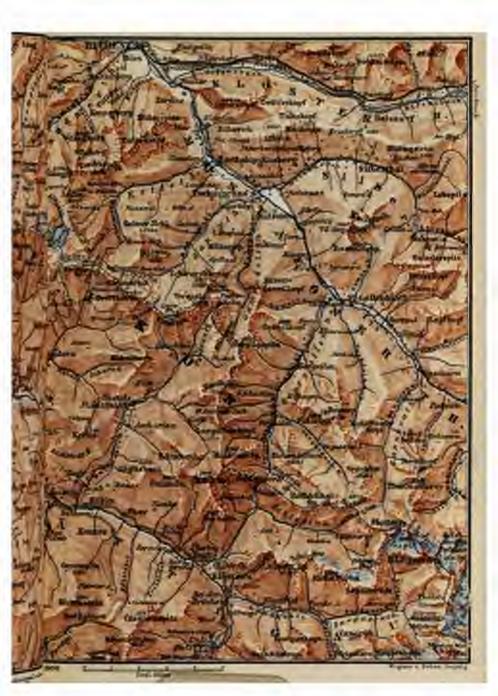
The region which now forms the Canton of the Grisons (Graubünden) was inhabited at the beginning of the Christian era by the Rhætians, who were subjugated by the Romans in A. D. 15. After the fall of the Roman Empire, Rhætia came into the possession of the Ostrogoths and afterwards into that of the Franks. In the middle ages the country became the residence of many noble families, including the Bishops of Coire, the Abbots of Disentis and Pfäfers, the Counts of Montfort, Werdenberg, and Mätsch, and the Barons of Vatz, Rhäzuns, Belmont, and Aspermont, whose ruined castles are still seen on the heights. The inhabitants were grievously oppressed by these magnates, and banded together on several occasions they met and entered into associations with a view to obtain redress. Thus in 1396 they formed the 'League of the House of God' (Lia da Ca Dè, or Casa Dè), at the head of which was the church of Coire; in 1424 the 'Upper' or 'Gray League' (Lia Grischa); and between 1428 and 1436 the 'League of the Ten Jurisdictions' (Lia dellas desch dretturas). These coalitions gave rise in 1471 to the establishment of the 'Three Pernetual Leagues of Rhatia'. In 1512 the confederates conquered the Valtellina, which they governed by means of bailiffs down to 1797. By the year 1521 more than half the population had embraced the Reformation, but a powerful minority remained steadfast adherents to the Roman Catholic faith. The dissensions of these two parties gave rise to the invasion of their country during the Thirty Years' War by Austro-Spanish and French armies, but owing to the indomitable energy of George Jenatsch the land at length succeeded in recovering its independence. From the 15th cent. onwards the 'Gray Confederates' were on friendly terms or in alliance with the Swiss, and in 1803 their territory was incorporated with Switzerland as the 15th Canton.

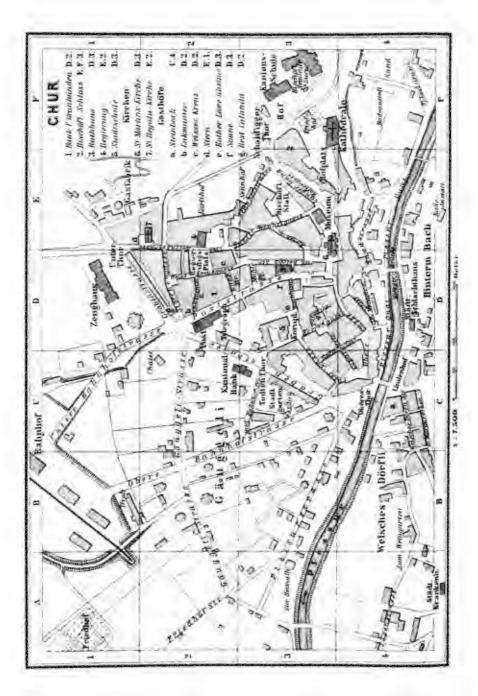
Down to 1848 the canton was divided into 26 small and almost entirely independent republics, called Hoch-Gerichte (jurisdictions), but these were

## RAGAZ









abolished by the new constitution. It is now the largest, though not the most populous canton in Switzerland (2806 sq. M.; 94,991 inhab.), embracing more than one-sixth of the area of the whole country; and it is remarkable for the variety of its scenery, climate, productions, and languages, as well as for its national peculiarities and political constitution. The country consists of an immense network of mountains, furrowed by about 150 valleys, and culminating in numerous peaks crowned with eternal snow. Barren rocks are surrounded by luxuriant cultivation; wild deserts, where winter reigns during three-fourths of the year, lie amid forests of chest-

nuts, under the deep blue sky of Italy.

Not less varied are the inhabitants themselves in origin, language, religion, and customs. The population includes 53,168 Protestants, and 41,711 Roman Catholics, of whom 37,794 are of Romanic and 43,664 of Teutonic race. Of the curious Romanic language there are two distinct dialects: the Ladin of the Engadine, the Albula, and Münster valleys, and the Romance of the valleys of Disentis and Ilanz, the Oberhalbstein, Schams, etc. The following epitaphs from Pontresina may be given as specimens of the language: 'Quia reposan nos chers genitors' (here repose our dear parents). 'Waschieu ils 26 Aynost 1831, mort ils 10 Schner 1850' (he was born on 26th Aug. 1831 and died on 10th Jan. 1850). 'Alla memoria da nossa virtuosa ed ameda mamma, morta a Zürich ils 15 Avuost 1871 nell' etad d'ans 63 ed seguond sia giavüsch sepulida quia il di 19 seguaind, inua gia reposaiva sia bun bap' (to the memory of our virtuous and beloved mother, who died at Zurich on 15th Aug. 1871, at the age of 63, and according to her wish was buried here on the following 19th day, where already her good father reposed). This dialect is spoken generally amongst the people, but German is gaining ground, and is taught in the schools so successfully that the younger natives speak it better than the inhabitants of German Switzerland. In the time of the Hohenstaufen the whole country was Romanic. Several small Romanic newspapers appear at Coire, Disentis, etc.

### 89. Coire.

#### Germ. Chur, Ital. Coira, Roman. Cuera.

Hotels. "Steinbock (Pl. a; C. 4), on the Churwalden road, outside the town, R., L., & A. 4-6, D. 4-5, B. 1½ fr.; \*Lukmanier (Pl. b; D. 2), near the station, opposite the post-office, R., L., & A. 4, D. 3½-4, om. ¾ fr.—Second-class: \*Weisses Kreuz (Pl. c; D, 2); \*Stern (Pl. d; E, 1), R. & A. 2½-3, D. 3 fr.; \*Rother Löwe (Pl. c; D, 3); Sonne; Drei Könige.—Pension Rhātia. Restaurants. \*Chalet (Pl. C, 2) opposite the post-office, with garden;

Calanda (Pl. g; D, 2); Rhätia; \*Rail. Restaur. — Beer at the Casino, adjoining the Rothe Löwe; Löwenhof, near the market; Vazeroler Halle, etc.

Carriages let by J. C. Kuoni, Bachmann, and others. Fixed official tariff. — Baths (swimming and other) at Willy's, on the left bank of the

Plessur (Pl. E, 4) ( $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.).

Valtellina (red, see p. 398), abundant and not dear. Komwines. Vattetima (red., see p. 398), abundant and not dear. Kompleter, grown near Malans (p. 329) in the valley of the Rhine, near the lower Zollbrücke, good but expensive. The 'Landwein', or ordinary wine of the country, of which the best is the Herrschäftler, is a good red wine, similar to Valtellina. Good wine at the Hofkeller, to the left in the Episopal Court (also an inn), and at the auberges 'Zu den Rebleuten', by the Martinskirche, and 'Zum Süssen Winkel'. — Cigars at Hitz's, Post-Str. Coire (1936', pop. 8889; 2/3 Prot.), the capital of the Canton of

the Grisons, the Curia Rhaetorum of the Romans, and since the 4th cent. the seat of a Bishop, is picturesquely situated on the banks of the Plessur, which falls into the Rhine 11/2 M. from the town. Most of the Rom. Cath. inhabitants dwell in the Bischöfliche Hof, or 'Episcopal Court' (Pl. E, F, 3), the upper and most interesting quarter of the town, surrounded with walls. Here is the episcopal \*Cathedral of St. Lucius (Pl. F, 3) part of which dates from the 8th cent. (sacristan 1 fr.; No. 15, to the right of the archway).

The very ancient PORTAL OF THE ENTRANCE COURT is borne by columns resting on lions; above is another lion, and on the columns are Apostles. The PORTAL OF THE CATHEDRAL, with its projecting slender columns with

graceful capitals, is Romanesque.

The Interior is interesting owing to the succession of different styles it presents. The aisles are only about half the height of the nave. The pillars of the latter, strengthened by semi-columns, have bases adorned as was usual in the 12th cent. with leaves at the corners, and heads of animals, and have curious capitals of Corinthian tendency. The vaulting is pointed. South Aisle: "Sarcophagus of Bishop Ortlieb de Brandis (d. 1494). Altar-piece, a Madonna by Stumm, a pupil of Rubens. Tombstone of Count de Buol-Schauenstein (d. 1797), and opposite, that of his son (d. 1833). South Transeft. Ist Altar: above it, Herodias by Cranach; in the centre a Madonna of Rubens' School; the side-pictures by the elder Holbein and his school. Reliquary of the 10th century. 2nd Altar: handsome ornamentation. Reliquary in the form of a Gothic church; in the arches Christ and the Apostles. Altar-piece, a Crucifixion and Saints, a work of the German School of the 15th century. Choirs: "High-altar gilded and richly carved by Jacob Russ (1491). Stalls and a "Tabernacle of 1484 (the latter attributed to Adam Krafit). The Cryft is a low chamber with flat ceiling of the 5th century. North Aisle: 1st Altar, St. Aloysius by A. Kauffmann. Over the central altar, "Christ bearing the Cross, by Dürer. In the Sacristy is the rich "Treasury: reliquaries, crucifixes, candelabra, vestments, etc.; reliquaries in embossed copper (8th cent.); emboidered stuffs of the Saracenic period; fragments of silk dating from the time of Justinian; Christ and Peter on the sea; a miniature on lapis-lazuli by C. Dolci. The glass cabinets contain charters granted by Charlemagne, Louis le Débonnaire, Lothaire, etc.

Adjoining the church is the venerable **Episcopal Palace** (Pl. 2; E, F, 3). The Chapel, one of the earliest of Christian edifices, lies to the N., within the walls of the ancient Roman tower of Marsoel ('Mars in oculis'), which is connected with the palace. This tower and another named Spinoel ('Spina in oculis', containing the 'Hofkeller', see above; fine view from the windows) form the N. angles of the 'Hof'. An ancient tower to the N.W., with the adjacent wall, appear also to be Roman. The names of these towers imply that the Rhætians were kept in subjection by the threats of their conquerors.

In the Platz in front of the cathedral rises the Hofbrunnen, with figures of saints, erected in 1860. Behind the cathedral are the Monastery of St. Lucius, now a seminary for priests, and the Cantonal School (Pl. F, 3; for both creeds).

The town itself contains few objects of interest. The Protestant Church of St. Martin (Pl. 5; D, 3), the Government Buildings (Pl. 4; E, 2), and the Hospital (Pl. A, 4) founded by the Capuchin Father Theodosius (d. 1865) are the chief buildings. Opposite the Martinskirche, to the left of the approach to the cathedral court, is the Rhaetian Museum (Pl. E, 3; Sun. 10-12, gratis; at other times 1 fr.), containing antiquities, old mural paintings from the episcopal palace (Death-dance after Holbein), the cantonal library, a natural history collection, etc. — Three windows in the hall of the Rathhaus (Pl. 3; D, 3) contain stained glass of the 16th cent. — The

old cemetery, now the Stadtgarten (Pl. C, 3), in the Graben-Strasse, opposite the Cantonal Bank, contains numerous grave-stones of the 17th cent., in good preservation, and also a monument to the poet Gaudenz von Salis-Seewis (d. 1834; p. 336), by Kayser of Zürich.

Environs. Fine view of the town and the Rheinthal from the Rosenhügel (Restaur.) on the Julier road, 10 min. from the Plessur bridge, with pleasant grounds. The 'Haldenanlagen' on the Mittenberg, above the Schanfigg-Strasse (p. 343) also afford a good view. At the second bend of this road towards the N. there are three finger-posts (the second path the best) indicating the ascent through wood to the (2 hrs.) Mittenberg (3628'), which commands the whole Rhine Valley as far as Ilanz. A similar, though less extensive view is obtained from the St. Lucius-kapelle, situated under an overhanging rock in the middle of the wood (3/4 hr. from Coire; reached by following the Schanfigg road to within 5 min. of the rocky cleft mentioned at p. 344, tunnel, and ascending to the left). — About 1 M. to the N.E. of the town (shadeless road through vineyards) is the Lürlebad (three inns, Voneschen's the best).

On the Pisokel, a wooded hill to the S. of Coire, on the E. side of which of the wood of the standards (a 387) a pleasant forest nath leads to the

On the Pisokel, a wooded hill to the S. of Coire, on the E. side of which the Churwalden road ascends (p. 367), a pleasant forest-path leads to the (11/2 hr.) Schönegg. It diverges by the Rosenhugel to the W. from the first bend in the road, leading to a finger-post 'nach Schönegg'. Fine view of the Vorderrhein Valley. Another pleasant path diverges from the same road 2 M. from Coire (finger-post), to the right, turning back, to the (3/4 M.) Känzli (about 3936'), a charming point of view. Thence to the Maciensässe and the (21/2 hrs.) Spontisköpfe (6360'), spurs of the ridge

(3/4 M.) Känzli (about 3936'), a charming point of view. Thence to the *Maiensässe* and the (21/2 hrs.) Spontisköpfe (6360'), spurs of the ridge which runs S.W. from Coire towards the Schyn, parallel with the Domleschg. View of the Schanfigg-Thal as far as Peist, and of the Vorder-Rheinthal. The "Stätzerhorn (8458'), the highest peak of this range, farther to the S., see p. 368.

farther to the S., see p. 368.

Bad Passugg (2720'; auberge), with a chalybeate spring containing soda and carbonic acid, lies 3 M. from Coire in the wild valley of the Rabiosa (p. 367). A path leads to it in 1½ hr. from the Todienqut on the Sand. Or follow the Churwalden road to the end of the fourth great bend, turn to the left to the rustic sanatorium of (1 hr.) Müllerain and ascend the gorge to Passugg. Thence a foot-path to (1¾ hr.) Churwalden (p. 367), at first by steps; then to the right where the path divides, following the course of the Rabiosa; lastly crossing it and turning to the left.

The Calanda (9213') may be ascended from Haldenstein, 3 M. to the N. of Coire, in 7 hrs. (fatiguing). Quarters for the night at the highest chalets,  $2^{1}/_{2}$  hrs. from the top. Magnificent view; more striking when the ascent is made from Vättis (p. 332; 7-8 hrs.; more fatiguing). — The following excursion of  $2^{1}/_{2}$ -3 days is recommended: in the afternoon by Malix to Parpan 3 hrs.; next morning ascend the Stätzerhorn in 3 hrs. (p. 354); descend to Lenz; go by Alvaschein, and the Schynstrasse to Thusis and the Via Mala; drive to Reichenau; diligence thence to Coire.

From Coire to the Schanfiggthal and to Arosa, see R. 92.

## 90. From Landquart to Schuls over the Fluela Pass. The Prätigau.

Comp. Maps, pp. 332, 388.

57 M. DILIGENCE to Klosters (201/2 M.), twice daily in 5 hrs. (7 fr. 50, coupé 9 fr. 55 c.), to Davos-Dörfli (271/2 M.) in 6 hrs. 50 min. (9 fr. 90, coupé 12 fr. 65 c.); to Schuls (57 M.) in 14 hrs. (22 fr. 5, coupé 27 fr. 25 c.). One-horse carr. from Landquart to Davos 40, from Davos to Schuls 32 fr.; 'extra-post' and pair from Landquart to Davos-Dörfli 74 fr. 60 c., to Davos-Platz 79 fr. 80 c.; from Davos to Tarasp 77 fr. 60 or 80 fr. 40 c. — This is the direct route from Rorschach and Coire to the Lower Engadine. A railway to Klosters is projected.

The Prätigau ('meadow-valley'; Roman. Val Partenz), a somewhat

narrow valley, richly sprinkled with fruit-trees, is noted for its fertility, its excellent pasturage, and its fine breed of cattle. At its mouth and in other places it is covered with the deposits of the Landquart. Among the surrounding mountains are several snow-peaks. In its scattered dwellings it resembles Canton Appenzell, but its climate is milder and its soil more fertile. Population (Prot.) about 10,000. German is spoken, but, as in the Tyrol, most of the villages have Romanic names, that language having once been spoken here. The Rhaetikon chain, to the N., culminating in the Scesaplana (see below), separates the Prätigau from the Montavon (p. 405).

The road from stat. Landquart (p. 329) to the Prätigau crosses (1/4 M.) the high-road to Coire. (On the other side of the Landquart is the charmingly situated Malans; in the background to the N.W. rise the Curfirsten and the St. Luziensteig between the Fläscherberg and the Falknis.) Beyond the (2 M.) inn Zum Felsenbach we cross the Landquart, and enter the Klus, a narrow gorge, 3/4 M. long, the entrance to the Prätigau. On the projecting rocks are a few fragments of the castle of Fragstein, which once commanded the mouth of the gorge. In 1799 the French had to make a détour in order to capture this defile, which was bravely defended by the peasants.

A steep road diverging to the right, before the bridge is crossed, ascends to the (3½ M.) Kurhaus Valzeina (3671'; R. from 2, pens. 4-5 fr.), prettily situated in the Valzeinathat. Thence to the top of the Valzeinerspitz or Haupt (4598'; fine view), 3/4 hr., easy; another fine point is the Ciprianspitz (5833'), reached in 2½ hrs. by Hinter-Valzeina. A bridlepath leads over the Sturnaboden (4505') and through the Schlundtobel to

 $(2^{1}/_{2} \text{ hrs.})$  Zizers (p. 329).

Beyond the Klus the valley expands. We soon reach Pardisla, Schmitten, with the ruined castle of Solāvers, and (13/4 M.) Grüsch (2113'; \*Krone; Rosengarten). Large embankments were constructed across the valley in 1847-48 with a view to reclaim the

land devastated by the Landquart.

Carriage-road from Pardisla to the left to (1½ M.) Seewis (2986'; \*Kurhaus, pens. 5-7 fr., carr. at the Landquart station, 2-3 p.m.; \*Hôt.-Pens. Scrsaplana and Pens. Walser, at the E. end of the village; civil landlord, Ir. A. Walser, well acquainted with the district), a summer resort, charmingly situated on the hill-side amidst rich pastures. The poet Gaudenz de Salis-Seewis (d. 1834) is buried in the churchyard here. Pleasant walks to the Tanzboden, above the school, and thence to the Ahorngruppe and the Markusplatz (¼ hr.); to Marnein (3661'; ¾ hr.); to the Maiensiss or chalet of Matan (42×2'; 1 hr.); to Fadera (3177'; 1 hr.); and to the Mannas (8812'; 1 hr.). Ascents. (Guides Fausch and Sprecher): The Vilan or Cocksenberg (croneously Augstenberg: 7×02'; 4 hrs.; guide 5 fr.) affords a splendid view. — Ascent of the Scesaplana (9738'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 14 fr.), by the Alp Palus and the (4½ hrs.) Schamella Club Hut (1800'; Inn in summer); thence to the top by a steep path in 2 hrs. more (comp. p. 405). — Passage of the Cavell-Joch (7563') to the Lüner See 6 hrs. (guide 8 fr.), rather toilsome (comp. p. 405).

7 M. Schiers (2155'; \*Post: Stern; Löwe), 21/4 M. from Grüsch. On 24th April, 1622, the villagers defeated the Austrians in the churchyard. The women chiefly contributed to the victory, and they have since enjoyed the privilege of first receiving the sacrament as a reward.

Over the Schweizerthor (7057) or the Drusenthor (7728) to (8-9 hrs.)

Schruns, see p. 405 (both toilsome, and rarely traversed). - Ascent of the Kreuz (7218') by Faiauna and Stelserberg, in 4 hrs., interesting.

The road crosses (1 M.) the river, which it follows through the narrowing valley to (3 M.) Jenatz (2462'; Post; Krone) and (1 M.)

Fiderisau (2447'; Niggli, plain).

A road ascends here to the right to (1 M.) the Village of Fideris (2962'; Inn, belonging to the owner of the baths; several pensions), where a monument to the judge Schneider, the 'Hofer' of the Vorarlberg, was creeted by Archduke John. To the S. of the village (1½ M.; road for small vehicles only) are the Baths of Fideris (3480), situated in a gorge. The water, containing carbonate of soda and carbonic acid gas, is beneficial in pulmonary complaints, like that of St. Moritz, but it is less powerful (pens. 5-6 fr.).

The road follows the Landquart through a magnificent rocky and wooded gorge. To the left, high above, lies the hamlet of Putz, with the ruined stronghold of Castels, destroyed by the 'Gray Confederates' in 1622. From a pine-clad hill to the right peeps the ruin of Strahlegg. We cross the Landquart to the hamlet of Dalvazza, belonging to the parish of Luzein higher up, and (2 M.) Küblis (2690'; \*Krone; Steinbock), a pleasant village.

FROM KÜBLIS TO THE MONTAVON, over the St. Antönier-Joch (7848'), 8 hrs. to Gallenkirch, easy. From the village of (3 hrs.) St. Antönien (4660'; "Lötscher) the "Sulzfuh (9324'; superb view) may be ascended in 4-5 hrs. (trying; with guide). — To Schruns over the Partnun or Gruben Pass (7332'), 7-8 hrs.; over the Plasseggen-Joch (7694'), 8 hrs.; both without difficulty. On the Partnun-Staffel. 11/2 hr. above St. Antönien, is the finely-situated Hôt.-Pens. Sulzfuh (5866'; modest, pens. 5 fr.). — To Langwies by Conters and the Durannapass, 5 hrs., see p. 343.

The road begins to ascend (above, to the right, is Conters, p. 343). It skirts the N. slope, affording fine views, crosses several valleys with waterfalls, and leads by (11/2 M.) Saas (3260'; Post), and (21/2 M.) Mezza Selva (3400'; \*Inn, moderate), the post-station for the opposite village of Serneus, to (3 M.) Klosters (p. 338). From the last height, we survey the Prätigau, with the finely vaulted Silvretta Glacier terminating the valley to the E.; to the right rise the Roggenhorn (9505') and the Gatschieferspitz (8770').

A carriage-road, descending by Mezzaselva and crossing the Land-quart, leads hence to the considerable village of Serneus. In the valley to the left on the left bank of the Landquart are (1 M.) the Baths of Serneus (3225'; \*Kurhaus, moderate), noted for its sulphur-spring. The route hence to (3 M.) Klosters crosses both arms of the Landquart (1 M.), and then keeps to the right, traversing pastures, and ascending the stream.

201/2 M. Klosters is prettily situated among pastures and woods in a broad valley, shut in on all sides by lofty mountains, and is much frequented in summer. It consists of the three hamlets of (2 M.) Dörfli (3690'; \*Kurhaus Klosters-Dörfli; Pens. Schweizerhaus), Platz (3966'), 1 M. farther, with the church, and Brücke (3907'), on the other side of the Landquart. The hotels in the two last are: on this side of the bridge: \*Hôt.-Pens. Vereina; \*Hôt.-Pens. Brosi, R. & A. 3, D. 3, S. 2,  $B. 1^{1}/4$ , pens. 7 fr. — Beyond the bridge: \*Hôt.-Pens. Silvretta, or Kurhaus Klosters, R. 3-4, B. 1, D. 3. S. 2, pens. 8-9 fr.; \*Pens. Florin). The Rütiwald, 1/4 M. from the bridge, is well provided with benches.

Excursions. (Guides: Chr. and W. Jann, L. Guler, and Ant. Schlegel.) Attractive short walks to Auje (1/2 hr.), Monbiel (1 hr.), Marienhöhe (1/2 hr.), the Schwarzsee (11/4 hr.), Obere Rüti (1/2 hr.), etc. — To the Silvretta Glub Hut (5 hrs.; guide 7 fr.), see below. From the hut to the fall of the Silvretta Glacier, 11/2 hr. there and back; to the top of the glacier, 3 hrs. — The Gotschna (7435), 31/2 hrs. with guide, reached by passing the Schwarzsee (see below) and crossing the meadows of Parsenn; the Canardhorn (8566; 5 hrs.; from Novai, see below; 7 fr.) and the Aelpeltispitz (8825; 5 hrs.; 7 fr.), ascended through the Schlappinthal, are fine points, free from difficulty. Casanna (8405; 31/2-4 hrs.; guide 7 fr.); the last part requires a steady head. Pischahorn (9790'; 6 hrs.; 7 fr.), through the Mönchalpthal, not difficult. More laborious are the Ungeheuerhorn (9843'; 5 hrs. from the Vereina Alp, see below, and through the Süserthal; 20 fr.) and the Plattenhörner (highest peak 10,587'; 6 hrs. from Vereina; 22 fr.). — The Silvrettahorn (10,656'), 4 hrs. from the clubhut (see below; guide from the hut 10 fr.), and the Grosser Piz Buin (10,870'), 6 hrs. from the hut (guide 20 fr.), present no danger to experts. More difficult are the Klein-Buin (10,710'), Verstanklahorn (10,833'), Seehörner (Gross-Litzner, 10,200'; Gross-Seehorn, 10,250'), and Mādrishorn (9344').

FROM KLOSTERS TO SÚS BY THE VEREINA PASS, 9-10 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), tolerably fatiguing. A narrow road ascends the right bank of the Landquart, which is formed by the confluence of the Sardasca and Vereina, 1½ hr. above Klosters, and leads by Monbiel to (1½ hr.) the Novai Alp (1770), on the left bank of the Sardasca. We now follow a bridle-path to the right, and ascend the Vereina Valley, passing the Stratzalp (6158) to the (1½ hr.) Vereina Alp (6232), at the mouth of the Vernela Valley (see below), and to the (½ hr.) Alp Fremdvereina (6437), where the valley divides into the Jörithal to the right and the Süser-Thal to the left. We ascend the latter to the (2½ hrs.) pass of Val Torta, or Vereina Pass (8725), traverse the snow to the left of the Hörnli, and descend rapidly by a rough path through the Val Sagliains to (3 hrs.) Süs (p. 389). Or, at the upper end of the Suser Thal, we may turn to the right to the Fless Pass (8133) and descend thence through the Val Fless to the Susasca Valley and the Fluela road (p. 339) 3 M. above Süs. A third route, the finest of all, leads through the Jörithal (see above), with the seven Jöriseen and the extensive Jöri Glacier overshadowed by the Weisshorn (10,130), and across the Jöri-Fless Pass (8422) to the Val Fless and the Fluela road.

FROM KLOSTERS TO LAVIN BY THE VERNELA PASS, 10-11 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), suited for adepts only. From the Vereina Alp (see above) the path ascends the Vernela Valley (see above), passing the cavern of Baretta-Balma, to the Piller Gletscher; then a toilsome ascent on the ice to the (6-7 hrs.) Vernela Pass (Laviner Joch or Fuorcla Zadrell, 9131'). Steep descent into the Val Lavinuoz, to Marangun, and below the precipices of the Piz Linard by the Alp da Mezz and Alp da Doura to Lavin (p. 389).

FROM KLOSTERS TO GUARDA BY THE SILVRETTA PASS, 10-11 hrs. (guide

From Klosters to Guarda by the Silvretta Pass, 10-11 hrs. (guide 16 fr.), fatiguing, but presenting no difficulty to adepts. Road to Novai (see above; shorter path on the right bank of the Sardasca by Pardenn and Garfiun) and through the Sardasca Valley to the (3 hrs.) Sardasca Alp (5364); then a path to the (2 hrs.) well-kept Silvretta Club Hut (about 7480') on the Medje-Kopf (8225'), close to the crevassed Silvretta Glacier. We then ascend the crevassed glacier to the (3 hrs.) Silvretta Pass to the W. of the Signalhorn (10,520'), skirt the Kleine Pi: Buin (10,710'), and finally descend the steep and troublesome Plan-Rai glacier and through the Val Tuoi to (3 hrs.) Guarda (p. 390). — From the club-hut to Guarda over the Verstanklathor or the Tiatscha Pass (Fuorcla del Confin), 7 hrs., two very trying routes, for adepts only (guide 15 fr.)

To the Montavon over the Schlappiner joch (Shrs. to Gallenkirch), see p. 405.

The high-road to Davos (one-horse carr. to Davos-Platz,  $8^{1}/2$  M., in  $2^{1}/2$  hrs., 10 fr.) quits the Landquart, and in a long bend (which walkers cut off) ascends the *Klostersche Stütz*, a wooded hill separat-

ing the Prätigau from the district of Davos. At (3 M.) Unter-Laret (5017'; Inn), a group of chalets in a meadow, is the small Schwarzsee. (Walkers may save time by following the old road 3/4 hr. from Klosters, crossing the Riedlochbach 1/4 M. beyond the bridge, and ascending by the guide-post to the right, past the Schwarzsee.) (1 M.) Ober - Laret; (3/4 M.) St. Wolfgang (\*Hôt. Davos - Kulm, pens. 5 fr.), at the top of the pass (5357'). The road then descends through wood, passes (3/4 M.) the chalets Ob dem See and a new Kurhaus, and skirts the bank of the Davoser See (5125': 1 M. long). a lake abounding in fish, and drained by the Davoser Landwasser. About 1/4 M. beyond the S. end of the lake, beyond the Seehorn Inn, is —

 $27^{1/2}$  M. Davos-Dörfli (5160'; p. 340), where diligence-pass-

engers dine. To Davos-Platz, see p. 340.

The Fluela road crosses the Landwasser. (To the right, at the head of the Dischma Valley, rises the beautiful Piz Vadret, 10,565'.) We ascend the sequestered Fluela Valley, on the right bank of the Fluela, traversing wood, and passing the (4 M.) Inn Zur Alpenrose (6004') and (11/2 M.) the Tschuggen Inn (6370'), to the bleak upper part of the valley, bounded by barren slopes. (The old bridlepath cuts off the windings of the road.) On the (4 M.).

38 M. Fluela Pass (7835'; \*Fluela Hospice, R. 2, D. 4 fr.) the road passes between two lakes, the first of which (Schottensee), on the right, contains greenish-white glacier-water, the other on the left (Schwarzsee) clear spring-water. To the N. rises the Weisshorn

(10,130'), to the S, the Schwarzhorn (10,338').

The 'Schwarzhorn (10,338'; 3-31/2 hrs., guide 8 fr.), an admirable point, is not difficult. We descend the road to the E. for 1 M., and then ascend the Radünthal by a path to the right, over stony and grassy slopes, to the (11/2 hr.) glacier. This we cross to the (20 min.) base of the peak, and ascend its steep S. arête to the (3/4 hr.) top. Imposing panorama: most conspicuous from S. to W. are the Piz Vadret, and beyond it the Bernina, Piz Dosde, etc.; the Piz Kesch, Piz d'Aela, Tinzenhorn, Piz St. Michel (and, farther off, the Valaisian and Bernese Alps); Lenzerhorn, Tödi, Glärnisch, Sentis, Scesaplana, in the foreground the Silvretta, the Oetzthaler Ferner, Piz Lischanna. Pisoc. Ortler: then the valleys of Fluela. Dischma. Dayos. Piz Lischanna, Pisoc, Ortler; then the valleys of Fluela, Dischma, Davos, and the Lower Engadine with Ardetz and the château of Tarasp.

The road descends the rock-strewn valley in windings, and crosses the Susasca at (21/4 M.) Chant Sura, by a road-menders' hut (7143'). To the right opens the dreary Val Grialetsch, at the head of which rises the jagged Piz Vadret (10,565'), with the great Grialetsch Glacier. The road crosses a torrent from the Val Fless (p. 338) on the left. Fine retrospect of the Schwarzhorn. Farther down, we cross to the right side of the valley and pass through a gallery, beyond which Süs, with its ruined castle, becomes visible in the valley, with the three-peaked Piz Mezdi (p. 389) above it. Then a descent in windings (old road to the left a short-cut) to (7 M.)—

44 M. Süs (p. 389); thence to (57 M.) Schuls, see R. 103.

#### 91. From Davos-Dörfli to Coire viâ Lenz

(Landwasser Route). Comp. Map, p. 388.

36 M. DILIGENCE daily in 8 (returning in 83/4) hrs.; 141/2 fr., coupé 17 fr. 40c. — Extra-Post, with two horses, from Coire to Davos-Platz 105 fr. 40 c., to Davos-Dörsli 111 fr. 10 c.; through the Schyn Pass 130 fr. 20 c. or 135 fr. 90 c. — Two-horse carr. from Coire to Wiesen 70, to Davos 100 fr. — The \*Landwasser Road, constructed in 1870-73, vies in boldness of structure with the Schynstrasse and the Via Mala, and surpasses them both in the grandeur and variety of the scenery it traverses.

The district of Davos (Rom. Tavau), a lofty Alpine valley, about 8 M. long and 1/2 M. broad, with 1800 Prot. inhab., consists of pastures and a few corn-fields, sprinkled with cottages and chalets. It is enclosed by wooded mountains, and watered by the Landwasser. Around the five churches of the valley are grouped the hamlets of Dörfli, Am Platz (or St. Johann am Platz), Frauenkirch, Glaris, and, in a lateral valley, Monstein. Down to 1848 the district formed one of the 26 sovereign jurisdictions of the Grisons (p. 332). The inhabitants are said to have been originally German immigrants from the Valais, who settled here in the 13th century.

Davos-Dörfli (5160'; Kurhaus Davos-Dörfli, pens. 6-7 fr., well sheltered; \*Hôt. Fluela, R. & A. 21/2, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; Pens. Gredig, Bellevue, Paul, Villa Sonneck), is prettily situated at the base of the Schiahorn (8900'). Opposite, at the head of the Dischma valley, to the S.E., is the Scaletta Glacier with the Piz Vadret (p. 341); and to the left rises the Schwarzhorn (p. 339).

Pleasant walk to the (1/4 hr.) Davoser See (p. 339), with promenades on its E. bank. The Weissfuh (9305'; ascended by Meierhof in 41/2 hrs.; guide advisable) is a fine point of view (alternative descent to Langwies, p. 343). — The Pischahorn (9790'; 51/2 hrs.; guide 10 fr.) is ascended without difficulty via Tschuggen, see p. 339.

13/4 M. Davos-Platz. — \*Kurhaus Davos; \*Hôt. d'Angleterre; \*Hôt.-Pens. Buol; \*Hôt. Belvedere, pens. 5-10 fr.; \*Hôt. Victoria, in the English style; \*Hôt.-Pens. Garré; \*Hôt. Rhātia, R. & L. 3, pens. 61/2-10 fr.; \*Post, moderate; \*Hôt. Strela; \*Schweizerhof; Davoserhof; Rathhaus, moderate; Hôt. Pens. Windsor; Pens. Kilp. — Apartments at KATHAUS, MOGERATE; HOT.-PENS. WINDSOR; FENS. RID: — Apartments at the Centrathof, Villa Florenza, Villa Morosani, Taverna House, Villa Dönier, etc. — Café in the Kurhaus Holsboer. Wine at the Veltlinerhalle. — Visitors' Tax 1½ fr. per week. — The Fridericianum is a school for boys with pulmonary affections (Dr. Perthes).

CARRIAGES. One-horse, to Davos-Dörfli 3 fr., two-horse 5½ fr.; to Spinabad and Glaris 6 or 12. Schwarzsee 7 or 13, Tschuggen 8 or 15, Kloster 12 or 12 with the control of the co

ters or Hoffnungsau 10 or 18, Fluela Hospice 12 or 22. Wiesen 15 or 28, Tiefenkasten 25 or 45, Thusis 35 or 65, Landquart 26 or 60, Coire and Ragatz 35 or 65, Tarasp 32 or 60, Samaden 45 or 80, Pontresina 50 or 90 fr.

Davos-Platz, or St. Johann am Platz (5115'), the capital of the district and of the ancient league of the ten jurisdictions, with picturesque houses scattered among the pastures, is a favourite summer and winter resort of consumptive patients. It is sheltered by lofty mountains from the N. and E. winds, and the air is remarkably pure and dry. The hall of the handsome Rathhaus (\*Restaurant on the groundfloor) contains interesting stained glass and other curiosities. A band plays at midday and in the evening in Holsboer's Kurgarten.

WALKS. To the Stein (Restaur.), above Hôtel Buol, with fine view, 20 min. - To the Waldhaus (Hôt.-Pens.) at the entrance to the Dischmathal, 20 min. - To Davos-Dörfti and the Davoser See (see above), 3/4 hr. -

Gemsjäger, ½ hr., and waterfalls in the Alberti-Tobel, ½ hr. — Schatzberg (6150'; refreshm.), 1h r.; Streia-Alp (6396'), 1¼ hr.; Grüne Alp, and Ischalp, each 1 hr. — To Frauenkirch, ¾ hr.; baths of Clavadel, 1 hr., etc. — Ascents (guides, A. Mettier, L. Ardüser, A. Corai, and others). \*Schiahorn (8900') by the Streia Pass (p. 344), 4 hrs. (guide 7 fr.); easy and interesting. — Attemprat (7808'), by Glaris, ¼ hrs., not difficult (guide 8 fr.); easily ascended from Wiesen also, vià the Alvascheiner Alp (p. 342). — \*Schwarzhorn (10.338'), from the Fluela Pass, 3 hrs. (10 fr.), see p. 339. — Piz Vadret (10,565'), by the Scaletta Pass, 6 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), an interesting glacier-expedition for experts. — Hoch-Ducan (10.060'), from Sertig-Dörfti (see below) 6 hrs. (20 fr.), difficult and very fatiguing.

From Davos to Scanfs over the Scaletta Pass, 8½ hrs., attractive (direct route from Davos to the Upper Engadine, novices only need a guide). From Davos-Dörfli we follow the high-road to Davos-Platz for a few hundred paces, turn to the left into the Dischma Valley, and reach (2¾ hrs.) the inn Im Dürrboden (6598′), with a fine view of the Scaletta Glacier. To the left rises the Schwarzhorn (10,338′), ascended hence in 4 hrs. (better from the Fluela Pass, p. 339). The rough, stony path ascends in 2 hrs. more to the Scaletta Pass (8592′), lying between the Kühalphorn (10,108′) and the Scalettahorn (10,066′). A hut affords shelter; view limited. Descent, very steep at places, but enlivened by waterfalls and views of the lateral valleys with their glaciers, to the Alp Fontauna (7210′), and the Sulsanna-Thal to (2½ hrs.) Sulsanna (poor inn) and (½ hr.) Capella in the lnnthal; then to (1½ M.) Scanfs (p. 388).

From Davos to Coire by the Strela Pass (Schanfigg, Arosa), see R. 92;

to Arosa by the Meyenfelder Furka, see p. 344.

To Bergön over the Sertic Pass, 8 hrs., interesting (road to Serting-Dörfli; then a bridle-path, without guide). About 1 M. to the S. of Davos-Platz the road diverges from the Frauenkirch road to the left, crosses the Landwasser, enters the pretty, wooded Sertig-Thal, and leads past (2 M.) the small sulphur-bath of Clavadet (5460'; pens. 4½ fr.) and many scattered chalets to (4 M.) Sertig-Dörfli (6102'; Gadmer, rustic), with the church of the valley. Above the village ('Hinter den Ecken') the valley divides into the Ducan-Thal to the right, from which a fatiguing route leads over the Ducan Pass (8763') to Filisur, and the Kühalpthal to the left, through which the bridle-path now ascends to the (2½ hrs.) Sertig Pass (9062'), between the Kühalphorn (see above) and the Hoch-Ducan (10,060'). Fine view of the Porchabella Glacier and Piz Kesch (11,223') towards the S. We then descend to the right past the Raveisch Lakes and through the Val Tuors to the chalets of Chiaclavuot (6106') and (3 hrs.) Bergün (p. 366); or we may descend from the pass to the left through the Val Sertig to the (1 hr.) Alp Fontauna (see above) and through the Sulsanna-Thal to (4 hrs.) Scanfs (p. 388).

Below Davos are several torrents with their broad stony deposits. The road follows the right side of the valley, which is sprinkled with houses and chalets, in view of the tooth-like Tinzenhorn to  $(2^{1}/_{2} \text{ M.})$  Frauenkirch (Post, well spoken of), protected from avalanches by a bulwark, with a picturesquely situated old church. To the left opens the Sertig-Thal, in which lies Clavadel (see above). The valley contracts. We cross the Landwasser near the  $(1^{1}/_{2} \text{ M.})$  Spinabad (4816'), a sulphur-bath (good, though plain) prettily situated amidst pines, and pass  $(3/_{4} \text{ M.})$  Glaris (Post), scattered on the pastures of the right bank. The road then leads through the picturesque, wooded valley, on the left bank of the stream, in the direction of the Piz St. Michēl (p. 366), to the  $(2^{1}/_{2} \text{ M.})$  Schmelzboden Hoffnungsau (4362'; Inn), a foundry disused since 1847. To the right rise the precipitous pine-clad and stony slopes of the Züge.

Below the foundry the valley contracts to a wild gorge. The new road ( $Z\ddot{u}genstrasse$ ) follows the left bank for  $^{3}/_{4}$  M. more, leads through a tunnel and an avalanche-gallery, and crosses to the right bank, where it soon begins to ascend. Three more tunnels and another avalanche-gallery. The \* $B\ddot{u}rentritt$ , a projecting platform on the road-side, 250' above the Landwasser, affords a striking view of the grand and wild valley, into which the  $S\ddot{u}gentobelfall$ , 105' high, is precipitated on the right. The road crosses the  $S\ddot{u}gentobel$  and the  $Br\ddot{u}ckentobel$ , and ascends in long windings to  $(2^{3}/_{4}$  M.) —

121/2 M. Wiesen, Rom. Tein (4720'; \*Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue and \*Hôt.-Pens. Palmy, belonging to the same landlord; pens. 6-7 fr. at both), on the sunny S. slope of the Rothhornstock, high above the Landwasser, sheltered from the N. and N.E. winds, and a health-resort for patients with pulmonary and nervous complaints. To the S., beyond the deep gorge of the Landwasser, on the green slopes of the Stulsergrat (8790'), lies Jenisberg. Farther distant are the huge Tinzenhorn (10,278') and the Piz St. Michēl (10,370').

Walks. To the Tiefenlobel (see below), 20 min.; the road commands a beautiful view of the Tinzenhorn, Piz Michel, and Piz d'Aela; farther on is (40 min.) Schmitten. Beyond the Tiefentobel we may descend to (1/4 hr.) Bodmen (4162'), with its ruinous houses; pleasant forest-path thence into the gorge of the Landwasser, to the Theerhülte, and to the Leidboden (20 min.); then either return to (3/4 hr.) Wiesen, or cross the stream and traverse fine larch-forest interspersed with pleasant glades to (1 hr.) Filisur (p. 366). — To the (35 min.) \*Jenisberg Bridge (390'), 273' above the Landquart. A few paces to the left, before reaching the bridge, we have a fine view of the Känzeli Walerfall. From the bridge a steep ascent to (1/4 hr.) Jenisberg (5010'); then by a path, very rough at places, high above the Zügenstrasse, with fine views of the Davos valley, to the (11/4 hr.) Hoffnungsau (see above). — To the (3/4 hr.) \*Bärentritt, and by the romantic Zügenstrasse to the Hoffnungsau foundry and to Davos (see above). — By the old Davos road (see above), passing the Brückentobel, Mühletobel. Sägetobel, and Steigtobel, to the (11/2 hr.) Steighalde, an open pasture with an extensive view. (On the right, below the path, is the considerable central Sagetobel Waterfall, which deserves a visit.) — The Wiesener Alp (6310'; good forest-path, 11/2 hr.) is a good point of view; a finer is the \*Sandhubel (9080'), ascended from the Alp in 21/2 hrs. (riding practicable).

Beyond Wiesen (1 M.) the road crosses the profound *Tiefentobel* (with a large avalanche-bulwark above it), and passes through a tunnel. The church of (2 M.) **Schmitten**, Roman. Farrēra (4150'; Adler; Kreuz; Krone), on a grassy hill, now becomes visible. Below the village the Albula unites with the Landwasser.

To Filisur (p. 366). Walkers may take a footpath which diverges from the road to the left near the church, descends in a wide curve, crosses the Schmitterbach, and joins the Albula road before the (1 2 hr.) bridge across the Landwasser between Bad Alveneu and Filisur. — From Wiesen across the Leidboden to (11/2 hr.) Filisur (boy as guide), see above.

across the Leidboden to (1½ hr.) Filisur (boy as guide), see above.

The road crosses the Schmittertobel to (1½ M.) Alvaneu, Rom.

Alvagne (3887'). To the S.E. we obtain a pleasant view of the
Bergüner Thal, separated from the valley of the Landwasser by the

Stulsergrat (8790'); in the background rises the Albulahorn (Piz
Uertsch, 10,738'). Beyond Alvaneu the road remains on the hill

for a short distance, and then descends by a long curve into the large Crapanaira-Tobel, where it divides. [The road to Tiefenkasten (used also by the Albula diligence, p. 365) descends to Surava (Bad Alvaneu lies to the left, see p. 365), in the Albula valley, and leads to (5½ M.) Tiefenkasten (p. 368), 10 M. from Wiesen.] The road to Coire follows the hill-side, and crosses a covered wooden bridge at the base of the castle of Belfort (3576'), destroyed in 1499, a picturesque ruin on an almost inaccessible rock. Then (3 M.) Brienz (3713'), and (2 M.)—

22 M. Lenz (p. 368); thence to Churwalden and (14 M.)

Coire. 36 M, from Davos-Dörfli, see R. 99.

### 92. From Coire to Davos through the Schanfiggthal. Arosa.

Comp. Map, p. 388.

From Coire to Langwies, 13½ M., diligence daily in 4¼ hrs. (4 fr. 25 c.); carriage with one horse 20, two horses 35 fr. From Langwies to Davos, by the Strela Pass, bridle-path in 4½ hrs. (guide or horse 10 fr.); to Arosa bridle-path or foot-path in 2½ hrs. (road being made), horse 10 fr. and fee of 80 c. The diligence does not take heavy luggage.

Coire, see p. 333. Immediately outside the town the road begins to ascend the steep slope of the Mittenberg (p. 335), and beyond a rocky cleft it commands a fine retrospect of Coire and the valley of the Rhine. Below (3 M.) Maladers (3321') it enters the picturesque Schanfiggthal, with its woods and meadows. The Plessur, far below in its wooded gorge, is fed by many affluents from both sides. Beside the bridge which spans the deep ravine of the Calfreiser Tobel is a pretty waterfall, and a little beyond it is another rocky cleft, through which the road passes to (3 M.) Calfreisen (4093'), to the left of which above the road, rises the ruin of Bernegg. Crossing the Castieler Tobel, we next reach (1 M.) Castiel (3958'; Hemmi, good wine). The road now winds along the mountain-slopes, maintaining a tolerably uniform level and crossing the Glasaurer Tobel and the Grosstobel, to (33/4 M.) St. Peter (4126'; Pens. Badrutt, 4 fr., well spoken of), and continues by Peist (4382'; Inn) and over the Peister Tobel, the Frauen Tobel, and the Gründje Tobel, to (33/4 M.) -

 $13^{1}/_{2}$  M. Langwies (4516'; Pens. Mattli,  $4^{1}/_{2}$ -6 fr.; Bür), the chief place of the Schanfigg, occupying a sheltered position at the foot of the Strela Pass. To the S. opens the Arosa-Thal (p. 344).

From Langwies to Küblis By the Duranna Pass, 51 and attractive route. A bridle path ascends by Fondei or Strassberg (6274') to the (2½ hrs) marshy summit of the pass (6966'), between the Weissfluh (see below) on the right, and the Kistenstein (8134') on the left. View of the Rhaeticon chain, etc. We descend by the Fideriser Alps to (2 hrs.) Conters (3716'), whence a carriage-road leads to (½ hr.) Küblis (p. 337). — The Weissfluh (9340') may be ascended in 3½ hrs. from Langwies, either vià Fondei or vià the Haupter Alpe near the Strela Pass (casy and attractive; descent if desired to Davos, comp. p. 340).

Arosa, which has lately come into favour as a health resort both in summer and in winter, may be reached in  $2^{1}_{12}$  hrs. from Langwies either by means of a bridle-path, the first part of which is very miry even in dry weather, or by means of a slightly shorter but stony foot-path on the left bank of the Arosa. The latter is the preferable route. (A new road will be ready in 1887.) The two paths unite before reaching (1 hr.) Litzenrüti. Thence the route leads through wood to the (1/4 hr.) \*Pens. Seehof (5707'; 4-41'2 fr.), situated on the little Untersee in the Seegrube, or lower part of Arosa, and skirts the lake on the right (the larger Obersee lies 1/4 M. to the N.) to the \*Pens. Rothhorn (4-5 fr.; post and telegraph office), which commands a fine view. A little aside and somewhat higher lies the larger \*Pens. Waldhaus (41/2 fr.). About 3/4 M. farther, at the beginning of the village proper, are the \*Pens. Brunold (plain) and the \*Kurhaus Arosa (6035'; 61/2-8 fr.), situated among meadows at a distance from the woods. These houses are all generally full in summer, and travellers who have not engaged rooms in advance are liable to disappointment.

EXCURSIONS. From the Pens. Rothhorn past the Obersee to the (1/2 hr.) hamlet of Muran (6035'; rustic inn) and to the (1 hr.) Churer Alpen (see hamlet of Maran (6035; rustic inn) and to the (1 hr.) Churer Alpen (see below). (Boats for hire on both Obersee and Untersee.) — From the Seehof to the (1 hr.) pretty waterfall in the Welschtobel. — From the Kurhaus to the top of the Tschuggen (6727; ½ hr.; casy). From the Kurhaus to the (1 hr.) blue Schwellisee (6294') and the (3,4 hr.) Aelplisee (7052') at the foot of the Rothhorn (see below). — The Aroser Weisshorn (8708'; 21/2 hrs. from the Kurhaus, with guide) is an easy and attractive ascent. — The 'Aroser Rothhorn (9787'; splendid view) is most conveniently ascended through the Welschtobel (4½ hrs., with guide); the descent past the Aelpelisee and the Schwellisee takes 2½ hrs.

PASSES FROM Arose TO DAYON by the Meyenfelder Furce (8000')

PASSES. FROM AROSA TO DAVOS by the Meyenfelder Furca (8020') between the Furkahorn (8948') and the Amselfiuh (9135'), 5 hrs. to Frauenkirch (p. 341), shorter but not so attractive as the Strela Pass. - To Coire by the Churer Alp, Tschiertschen (4431'; Inn), and Prada, 6 hrs., the shortest route for walkers; a more fatiguing route leads over the Carmenna Pass (7796') between the Weisshorn and the Plattenhorn, with a steep descent to the Urdenthal and to Tschiertschen. - To PARPAN. 6-7 hrs. with guide (10 fr.), attractive; we pass the Hörnli (8190) to the Urder Augstberg (7380') with its small lake, and cross the Urden Fürkli (8528), between the Parpaner Weisshorn and the Parpaner Schwarzhorn, to Parpan (p. 367). - To ALVANEU through the Welschtobel and across the Furcletta (8452') to the E. of the Piz Naira (9420), descending by the Alp dil Guert and the Alvaneuer Maiensässe, 5-6 hrs. with guide, toilsome but attractive.

From Languis to Davos, 41/2 hrs. The bridle-path (guide unnecessary; road projected) over the Strela Pass crosses the Fondeier Brook and ascends (keep to the right) through woods and meadows past Eggen, Dörfli, Schmitten, and Küpfen (all belonging to the parish of Sapun) to the (3 hrs.) Strela Pass (7796'; fine view), between the Strela (8646') on the right, and the Schiahorn (8900'; easily ascended from the pass in 1 hr.; see p. 341) on the left. We descend to the (3 4 hr.) Strela Alp (6494') and thence either to the right by the Schutz-Alp to (3/4 hr.) Davos-Platz (p. 340) or to the left to (1 hr.) Davis Dörfli (p. 340).

# 93. From Coire to Göschenen. Oberalp.

See Maps, pp. 346, 96.

63 M. DILIGENCE twice daily in 14<sup>1</sup>/4 hrs. (24 fr. 25, coupé 29 fr. 30 c.), once vià Flims, and once by the new road by Bonaduz, a night in this case being spent at Disentis. — Extra-Post with two horses from Coire to Andermatt 157 fr., with three horses 215 fr.; to Göschenen 155 fr. 40 c. and 227 fr. — Carriage with one horse from Coire to Reichenau 6 fr.; with two horses to Reichenau 12, Flims 30, Ilanz 45, Disentis 80, Andermatt 135, Göschenen 145 fr.

Coire, see p. 333. Beyond the Plessur bridge the road diverges to the right, passing Hosang's Stiftung (an agricultural school). In the distance, to the right, towers the snow-clad Brigelser Horn (p. 349), a conspicuous feature in the landscape all the way to Truns. Beyond the Rhine, at the foot of the Calanda (p. 329), lies the village of Felsberg, which is menaced with a fate similar to that of Goldau (p. 96). Part of the rock fell in 1850. The road passes through the large village of (4 M.) Ems, Rom. Domat (1880'), with the scanty ruins of the castle of Oberems. The mounds of earth here and near Reichenau are probably remains of an old moraine. Near Reichenau the road crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge.

6 M. Reichenau (1936'; \*Adler), a hamlet at the confluence of the Vorder-Rhein and the Hinter-Rhein. The best view of the rivers is obtained from a pavilion in the garden of M. de Planta, adjoining the Adler. At their junction, the Vorder-Rhein, in spite of its superior volume, is driven back by the boisterous Hinter-Rhein, which descends from the Bernardino. To the W. towers the Brigelser Horn. The pleasant garden is open to visitors (and may be seen during the halt of the diligence). The Château, opposite the entrance to the garden, erected by the Bishops of Coire, and named by them after the Abbey of Reichenau on the Lake of Constance (p. 23), now belongs to Dr. A. v. Planta. In 1793 Louis Philippe sought refuge here under the name of Chabot, and memorials of his visit still exist (fee 1 fr.).

From Reichenau to Thusis (Via Mala), and by the Splügen to Colico, see p. 355; by the S. Bernardino to Bellinzona, see p. 362. — Schyn Road from Thusis to Tiefenkasten. see p. 356; Kunkels Pass to Ragatz, see p. 332.

from Thusis to Tiefenkasten, see p. 356; Kunkels Pass to Ragatz, see p. 332.

New Road from Reighenau to Ilanz, 13½ M., on the right bank of the Rhine (diligence daily, see above). From Reichenau to (1 M.) Bonaduz, see p. 355. The road here diverges to the right from the Splügen road between the Alte Post and Simones' Inn. For 1½ M. it is perfectly straight and level; then, gradually ascending, it traverses wood for 3¼ M., beyond which it leads high above the picturesque Vorderrheinthal, hewn in the rock at places, and commanding a fine view. The bold construction of the road is itself interesting. We next (½ M.) turn sharply to the left into the picturesque valley of the Rabiusa (Versamer Tobel), and descend gradually, passing through a short tunnel, to (¾ M.) a covered wooden bridge over the Rabiusa or Safienbach (2392; 260' above the stream). We now ascend by numerous windings (which walkers may cut off) to (2 M.) Versam (2982'; Joos, rustic), a loftily situated village, with a fine view. After a level stretch of 1½ M., the road descends towards the valley of the Vorderrhein, of which we have a striking view. Opposite, on the left bank, high above the river, lies Laar (p. 347). Further off, on the same bank, rises the Brigelser Horn (p. 349). We next reach (1 M.) Carrera. Still descending, we cross a picturesque

ravine, pass through a rock-tunnel, and reach (1 M.) Valendas (2700'; Krone, rustic). Again descending, with a fine view before us, we pass opposite the two villages of Sagens and that of Schleuis, with Schloss

Löwenberg, on the left bank (p. 347). We next pass (21/2 M.) Kästris, and cross the (11/4 M.) broad stony bed of the Glenner to (1/4 M.) Hanz (p. 347).

Through the Safier Thal, a valley watered by the Rabiusa, a new road leads from Versam to the S. to (12 M.) Safien-Plutz (4255'; Inn), with a fine fall of the Carnusa on the left. Bridle-path thence over the large Alp Camana to Thalkirch (5545) and the (21/2 hrs.) Curtnätscherhof (5907) at the head of the valley, with a splendid waterfall. Then a steep ascent to the (2 hrs.) pass of the Safierberg or Löchliberg (8170), from which the path descends the Statzalp to (1½ hr.) Splugen (p. 360). — To the E. of Sasien-Platz an easy route, the Glas Pass (6056), crosses the Heinzenberg, and leads through the villages of Tschappina and Urmein, to (4 hrs.) Thusis (p. 356).

The ROAD ON THE LEFT BANK ascends from Reichenau to (3/4 M.) Tamins (2244'; Post), Rom. Tumein, where, particularly from the church-hill, we obtain an admirable survey of the Domleschg (p. 355) and its numerous villages, with the Piz Curver (9760') in the background; to the W is the Vorder-Rheinthal with the Unterhorn (9180') and the Piz Riein (9030'). The Lavoi, descending on the right beyond Tamins, forms a fine waterfall after rain. At (2 M.) Trins (2822'; Post) rises the ruined castle of Hohentrins. At (1/2M). Digg the road turns suddenly to the N., passes through a cutting (Porclas), and at the base of the precipitous Flimser Stein (see below) sweeps round the Seeboden, a nearly circular basin enclosed by wooded hills. Near (11/2 M.) Mulins (2720'; Inn), picturesquely situated, are several waterfalls on the right. To the left, farther on, is the small Cresta Lake, surrounded by pines. About 2 farther is —

 $13^{1}/_{2}$  M. Flims (3616'; \*Post, at the upper end, good beer; Acola's Inn, well spoken of), Rom. Flem, an ancient little town with several mansions of the Capaul family, which afterwards belonged to the Salis.

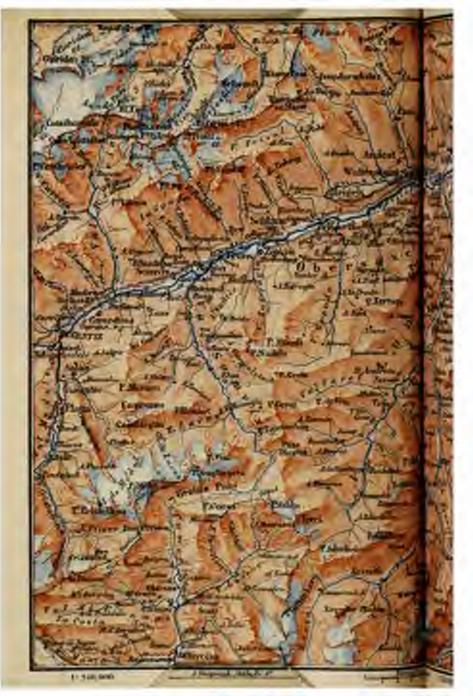
EXCURSIONS (Guides, Joos, Casutt, and others). A picturesque walk may be taken to the Flembach Waterfall and the Runca Bridge (20 min.). \*Flimserstein (Crap da Flem, 8849; 5 hrs.; guide 6 fr., unnecessary), easy and repaying. The path ascends gradually by Fidaz; then through wood, round the S.E. angle of the mountain, to the (1½, hr.) pastures of Bargis. Here we ascend to the left by a good path to the hilly plateau of the Alp Sura (6896'; milk and bread; ½ hr. to the S. of which is a rock affording a good survey of the Oberland Mts. and the Tödi). In 2 hrs. more we ascend to the arête and the summit, where we Todi). In 2 hrs. more we ascend to the arete and the summit, where we obtain a splendid view, especially towards the N., of the Ringelspitz and Piz Dolf. We may descend to the N.W. towards Segnes, and return to Flims by the Cassons and Foppa Alps. — \*Vorab (9925); 61/2-7 hrs.; 20 fr.), a very fine point, also easy (comp. p. 66). From Flims to the brink of the Bündnerbergfirn, which has receded greatly, 41/2 hrs.; then up the easy glacier to the (2 hrs.) summit, consisting of fragments of slate. Superb view, particularly of the neighbouring Tödi group; also of the sernfthal and the Bernese Alps from the (20 min.) N. peak, the Elmer Vorab (9910).

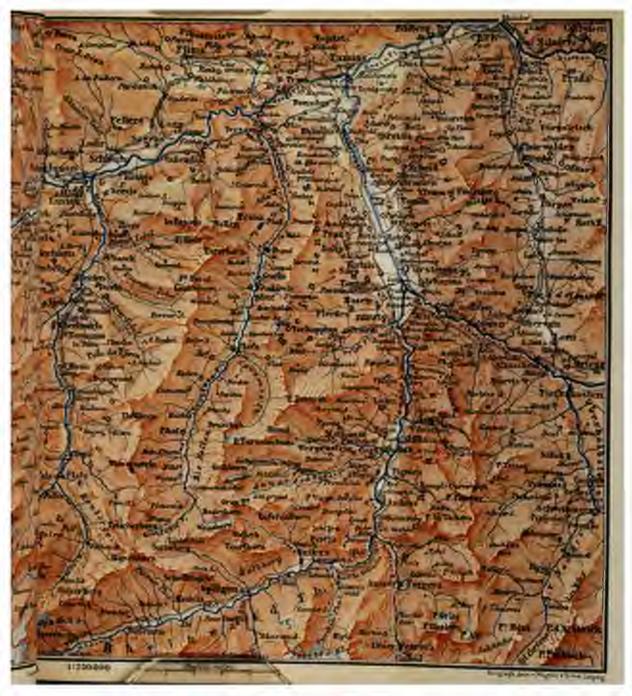
- Ringelspitz (10.660; 8 hrs.; 25 fr.), difficult, only for experience.

Over the Segnes Pass to Elm (8 hrs.; 12 fr.), see p. 66. The Martinsloch (p. 66), visible from this side also, may be reached in 45 hrs. from Flims (guide 18 fr.). - A visit to the upper Segnes Glacier (Segnes Sura; guide

10 fr.) hardly repays the fatigue.

The road leads through the valley of the Flembach and crosses





over to the (1 M.) Waldhäuser (3615'; \*Hôt. Segnes, pens. 8-9 fr.;  $^{1}/_{2}$  M. farther, on a hill a few min. to the right of the road, the large and well-situated \*Kuranstalt Waldhaus-Flims, with two 'dépendances', R., L., & A. from  $3^{1}/_{2}$ , D. 4, board 7 fr.), a pleasant summer resort, with beautiful pine and beech woods. Near it is the Flimser See or Cauma Lake (3280'), embosomed in wood, without visible outlet. Pleasant swimming and other baths ( $^{1}/_{2}$  fr.), to which a path descends in 20 minutes.

Traversing sequestered dales and skirting the deep Laaxer Tobel on the left, we next reach (2 M.) Laax (3356'; \*Hôt.-Pens. Seehof, close to the Laaxer See, with baths, pens. 7-8 fr.). (A road to the right ascends in 1/2 hr. to the lefty village of Fellers, Rom. Fallera, 3997'; splendid \*View.) We now descend into the Rhine Valley (passing  $Sag\bar{e}ns$  far below, to the left) and reach Schleuis (2507'), with the old château of Löwenberg, once the seat of the De Mont family, now an orphan-asylum. Opposite lies the large village of Kästris (see above). Before us, above Ilanz, rises the Piz Mundaun.

20½ M. Hānz, Rom. Gliōn (2355'; pop. 872; \*Hôt. Oberalp, R., L., & A. 4, B. 1½ fr.; Hôt. Rhätia on the right bank, by the bridge; \*Lukmanier, on the left bank, D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. Zum Grauen Bund, new; Krone, plain; one-horse carr. to Disentis 20 fr. and fee), mentioned in a charter of the 8th cent. as the 'first town on the Rhine', built on both sides of the river, was the capital of the 'Gray League' (p. 334). The upper part has narrow streets, and old-fashioned houses adorned with armorial bearings. The population is partly Romanic, partly German; Romanic alone is spoken higher up the valley. Ilanz is beautifully situated, overlooking the Rhine Valley in both directions, and the broad Lugnetz Valley to the S.

The views are still finer from the old Church of St. Martin (2570'), \(^1/4\) hr. to the S., on the left slope of the Lugnetz Valley, and from the chapel of the pretty village of Luvis (3280'), \(^1/2\) hr. higher. A most superb prospect of the Grisons Oberland, and especially of the Tödi chain to the N., immediately opposite, and of the Rhine Valley down to Zizers (p. 329), is commanded by the \(^2\)Piz Mundaun or Piz Grond (6775'). This peak rises to the S.W. of Ilanz in wooded slopes, above which are pastures extending nearly to the top. The path (4 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 5 fr.) leads by Luvis (see above), ascends on the S.E. side of the wood, crosses a flat basin obliquely towards the left, and mounts the pastures to the conspicuous (2½\) hrs.) Inn (closed and falling to decay). Then in the same direction, through a depression in the mountain, to the crest, which we ascend to the W. to the top in 1 hr. more. The mediæval chapel of S. Carlo remains to the left. Those who intend visiting the Lugnetzthal (see below) may descend direct to Villa (p. 348; thence to the top 2 hrs., best way to reach it, guide 3 fr.), or by Morissen (4420'; wine at the cure's) to (2 hrs.) Cumbels (see below). — Travellers bound for Disentis, instead of returning to Ilanz, may follow a beautiful path through the district of Obersaxen, the chief village of which is Maierhof, and reach Truns (see below) in 3 hrs. (guide advisable). — Those who ascend the Piz Mundaun from Truns diverge from the road about 3 M. below the village, by the telegraph-post No. 222, to the right, and ascend by a good path, at first through wood. Farther on it overlooks the Rhine Valley and passes the ruin of Axenstein. After 2 hrs., beyond the chapel of St. Valentin, by

a crucifix on this side of a ravine, we descend to the left into the valley and reach ( $^{1}/_{2}$  hr.) Maierhof ( $^{4}272'_{1}$ ;  $^{\circ}$ Mirrer, rustic). Then up sunny pastures to the top of the Piz Mundaun in  $^{21}/_{2}$  hrs. more.

The Lugnetz Valley, watered by the Glenner, 15 M. in length (pop. Rom. Cath. and Romanic), is one of the finest in the Grisons. Road to Vals-Platz (14 M.; diligence from Ilanz daily in 4 hrs. 20 min.; fare 3 fr. 30c.) on the left bank, past the ruin of Kastelberg and through the (3 M.) Frauenthor, Rom. Porelas (3336'), once the key to the upper valley. On the opposite bank of the Glenner, high above the Rieiner Tobel, lies the village of Riein, and beyond it are Pitasch and Duvin. Beyond (3/4 M.) the chapel of St. Moritz (3504') the road divides: that to the right ascends to Villa and Vrin (see below); that to the left descends to the village of Peiden and the (1½ M.) sequestered Peidner Bad (2690'), on the right bank of the Glenner, at the mouth of the Duviner Tobel (a haunt of the chamois), with three chalybeate springs. Then (1½ M.) Furth (2980', "Schmid's Inn; Piz Mundaun), at the confluence of the Vriner and Valser Rhein, which are separated by the Piz Aul (10,250'). Opposite lies the picturesque Oberkastels (3274'). We now ascend the wild Valser Thal, or St. Petersthal, by St. Martin, Lunschania, and Campo to (7½ M.) Vals-Platz (4094'; "Pens. Albin, "Hôtel Piz Aul, both plain), or St. Peter, from which a well-trodden bridle-path leads through the Peiler Thal, a side-valley to the S.E., to the Vallastch Alp (6178'), the Valser Berg (8225'), and (5 hrs.) Nufenen or Hinterrhein (p. 363). The "Weissensteinhorn or Piz Tomül (9675'; 4 hrs.; guide 7 fr.), ascended from Vals-Platz, is an admirable point of view; another is the Bärenhorn (9620'; 4 hrs., with guide); from both we may descend into the Safier Thal (p. 346). The Piz Aul (10,250') is difficult (better from Vrin, see below). To Vrin over the Fuorcla da Patnaul (9113'), to the S., between Piz Aul and the Faltschonhorn, or over the Satteltelücke (9082'), between Piz Aul and the Faltschonhorn, or over the Satteltelücke (9082'), between Piz Aul and the Satransaga, both laborious (6-7 hrs.; with guide).

The S.W. branch of the valley (Val Zervreila), watered by the Valser Rhein, divides at the hamlet of Zervreila (5840'; poor inn), 31/4 hrs. above Vals-Platz, into the Lentathal to the S.W. and the Kanathal to the S.—A toilsome route, requiring a guide, leads through the latter, across the Kanal Glacier and the Zapportgrat (9314'), and down the Plattenschlucht to the Zapportthal and (9 hrs.) Hinterrhein (p. 363).—In the grand and interesting Lentathal, 1 hr. above Zerveila, is the beautiful Lampertsch-Alp, or Sorreda-Alp (6581'; bed of hay). Thence over the Vernok or Vanescha Pass (9806') to Vrin (see below) in 6-7 hrs., not difficult; over the Sorreda or Scaradra Pass (9682') to Olivone (p. 354), 8 hrs., both routes toilsome; over the Lentatücke (9692') to Hinterrhein (9-10 hrs.) difficult, for experts only, with good guides.

The road ascending to the right by the chapel of St. Moritz (see above) leads to Cumbels and Villa (4080'; Post, rustic); then a bridle-path to Vigens, Lumbrein, and (4 hrs.) Vrin (4770'; Casanova, poor), the principal village in the Vrinthal or Upper Lugnetz Valley. From Vrin we may easily ascend the Piz Regina (8294'; 4 hrs.; guide advisable), a fine point. Piz Cavel (9660'; 5-6 hrs.), ascended by the Ramosa Alp and the Fuorcia de Ramosa (8694'), also easy; descent to the N. to the Caveljoch (p. 350), if preferred. Piz Aul (10,250'; 6-7 hrs.; with guide; superb view), by the Seranastga Alp, difficult, for adepts only. Piz Terri (9996'), also difficult, is ascended from the Vanescha Alp, 13/4 hr. from Vrin, in 5 hrs., by the Blengias Alp and the Güda Glacier. Route over the Vanescha Pass to Zervreila, see above Over the Caveljoch to Somvix, see p. 350. — From Vrin, with a guide (to Olivone 18 fr.), we ascend past the mouth of the Val Vanescha (see above), to St. Giusepp, Puzatsch, the Alp Diesrut, and the (3 hrs.) Pass Diesrut (7953'), on the S. side of the Piz Tgietschen (9377'). Descent to the Camona Alp (7333'), at the head of the Val Somvix (see below), and again a gradual ascent, passing the Piz Vial (10,387') and the Piz Gaglianera (10,243') on the right, and the Piz Coroi (9130') on the left, to the Greina Pass (Passo Crap, 7743'). We next descend through the wild Val Camadra or upper part of the Val Blegno, with the Piz Medel (10,510') on the W., by Daigra, Cozzera, and Chirone, to (31/2 hrs.) Olivone (p. 354). Or, halfway between the Ca-

mona Alp and the Greina Pass, we may cross the low Monterascio Pass (7415), to the left, to the Monterascio Alp, and descend the picturesque Val Luzzone to Lorciolo, Cavallo, Davresco, and Olivone (shorter than the Greina route).

Road from Hanz by Versam to Bonaduz and Reichenau, see p. 345. — From Hanz to Elm over the Panizer Pass or the Sether Furka, see p. 66.

To Linththal over the Kistenpass, see p. 62.

The road follows the N. side of the narrow Rhine Valley, here called Pardella; beyond (1 M.) Schnaus it crosses the Sether-Bach, and beyond (1½ M.) Ruis, beautifully situated on the hill to the right, the Panixer-Bach. On a rocky hill to the right rise the pictures of the robbers' stronghold of  $J\ddot{o}rgenberg$  (3100').

To the right, 1 M. above the bridge of Ruis, a road (diligence from Ilanz daily in 2 hrs. 20 min.), commanding fine views, ascends by the village of Waltensburg (3300) to (4 M.) Brigels (4230'; \*Hôt.-Pens. Capaul; Hôt. Kistenpass, mediocre), a summer resort, prettily situated amid pastures. Above it the Val Frisal, with the glacier of that name, ascends to the Bifertenstock (11.240'), which, as well as the Piz Frisal (10,810') and the Brigelser Horn (10,663'), may be ascended from the Val Frisal (all difficult; see below).

Farther on, the scenery is inferior. To the right rises the Brigelser Horn (see above). The stream is crossed near  $(4^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$  Tavanasa (2622'; \*Kreuz), and again near (3 M.) Zignau or Rinkenberg. High up on the N. slope lies Brigels (see above); then Dardina and Schlans. Before reaching Rinkenberg we observe on the left the stony chaos formed by the inundations of the Zignauer Bach descending from the Zavragia Ravine. By the bridge we enjoy a delightful view, embracing numerous villages, chapels, and ruined castles on the richly clothed slopes.

We next pass (11/2 M.) the Chapel of St. Anna, on the right, marking the spot where the 'Upper' or 'Gray League' (p. 333) was founded in March, 1424. The solemn oath of the League was afterwards renewed at intervals of ten years down to 1778. The ceiling of the porch is adorned with frescoes, Latin texts, and doggerel verses, renewed in 1836. A few paces farther is —

32 M. Truns (2822'; \*Krone; Zum Tödi). The hall of the old Statthalterei of the abbey of Disentis is adorned with the arms of the members of the Gray League, and of the magistrates since 1424.

The Val Puntaiglas, ascending rapidly to the N., ends in the Puntaiglas Glacier. Ascent of 2 hrs. from Truns to the Alp Puntaiglas (about 5050), with a fine view of the Brigelser Horn, Piz Mut, Piz Ner, etc. The S. peaks of the Tödi group, Piz Urlaun (11,060), Bündner Tödi (10,226), and Brigelser Horn (or Kavestrau Grond, 10,663; very difficult), may be ascended hence. Ascent of the Tödi-Rusein by the Gliemspforte, see p. 61.

Beyond  $(1^3/4 \text{ M.})$  Rabiūs (3133') we obtain a glimpse, to the left, of the grand Piz Gaglianera (10,243'), with its glaciers, at the head of the Val Somvix. Then  $(1^1/2 \text{ M.})$  Somvix ('summus vicus'; 3458'), conspicuously situated on a height, as its name intimates.

The Somvixer Thal, which here opens to the S., deserves a visit. We cross the Rhine to (1/4 hr.) Surrhein, and ascend by a good bridle-path on the left side of the valley, through wood and pastures, to Val and the (1/2 hr.) Somvixer or Teniger Bad (4176; unpretending). Farther up (1/2 hr.), we pass the Alp Valtenigia, where the glaciers of the Piz Vial

(10,387') are revealed, and the mouth of the Val Lavaz, and reach (1 hr.) the rock-girt head of the valley, where the Greina forms a fine waterfall on the left. The path ascends steeply on the E. side of the valley to the rocky defile of La Fronscha, and divides higher up: to the left to the Diesrut Pass (p. 348), and to the right to the Greina Pass (p. 348). — Passes. From the Teniger Bad (see above) over the Cavel-Joch (8320) to Villa, 7 hrs., not difficult. From the pass the Piz Cavel (9660; fine view) may be ascended in 1½ hr. — Over the Valgronda-Joch (9120) to Tavanasa or Maierhof, 7-8 hrs.; with guide. — Over the Lavaz-Joch To Curaglia, 7-8 hrs., with guide, a very fine route. From the Teniger Bad (see above) we ascend on the left side of the valley, through wood and Alpine roses, to the Alp Rentiert, where from the heap of stones (6640) we get a splendid view of the Tödi. We may now either cross the Fuorcla de Stavelatsch (8376') to the right, or turn to the left and skirt the E. slopes of Piz Rentiert (keeping to the right on the hill, by the chalet of Rentiert-Dadens), to the (2 hrs.) chalet of Stavelatsch (7682') in the Val Lavaz. Opposite are the two glaciers descending from the Piz Vial and Piz Gaglianera (10,243') and the Lavaz Glacier. Then to the Lavazjoch (8232') an easy ascent of 3/4 hr.; the ridge to the N. of the pass commands a fine survey of the Medelser Glacier and of the Bernese Alps to the W. Steep descent over grassy slopes to the Alp Sura (6526'), and through Val Plattas to (2 hrs.) Curaglia (p. 353).

The road between Somvix and Disentis is very boldly constructed. A lofty wooden bridge (21/4 M.) carries it over the profound Ruseiner Tobel. (Below, to the right, a finger-post indicates the path to the Sandalp Pass; see below.) Above the (3/4 M.) Stalusa Bridge is a small waterfall. Near (11/4 M.) Disentis, on the left, is the Disentiser Hof, built on the site of the château of Castelberg, which was burned down in 1830.

391/2 M. Disentis (3773'; pop. 1304; Desertinum, Disiert, i.e. desert; Rom. Muster; \*Disentiser Hof, 1/4 M. to the E., with fine view, R., L., & A. 4-6, D.  $4^{1}/_{2}$ , S.  $2^{1}/_{2}$ , pens. 9 fr., whey and chalybeate water; \*Hôtel Condrau zur Post; opposite to it, \*Hôtel Condrau zur Krone; at both, R., L., & A. 31/2-4, D. 3 fr.), a small town with a Benedictine Abbey, is protected against avalanches by a forest. The foundation of the Abbey in the 7th cent, soon brought Christianity into the remote valleys of the Grisons; and the Abbots, enriched by liberal endowments, afterwards acquired great power in Rhætia. The large abbey-buildings, on a height, now contain a school.

Near Disentis the Medelser-Rhein or Mittel-Rhein (p. 353) unites with the Vorder-Rhein. A fine view (especially by evening-light) is obtained of the Medelser Glacier, and far down the valley, from the Chapel of Acletta, at the entrance to the Acletta Valley (4236'),  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. W. of Disentis, to the right of the road to Sedrun.

EXCURSIONS. (Guides: J. Petschen, the schoolmaster; J. M. Schuoler, hunter; P. Tenner and Jos. Huonder). Walk on the new Lukmanier Road

hunter; P. Tenner and Jos. Auonaer). Walk on the new Lukmanier Road to (3½ M.) ('uraglia (p. 353) interesting. Also by the chapel of St. Gada, with old frescoes, to Mompè-Medel (1 hr.), on the right bank of the Rhine, with fine view. To Crest-Mutatsch (½ hr.); Alp Lumpegnia (1½ hr.), etc. The fine pyramid of "Piz Muraun (9510'; 4½ hrs.; guide 8 fr.) is best ascended from Curaglia (p. 353). Superb view, especially of the Tödi group, grander than from Piz Mundaun (p. 347). — Piz Pazzola, see p. 351; Piz Medel, Piz Cristallina, see p. 351. — Crap Alv (9784) and Piz Ault (9957) way he ascended from the Val Acting teach 5 hrs. void if English (1957) may be ascended from the Val Acletta (each 5 hrs.; not difficult).

From Disentis over the Lukmanier (6290') to Olivone, see p. 353; through

the Val Piora to Airolo, see p. 101. - OVER THE SANDALP PASS TO STA-CHELBERG, 11-12 hrs., with guide (26 fr.), trying. We ascend the Val Rusein (see above) to the Sandalp Pass (Sandgrat; 9120') between the Lesser Tödi or Crap Glarun (10,072) on the E., and the Catscharauis (10,050) on the W., anddescend the Sand-Firn to the Upper Sandalp. Thence to Linththal, see p. 61.—Ascent of the Tödi by the Porta da Spescha, and descent to

Linththal, 18-19 hrs., for thorough adepts only, with able guides (see p. 61). From Disentis over the *Brunni Pass* (8875') to the Maderaner Thal (to the

Hôt. Alpenclub 8-9 hrs.; guide 20fr.), see p. 110.

The road to  $(19^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$  Andermatt, which lies lower than the old route, ascends the dale of Tavetsch, leaving the hamlets Acletta, Segnas, and Mompe Tavetsch (4584') to the right. From the height, where the road enters a wood, we obtain a beautiful view of the Disentis district, which is very striking when approached from Andermatt. The valley contracts. The road traverses woods and pastures, overlooking the infant Rhine in its deep valley, and in view of the snow-clad mountains which we now approach.

45 M. Sedrūn (4587'; \*Krone), locally known as Tavētsch, is the principal village in the Val Tavetsch. The church contains an old altar in carved wood.

The \*Piz Pazzola (8473'; 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary), to the S., between the Val Medel (p. 353) and the Val Germ, is worth visiting. We tween the Val Meast (p. 303) and the Val Gierm, is worth visiting. We cross the Rhine to Surrhein, and the gorge of the Val Nalps (see below) to the (1/2 hr.) Alpine hamlet of Cavorgia (4426'); then cross the Gierm and ascend to the right, over pastures and through wood, to the (1/2 hr.) Pazzola-Alp (6150'), with a fine view, and (2 hrs.) the top without difficulty. Magnificent view, particularly of the Tödi and the Medels Mts.

In the lonely Val Nalps, the head of which is enclosed by lofty mountains and glaciers, 3 hrs. from Sedrun, lies the Alp Nalps (5991'), and 2 hrs. higher is the Higern Hat (7550') the starting-noint for the Piz del

2 hrs. higher is the Uffern Hut (7550), the starting-point for the Piz del 2 ars. higher is the *Opern Hau* (1990), the starting-point for the *Piz aet Laiblau* (19720), *Piz Rondadura* (19905); comp. p. 354), *Piz Blas* (19918), *Piz Upern* (19900), *Piz Git* (1741), *Piz Serengia* (19803), etc. (each about 3 hrs.). A tolerably easy route (with steep descent) leads hence across the *Nalps Pass* (19035) to the *Val Cadlimo* and the *Uomo Pass* (p. 102). Another (trying) leads to the E. over the *Rondadura Pass* (1904) to the Hospice of *Serial across* (1904). S. Maria (p. 351). A third crosses the col between the Piz Furcla and the Piz Paradis to the Val Cornera (see below).

FROM SEDRUN TO AMSTEG over the Krüzli Pass (7645'), 8 hrs., rather trying (guide 15 fr.). The steep path ascends the bleak rocky Strimthal, at the head of which the pass lies to the left (W.), at the S. base of the Weitenalpstock (p. 110). Guide necessary only to the point beyond the pass where the Etzlibach, descending from the Spiellau-See to the W., becomes visible. We cross the stream to Culma (6322), the highest Alp, and descend the Etzlithal, past the chalets of the Hintere and Vordere Etzlitalp to Bristen and Amstey (comp. p. 110). — The Oberalpstock (Piz Tgietschen, 10,925') may also be ascended from Sedrun (6 hrs.; 15 fr.); comp. p. 109.

From Sedrun the road leads through Camischolas, Zarcuns, and (11/2 M.) Rueras or S. Giacomo (4597'; Oberalp Inn), crosses the brook descending from the Val Milar, and soon afterwards, near the hamlet of Dieni, that which issues from the Val Giuf (both N. lateral valleys). To the left, on a rock above the ravine of the infant Rhine, stands part of the ancient tower of Pultmenga, once the ancestral seat of the Pontaninger family.

Walkers will prefer the so-called 'SUMMER ROUTE' to the high-road, for the sake of the views. It diverges to the right by a finger-post (to 'Pass

Tiarms'), ascends a spur of the Crispall (10,105'), above the hamlet of Crispausa which lies to the left, and leads past the chalets of Milez and Scharinas amidst the richest pastures in this district. It now skirts the brink of the slope, overlooking the Rheinthal, turns to the right into the bleak Val Terms or Tiarms, crosses the Gämmerrhein (Rom. Vala) by the Alp Culm de Val (6420'), and ascends to the Pass da Tiarms (7067'), between (r.) the Piz Tiarms or Bergli-Stock (9564') and (1.) the Calmot (7598'), where we get a fine view of the Vorder-Rheinthal as far as the Vorarlberg and Rhætikon Mts. Descending to the Oberalpsee (see below), we keep to the left in order to avoid a marsh, and regain the high-road 2½ hrs. from Sedrun.

The high-road follows the direction of the old 'Winter-Route' on the left bank of the Vorder-Rhein and passes the Chapel of St. Brida, below the hamlet of Crispausa, and the poor villages of Selva (5046') and (2 M.) Chiamūt, or Tschamut (5380'; \*Zur Rheinquelle, plain; minerals), which consist of a few wooden huts and a chapel. In front of us rises the Six-Madun or Badus, behind the second terrace of which lies the Toma Lake (see below). Chiamut is probably the highest village in Europe where rye is grown. The road crosses (1/2 M.) the Gämmerrhein near its influx into the Vorder-Rhein, and (1 M.), opposite the Alp Milez, turns to the right (N.W.) into the Val Surpalix, between the Piz Nurschallas on the left and the Calmot on the right. The Vorder-Rhein (Aua da Toma, or Darvun) descends in a series of falls from the slope to the left.

Source of the Vorder-Rhein. The Vorder-Rhein rises in the Toma-See (7690'), on the N.E. slope of the Six-Madūn or Badūs (p. 106). The path to the lake (guide advisable) diverges from the road to the left, 1<sup>1</sup>/4 M. above Chiamut (see above); near the Alp Milez it crosses the brook emerging from the Val Surpalix, and ascends to the (1/2 hr.) Alp Tgietlems. Above this Alp (avoid path to the left, crossing the brook) we ascend the pastures to the right, on the left bank of the Fil Toma, the brook descending from Piz Nurschallas. After about 1 hr. we turn to the left and soon reach the rocky barrier behind which the lake lies. The Toma-See (2<sup>1</sup>/2 hrs. from Chiamut), a green lake, very deep, and destitute of fish, about 270 yds. long and 130 yds. broad, is bounded on the S. and S.W. sides by precipitous rocks and stony slopes, and on the N. and N.W. by pastures. The Badus (9616'; comp. p. 106) cannot be ascended direct from the lake, the rocks being here too steep; but by going round to the N. side we may reach the top without much difficulty in 2 hrs. (guide 10 fr.).

The Piz Nurschallas (9003), running out from the Badus to the N. (from the Oberalp Pass 2, from Chiamut 31/2 hrs.; guide unnecessary), is easy and interesting. We follow the Toma-See route, diverge to the right where it turns to the left, ascend steep pastures, and lastly mount the broad S. arête to the summit. Superb survey of the Reuss and Vorder-Rhein valleys and the mountains enclosing them. Easy descent to the Oberalp Pass, 11/4 hr.

To the S. of Chiamut the Val Cornera, the mouth of which is a pathless ravine, ascends to the frontier chain of Ticino, and from it the Val Maigels diverges to the W., 1½ hr. from Chiamut. Toilsome routes lead from the Val Cornera over the Passo Vecchio (8908') to the Val Cadlimo and Piora (p. 101); from the Val Maigels, to the S., over the Passo Bornengo (8649') to the Val Canaria and Airolo (p. 101); and to the W., over the Maigels Pass (7940') and the Lohlen Pass (7835'), to the Unteralphal and Andermatt (p. 106).

The road ascends the sequestered Val Surpalix in long windings (which paths cut off; one ascending to the left by the first bend, and bearing to the right, leads to the pass in 3/4 hr.). It affords

views of the Crispalt and Berglistock, and of the Piz Cavradi, Piz dell' Ufiern, and Piz Ravetsch behind us. The (52 M.) Oberalp Pass (6710'), 31/2 M. from Chiamut, forms the boundary between the Grisons and Uri. Extensive turf-diggings. (The diligence ascends to the pass from Chiamut in 70 min.; descent 40 min.; descent to Andermatt 1 hr. 10 min., ascent 2 hrs.)

The road skirts the N. bank of the sombre Oberalpsee (6654'; 1 M. long), abounding in trout, the outlet of which is one of the chief sources of the Reuss, and then traverses the nearly level Oberalp (6443'). About 3 M. from the pass we obtain a view of the Ursernthal, with the Furka towards the W. (p. 111). The old path descending here to the left direct to (1/2 hr.) Andermatt is steep and stony, and affords little view. The road remains on the hill a little longer, and then descends by nine long windings to (6 M. from the lake)—

59 M. Andermatt (4738'); thence to (4 M.) —

63 M. Göschenen, see pp. 106, 105.

### 94. From Disentis to Biasca. Lukmanier.

Comp. Maps, pp. 346, 96, 360.

38 M. DILIGENCE in summer daily in 81/4 hrs. (from Biasca to Disentis in 10 hrs.); fare 13 fr. 10 c. Carr. and pair from Coire to Olivone 140, to Biasca 180 fr.

The Lukmānier (6290') is the lowest Alpine pass from Switzerland to Italy with the exception of the Maloja (5940'). The lower part of the new road, as far as Curaglia, vies in grandeur with the Via Mala and the Schynstrasse, but the scenery farther on is not striking. Inns unpretending.

Disentis, see p. 351. — The road crosses the Vorder-Rhein by a handsome bridge (3488') and enters the Val Medel, the wild ravine of the Mittel-Rhein, along the left bank of which it is carried by means of cuttings and tunnels (eleven as far as Curaglia). At the end of the ravine, of which we obtain several striking views, we cross  $(2^{3}/_{4} \text{ M.})$  to the right bank of the Rhine and ascend in long windings (cut off by paths) to  $(3/_{4} \text{ M.})$  —

3½ M. Curaglia (4370'; Hôl. Lukmanier or Post), a village at the entrance to the Val Plattas, which ascends to the S.E. to the Medel Glacier. (Over the Lavazjoch to Somvix, p. 350.) To the S., at the head of the Val Medel, appears the Piz Cristallina (10,267'), with its glacier. — \*Piz Muraun (3 hrs.; repaying), see p. 350.

Following the right side of the pleasant Val Medel, the road passes (1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M.) Platta (4528'; Post), a straggling village, the hamlets of Pardi, Fuorns (at the mouth of a torrent descending from Piz Cristallina), and Acla (on the left bank), and (2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M.) —

7 M. Perdatsch (5093'), at the mouth of the Val Cristallina.

The wild Val Cristallina, noted for its cheese, contains several fine waterfalls, particularly in the Höllenschlund (Val Ufiern). From the head of the valley two easy passes, the Passo Cristallina (7887'), passing the Lago

Retico (7802'), and the Ufiern Pass (8727'), between the Cima Camadra and the Cima Garina, lead to Olivone (see below). — The Piz Cristallina (10,367'; 4½ hrs.; good guide necessary) is ascended from Perdatsch by the Col Cristallina (not to be confounded with the Passo 'ristallina' without difficulty. Grand survey of the Medel and Rheinwald Mts. Piz Ufiern (10,346'; 5½ hrs.) is more difficult. — The Piz Medel (10,510'; 6 hrs.) is best ascended from the Val Plattas on the N. side; a night is spent on the Alp Sura (p. 350), 2 hrs. from Curaglia; thence to the top 4 hrs. (trying).

Above Perdatsch the Rhine forces its way through the rocks to a lower part of the valley. The road ascends by a long bend to St. Gion (5298'), a group of hovels with a hospice, and traverses a wild, rock-strewn valley, scantily overgrown with grass, willows, and the Alpine rose. The hospice of St. Gall (5514') is passed on the opposite bank. By the Alp Scheggia we cross to the left bank and reach (5 M. from Perdatsch) the hospice of —

12 M. S. Maria (6043'; \*Inn), anciently called Sancta Maria in loco manno', whence perhaps the name of the pass

'in loco magno', whence perhaps the name of the pass.

To the E. of the hospice rises the Scopi (10,500'; 'Tschupè', summit, or crown), from the midst of glaciers; steep stony ascent from the hospice (4 hrs.), very fatiguing, but free from danger; extensive view. — Less laborious is the ascent of 'Piz Rondadura (9905'), to the W., an admirable point of view (31/2 hrs.).

mirable point of view (3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.).

From S. Maria to the Hôtel Piora (3 hrs.; guide 10, horse 25 fr.) and Airolo, see p. 101. — Over the Rondadura Pass to the Val Nalps, p. 351.

The road now crosses for the last time the Mittelrhein, which rises in several little lakes in the Val Cadlimo, which opens on the right, and ascends gradually to the (1½ M.) the Lukmānier Pass (6290'). To the left rises the black, slaty summit of the Scopi; on the right are the Piz dell' Uomo, Piz Blas, Piz dell' Uftern, and Piz Rondadura. We now descend, over beds of avalanches and mud-streams which have been precipitated from the bare, yellowish slopes of the Piz Corvo on the left, and which frequently endanger the road in wet weather, to the former (2 M.) hospice of Casaccia (5978'), prettily situated. To the E. towers the huge Rheinwaldhorn (p. 363).

A path leads hence over the Predelp Pass (8053') to (5 hrs.) Faido (p. 102). Another crosses the Passo Columbe (1792') between the Piz Scal and the Piz Columbe to (31/2 hrs.) Hôtel Piora (p. 101).

The road is level as far as the (11/2 M.) Lukmanier Inn (5580'), at the beginning of the Piano di Segno, and then descends, high above the Brenno, on the steep N. side of the Val S. Maria, being hewn at places in the perpendicular rock. Below lie the chalets of Campra, with several groups of chalets. We descend by a long curve to the left to (41/4 M.) the hospice of Camperio (4028'), cross the Brenno, and skirt the wooded S. side of the valley, soon obtaining fine views of the Val Blegno. Far below, among walnut-trees, lie the villages of Somascona, Scona, and Olivone, commanded by the conical Sosta (7087'). Descending another long bend, we reach (3 M.) —

24 M. Olivone (2927; \*Hôt. Olivone, moderate), the highest village in the Val Blegno, or Pollenzer-Thal, picturesquely situated.

To the E. tower the abrupt spurs of the Rheinwald range. To Vrin by Ghirone, see p. 350. No guides to be had at Olivone.

The road crosses the Brenno by a stone bridge, and descends on its left bank to (2 M.) Aquila and to (3/4 M.) Dangio (2645'), beautifully situated at the entrance to the Val Soja. Vines and mulberries now appear, and the slopes are clothed with walnuts and chestnuts. Next villages (1/2 M.) Torre, (11/2 M.) Lottigna, and (1 M.) Acquarossa (1739'), with a mineral spring. The valley contracts. Then (11/2 M.) Dongio, a long village (Inn, carriages), and (1 M.) Motto, where the road divides. The road to the left (on the left bank of the Brenno) leads by Malvaglia; that to the right (shorter, and shady in the afternoon) goes by Ludiano and (2 M.) Semione. The two roads re-unite at (21/2 M.) the bridge of Loderio (1190'). The lower part of the valley is monotonous; its broad floor is covered with stony deposits, and the slopes are furrowed by torrents. After crossing a mound of debris, the road descends to (11/4 M.)—

38 M. Biasca (p. 103), where the Val Blegno unites with the Riviera (Val Ticino). The station of the St. Gotthard Railway is <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. to the S. of the village. Post-office at the station.

## 95. From Coire to Splügen. Via Mala.

Comp. Map, p. 346.

321/2 M. DILIGENCE twice daily to Splügen in 7 hrs. (11 fr. 95, coupé 14 fr. 60 c.); to Colico in 161/4 hrs. (26 fr.; coupé 32 fr.); corresponding with the early train from St. Gallen and Rorschach (see p. 327). From Splügen travellers go on at once by another diligence over the Bernardino (p. 362). Those who wish to enjoy the scenery should secure a seat affording a view, or take the diligence to Thusis only, and walk thence to Andeer (8 M.) or to Splügen (161/2 M.). — EXTRA-POST with two horses from Coire to Chiavenna 150 fr. 10 c., with three horses 208 fr. 50 c. — CARRIAGE with one horse from Coire to Thusis 15, with two horses 30 fr.; to Splügen with two 65, with three 100 fr.; to Chiavenna 135 or 185 fr.

From Coire to (6 M.) Reichenau (1936'; \*Adler), see p. 345. The road through the Vorder-Rheinthal to Disentis and Andermatt diverges here to the right (see R. 93). A covered wooden bridge crosses the Vorder-Rhein above Reichenau, immediately before its confluence with the Hinter-Rhein. In the vicinity are a large Sawmill and several workshops for cutting and polishing marble.

The fertile—valley, called Domleschg, Domliaschga, or Tomiliasca (the W. side Heinzenberg, Romanic Montagna), through which the road to Thusis leads on the left bank of the Hinter-Rhein, is 7 M. long and 2 M. wide. The Rhine, which formerly occupied nearly the whole valley, is now confined within due limits by large embankments. The sides of the valley are remarkable for their fertility, while on the right bank numerous castles peep down from almost every hill and rock.

The road ascends slightly to (1 M.) Bonadūz (2146'; Post; Simones; higher up, \*Degiacomi, higher up). To the left, on the Rhine, the Chapel of St. George, adorned with ancient frescos. (New road to Ilanz, see p. 345.) Then (3/4 M.) Rhäzüns (2126'), on a rock rising from the Rhine, said by tradition to have been found-

ed by the Etruscan Rhætus, with a handsome château of the Vieli family. Fine view of the mountains to the S., at the head of the valley (see below); behind us rises the Calanda.

On the RIGHT BANK is the ruin of Nieder-Juvalta; farther on are the chalybeate baths of Rothenbrunnen; above them the ruins of Ober-Juvalta; then the châteaux of Ortenstein and Paspels. We next observe the ruined church of St. Lorenz and the châteaux of Canova, Rietberg, Fürstenau, Baldenstein (on the Albula), and Ehrenfels, the last of which is below Hohen-Rhaetien (p. 357).

We next reach (3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M.) Realta (2058'; Inn), with the ruin of Nieder-Realta (not visible from the road), and pass (1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M.), on the left, the large cantonal Prison and Lunatic Asylum. Beyond (1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M.) Katzis (2185'; Kreuz) we pass a nunnery and school on the right, and the venerable little church of St. Martin on the left. Beautiful scenery. To the S. rises the snowy Piz Curvèr (9760'); beyond this, to the left, is the Schyn Pass with the majestic Piz St. Michel (10,370') in the background; to the N. the Ringelspitz (10,660') and the Trinserhorn (9935'). About <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. to the E. the Albula falls into the Rhine; beyond it lies the pretty village of Scharans. Near (2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M.) Thusis, on the slope, near the pleasant village of Masein, stands the château of Nieder-Tagstein.

16 M. Thusis. — Hotels: 'Hôt.-Pens. Via Mala, at the beginning of the Via Mala, with garden, R., L., & A. 5½, B. 1½, D. 4-5 fr., pens. 8-10, in spring and autumn 7-8 fr.; \*Kurhals or Post, with baths, R., L., & A. 3 fr. 30 c., M. 3½, B. 1¼ fr.; \*Rhaetia, R. & L. 3, D. 3½, B. 1¼ fr.; Weisses Kreuz, well spoken of; \*Gemsli, plain, moderate. — Beer at the 'Felsenkeller' on the Rosenbühel, to the right of the entrance to the Via Mala, fine view. — One-horse carr. to the third bridge of the Via Mala and back, 2 pers. 6, 3 pers. 8 fr., two-horse carr. 12 fr.; to Andeer 11½, 14, or 22½; fr.; to Splügen 22½; or 30 fr.; to Schyn (Solis Bridge) 7, 9, or 14 fr.; to Tiefenkasten 13½, 16½, or 24½ fr.; to Reichenau 11, 14, or 22 fr.; to Coiro 17 or 33 fr. Fees included in each case.

Thusis (2448'; 1126 inhab.), Rom. Tuseun, beautifully situated at the foot of the Heinzenberg, and handsomely rebuilt since a fire in 1845, is well adapted for some stay and as a starting-point for excursions.

Walks and Excusions. To the (5 min.) Rosenbühel (see above); to the Belvedere ((1/4 hr.); to the Boval wood (1/4 hr.); to the first weir in the Nollathal (20 min.); to the (1 hr.) Crapteig, to the right above the Via Mala; to the (3/4 hr.) Hohen-Rhätien (see below; the two last-named points command superb views). Through the Schlosswald to the Taubenstein and (40 min.) Schloss Taustein (see above), with pleasure grounds. Past (3/4hr.) Rongellen to the (1/2 hr.) Maiensüss Aclasut (4086'), situated high above the second bridge in the Via Mala. — On the Heinzenberg rises the Prüzerhöhe (6965'), a fine point of view, ascended in 41/2 hrs. by Massin, Portein, and Sarn (3863'; Inn). — The Stätzerhorn (8450'), 5-6 hrs., toil-some from this side (comp. p. 368).

FROM TRUSIS TO TIEFENKASTEN (9 M.). The Schyn-Strasse, constructed in 1868-69. leads on the S. side of the Albula (diligence daily in 2 hrs., comp. 366; carr. see above). It forms a central link in the network of roads extending over the Grisons, and the first half of it commands a series of grand and picturesque views. Immediately above Thusis it crosses the Nolla and the Rhine at the toot of the Hohen Rhectien, passes the ruin of Ehrenfels on the right, and beyond (3/4 M.) Sils (2283'; Zum Passmat), the small château of Baldenstein on the left. We next ascend to Campi (Campo Bello, ruin

of the ancestral seat of the Campell family; Ulrich Campell was a Rhætian reformer and historian), picturesquely situated to the left, on the ravine of the Albula, and the farm of (2 M.) Runplanas. Pretty view hence of the church of Solis. Then through the ancient forest of Versasca. By a ravine we observe above us, to the right, a bridge of the old Mutten road, and we pass the Freihof, an auberge on the left. The road is next carried through the 'Pass-Mat', which begins here, by means of galleries of masonry and extensive cuttings and tunnels. (1½ M.) Small inn. [About 1¼ M. farther, by the chalets of Calabrien, a narrow road to the right ascends to 4½ M.) Unter-Mutten (4833'; "Inn, plain; closed in summer. when all the inhabitants migrate to Ober-Mutten). Thence to (1½ hr.) Ober-Mutten (6148'; Hosang's Inn), from which the Muttnerhorn (8070'), a splendid point of view, may be ascended in 1½ hr.; good path at first, then up grassy slopes. Descent from Ober-Mutten to (2½ hrs.) Zillis or to Thusis interesting, but rather rough.] The bridge across the Muttner Tobel affords a fine view of the gorge. (1¼ M.) Unter-Solis, a hamlet with a spring containing iodine. High above, to the left, lies Obervatz (p. 368). Looking back near the last tunnel, we obtain a fine survey of the Heinzenberg, and before us a view of Alvaschein and the peaks of the Albula group. The road now crosses the profound ravine of the Albula by the "Solis Bridge, 250' above the foaming stream, and ascends in a curve (cut off by a path to the right beyond the bridge) to the village of (2 M.) Alvaschein (Augustin). Opposite, below the loftily situated Stürvis, is a waterfall. Farther on, to the right, below the road, is the church of Müstail, the oldest in the Albula valley, formerly a burial-place. At Unter-Müstail there is an alkaline spring. The road unites with the Julier route near (1½ M.) Tiefenkasten (p. 368).

Immediately above Thusis the turbid Nolla, a torrent which has frequently devastated this district, falls into the Rhine.

The Lake of Lüsch (6398'), on the Heinzenberg (p. 355), above the village of *Tschappina* (p. 346), has no visible outlet. Its water softens the porous slate of its banks to the consistency of mud, and large masses of the strata adjoining it periodically slide down to the Nolla. Tschappina itself is built in part on a shifting foundation, some of its buildings having been ascertained to change their positions. — By Tschappina and over the *Glas Pass* to the *Safier-That* (4 hrs. to Platz), see p. 346.

The view from the Nolla bridge is striking. In the background of the valley towers the barren Piz Beverin (9843'). The Rheinthal appears to be entirely enclosed by lofty mountains. The right bank of the gorge from which the Rhine issues is guarded by the ruined castle of Hohen-Rhaetien, or Hoch-Realta (Hoch-Ryalt), 807' above the river, the most ancient in Switzerland, having been founded, according to tradition, in B.C. 589, by the legendary hero Rhaetus, leader of the Etruscans when retreating before the Gauls. Good paths ascend to it in  $^3/_4$ hr. from Thusis and Sils (see above). The ruin is on the S. side of the hill, which overlooks the whole of the Domleschg; on the N. side is the dilapidated Church of St. John, the oldest Christian church in the valley.

From 1470 to 1822 the route ascended the bank of the Nolla through wood, and entered the gorge above Rongellen (see below). The path through the gorge, the famous \*Via Mala, was then only 4' wide, and followed the left bank the whole way. In 1822 the new road was constructed, and the old path through the gorge considerably widened. The limestone-rocks rise almost perpendicularly on both sides to a height of 1600'. At the Känzeli, near the entrance, the retrospective view is very fine. A little farther on,

11/4 M. from Thusis, the road passes through a half-open gallery, with overhanging rocks, and then through the Verlorne Loch (2683'), a tunnel 55 yds. long, penetrating the projecting rock. From a point beyond the tunnel, where the side-wall ceases and the wooden railings recommence, the boisterous river is visible at the bottom of the profound gorge. The \*View down the sombre defile, of the solitary tower of Hohen-Rhætien, and the sunny slopes of the Heinzenberg beyond, is very striking.

Near the  $(^3/_4$  M.) post-station of the hamlet of Rongellen (Pens. Via Mala), the gorge expands into a small basin, and soon contracts again. The road crosses the river three times at short intervals:  $^3/_4$  M., first bridge, built in 1738 (refreshments at a pavilion above);  $^1/_4$  M. \*Second Bridge  $(^{28}44')$ , built in, 1739 the grandest point. The Rhine, 160' below the road, winds through so narrow a ravine that the precipices above almost meet. In Aug., 1834, and Sept., 1868, the river rose to within a few feet of the arch of the bridge. At the  $(^{1}$  M.) third bridge  $(^{2903'}$ ; built in 1834) the Via Mala ends.

We now enter the **Schamser Thal**, the green meadows and cheerful dwellings of which contrast pleasantly with the gloomy Via Mala. In the background to the S. rises the pointed *Hirti* (9373'). The first village in the valley of Schams is (1 M.) —

2 M. Zillis, Rom. Ciraun (3060'; Post), with the oldest church in the valley (nave and tower Romanesque; interesting ceiling-

paintings of the 12th cent.).

ASCENTS. "Piz Beverin (9843'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 7, horse to the Obristalp 12 fr.), a superb point of view, but trying. Bridle-path by Donath and Mathon to the (31/2-4 hrs.) Obrist Alp (7172'); thence to the top 21/2 hrs. more. Or from Thusis direct, by Glas or by Saissa and Vions, in 7-8 hrs. (guide 10 fr.). — Piz Curver (9760'; 6 hrs.; 6 fr.), from Zillis or Pignieu, also interesting and for experts not difficult. The descent may be made

to the chapel of Ziteil and Schweiningen (p. 369).

On the hill to the right, on the left bank of the Rhine, above the village of Donath, and overshadowed by the Piz Beverin, stands the ruined castle of Fardün, or La Turr (3819'), once the seat of the governors of the valley. About the middle of the 15th cent. the brutality of one of these officials, like that of Gessler 150 years earlier, is said to have given rise to the emancipation of this district from their sway. Entering the cottage of a peasant whom he disliked, the tyrant spat into the boiling broth prepared for dinner. The peasant, Johann Caldar, seized him by the throat, plunged his head into the scalding liquid, exclaiming, 'Malyia sez il pult cha ti has condüt' (Eat the soup thou hast seasoned'), and strangled him. This was the signal for a general rising.

Near the Baths of Piynieu (the waters of which, containing iron and alkali, are conducted to Andeer, and there used for baths), which have been successively destroyed by inundation and by fire, the Pignieu descending from the Piz Curvèr (see above) is crossed by a bridge, the last completed on this route, and bearing the in-

scription on the E. parapet: 'Jam via patet hostibus et amicis. Cavete, Rhaeti! simplicitas morum et unio servabunt avitam libertatem'. On the left bank of the Rhine are the village of Clugin and the square tower of the ruin of Cagliatscha. Then (21/2 M.) —

231/2 M. Andeer (3212'; pop. 603; \*Krone, or Hôtel Fravi, with baths), the principal village in the valley. Fine view from the

loftily situated church (erected in 1673).

ASCENTS. Piz Vizan (8110'; 41/2 hrs.; with guide), by the Burgias Alp; splendid view. — Piz la Tschera (8615'; 5 hrs.), by Alp Albin, also

interesting. - Piz Beverin and Piz Curver, see above.

From Andeer to Stalla (11 hrs.; guide unnecessary), an attractive walk. The path quits the Splügen road 2 M. above Andeer and enters the wild "Ferrera Valley to the left, leading first on the left, and then on the right bank of the Averser-Rhein, which forms several fine waterfalls. On the left Piz Grisch (10,000'), on the right the Surettahorn (9926'). We pass (40 min.) a deserted silver-foundry and reach (1/2 hr.) Ausser-Ferrera (4334'; Inn), where the valley expands slightly. (Over the Fianell Pass to Schweiningen, see p. 369.) We then follow the right bank to (11/2 hr.) Inner-Ferrera, or Canicül (4856'; rustic inn), at the mouth of the Val d'Emet (see below). Descending hence, we cross the Rhine and ascend its steep left bank (20 min.). The path skirts the slope, passing through wood; after 25 min. it rounds a projecting rock (view of the Surettahorn, etc., behind us), and then again descends to the river, which is augmented here by the torrents from the Val Starlera on the left and the Valle di Lei on the right. The narrow path crosses (25 min.) the latter. (By the bridge is the frontierstone of Italy, to which the Val di Lei belongs.) The path ascends rapidly, and then immediately descends. Near (1 hr.) Campsut (5500') it crosses the Rhine, and beyond (1/4 hr.) Crot, another poor village, recrosses the Beyond the bridge (view, to the right, of the Madris Valley, with the Piz Gallegione and the Cima di Lago at its head) the path ascends steep pastures to the left, and at the top of the hill traverses a beautiful wood of stone-pines. It then descends, crosses another bridge, and ascends to (1 hr.) Cresta (6397'; bed at the cure's; inn very poor), the principal village in the Averser Thal, which expands here and is carpeted with beautiful pastures. This is one of the highest inhabited valleys among the Alps, and lies in a pleasant, sunny situation. To the N. rises the Weissberg (9990').

The path then ascends slightly, passing the handsome house of the *Podestat*, or chief magistrate, and the mouth of the *Val Bregalga*, which is enclosed by fine glaciers, to (11/2 hr.) Juf (6685'); then to the left across pastures and through a desolate rock-strewn valley to the (11/2 hr.) pass of the Stallerberg (8478'; beautiful view of the Julier Mts., etc.). The path, quite distinct, now descends, keeping to the left, to (2 hrs.) Stalla (p. 369).

- From Juf through the Val Faller to Mühlen, see p. 369.

A path leads from Juf to the S.E. over the Forcellina (8770') direct to the Septimer (p. 370; guide advisable, from Cresta 8-10 fr.): from Juf to the pass, with limited view, 2 hrs.; Septimer 1 hr. [From the Septimer we may again ascend and cross the Fuorcla di Lunghino (8645') direct to the Maloja (p. 374). From the Forcellina Pass we may ascend a peak known in the Averser Thal as the Forcellina (9918'; admirable view) in 1½ hr., and descend to the S. into the Val Turba. We then reach the Septimer route 20 min. below the pass, by the second bridge over the Septimerbach (p. 370).] — From Cresta through the Val Bregalga and across the Passo della Duana (9187'; with guide) to Soglio inthe Val Bregaglia (p. 371). 7-8 hrs., interesting. The pass, between Pizzo Marcio (9534') and Pizzo della Duana (p. 372), affords a fine view of the Bregaglia Mts.

FROM CANICUL TO PIANAZZO on the Splugen route  $(4^1/2 \text{ hrs.};$  with guide). The path ascends steeply on the right side of the Val d Emet, through wood, to the  $(1^1/4 \text{ hr.})$  Alp Emet (6194'), whence the cairn on the pass is visible; then over the soft and uneven soil of the Alp to the top in 1 hr.

more. Retrospective view of the Piz Beverin; and the Calanda afterwards comes in sight. From the Passo Madesimo (7480'; frontier of Switzerland and Italy) the Tambohorn (10,748') is seen to the W., and the Cima di Lago (9892') and Piz Gallegione (10,285') to the S.E. We descend past the N. side of the pretty Lago d'Emet, on the left bank of the Madesimo, then across meadows, to the huts of Al Tecchio and (11/2 hr.) Madesimo (p. 361). We now cross the stream (new road, p. 361) and soon reach the Splugen route 1/2 M. below Pianazzo (p. 361).

The Splügen road winds upwards, passes the scanty ruins of the Bärenburg, and enters the wooded \*ROFNA RAVINE, in which the Rhine forms a series of waterfalls. Near the entrance (21/4 M. from Andeer) the road crosses the Averser-Rhein (auberge), which here issues from the Val Ferrera and forms a fine waterfall a little way up the valley. (To the Ferrera Valley and Stalla, see above.)

Towards the end of the gorge  $(2^{1}/_{2} \text{ M.})$ , we pass an old bridge over the Rhine on the right. The valley expands. The road crosses (3/4 M.) a torrent which drains the Suretta-Thal on the left. In the vicinity are the ruins of the Sufner Foundry; on the right rises the Kalkberg (see below). We next  $(\frac{1}{2}M.)$  pass through a rocky gateway (Sassa Plana; 4390'), pass the  $(\frac{3}{4}M.)$  village of Sufers (4673') on the left bank of the Rhine, enter a wooded ravine, and cross (11/4 M.) the wild stream in its profound gorge by a bold bridge (4727'). After a short ascent we obtain a survey of the broad Val Rhein (Rheinwaldthal); on the right the barren Kalkberg (9763'); opposite, the Einshorn (9650'); to the left of Splügen, adjoining the Guggernüll (9472'), is the Tambohorn (10,748'). Then (1 M.) —

321/2 M. Splügen (4757'; pop. 484; \*Hôt. Bodenhaus, R., L., & A. 41/2, D. 4-5 fr.; Hôt. Splügen), the capital of the Rheinwaldthal, enlivened by the traffic on the Splügen and Bernardino routes. A pleasant walk leads to the ruined castle on the old road, which commands a pretty view down the valley and of the Tambohorn.

EXCURSIONS. (Guide J. N. Trepp and others.) The Guggernüll (9472; 4½ hrs.; guide 6 fr.), by the Tambo Alp, and the Einshorn (9650; 4-5 hrs.; 8 fr.), from Nufenen, two fine points, without difficulty. — The Piz Tambo (Tambohorn or Schneehorn, 10,748'; 14 fr.), ascended from the Splügen Passin Ahrs., is fatiguing, but for experts free from danger. Most extensive view, N. to Swabia, and S. to Milan, whence the Piz is visible.

Excursion to the Source of the Hinterrhein, p. 363.— Over the Löchli-

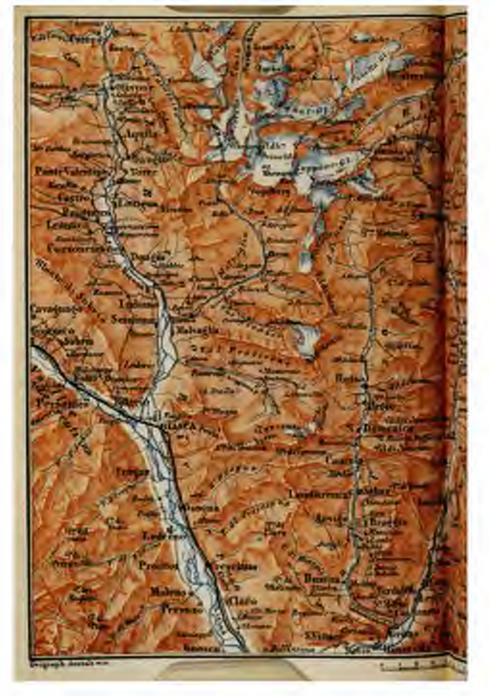
berg to the Safter-Thal, see p. 346.

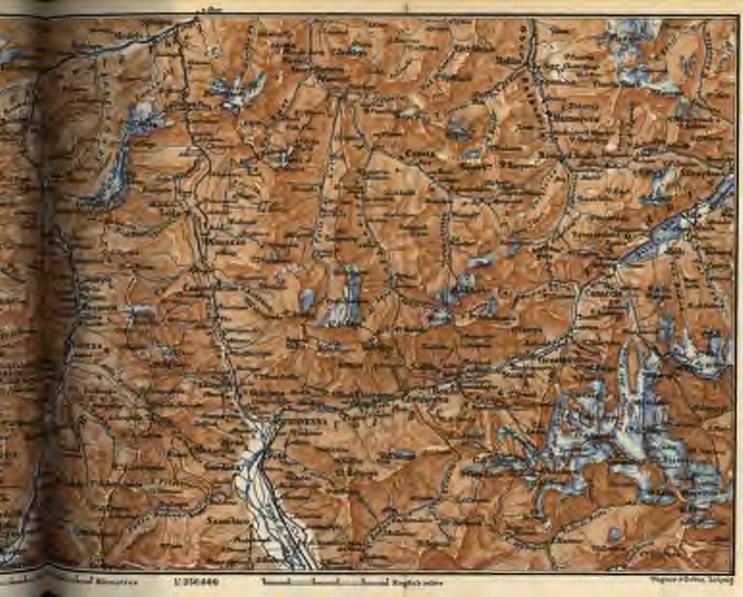
### 96. From Splügen to the Lake of Como.

411/2 M. DILIGENCE twice daily to Chiavenna (10 fr. 5 c., coupé 12 fr. 5 c.) in 5 hrs.; from Chiavenna to Colico Railway in 1 hr., corresponding with

the steamb oats to Como. Finest views to the right.

The road divides at the village of Splügen (see above). The Bernardino route leads straight on (p. 362), while the Splugen ROAD, which was constructed by the Austrian government in 1819-21, crosses the Rhine to the left by an iron bridge, ascends in windings (avoided by short-cuts), and farther up passes through a tunnel 93 yds. long. Behind us, above Splügen, rises the bare





Kalkberg (see above). The road crosses the Häusernbach twice in a bleak valley, and then ascends on the W. slope in numberless zigzags, past the lonely Berghaus (6677'), and through a long gallery of masonry, to the (63/4 M.) Splügen Pass (Colmo dell' Orso, 6946'), between the Tambohorn (10,748'; see above) on the right, and the Surettahorn (8925') on the left, the boundary between Switzerland and Italy.

Beyond the pass and the first Cantoniera, we reach (3/4 M.) the Dogana (6247'), or Italian custom-house, a group of houses with a poor inn at the head of a bleak valley enclosed with high mountains. In winter the snow here sometimes reaches to the windows of the upper story. During snow-storms, bells are rung in the four highest houses of refuge as a guide to travellers. A guide-post at the third refuge indicates the route, to the left, to (1 hr.) Madesimo (see below).

The old bridle-path turned to the right by the second wooden bridge, and led through the Cardinell gorge direct to Isola, a route much exposed to avalanches. In traversing this ravine in Dec. 1800 the French under Gen. Macdonald sustained severe losses, whole columns being precipitated into the abyss. The new road descends the E. slope in numerous zigzags, being protected at places against avalanches by long galleries of solid masonry (first 249 yds. long, second 228, third 550 yds.), with sloping roofs to enable the snow to slide off, and openings at the sides for light.

On quitting the second gallery, we obtain a fine view of the old road, which was destroyed by an inundation in 1834, and the village of Isola. At the end of the third gallery is a copious spring. The new road avoids the dangerous Liro Gorge between Isola and Campo Dolcino. Beyond Pianazzo (Inn, dear), and near the entrance to a short tunnel, the copious Madesimo falls into the valley from a rock 650' high. This beautiful \*Waterfall is best viewed from a small platform by the road, where the conductor stops the diligence.

From Pianazzo a road ascends to (1½ M.) Madesimo (4920'), a prettily situated village with a chalybeate spring and a new hydropathic, \*Kurhaus (pens. 8½ fr.), recommended as a health-resort. — To Canicül over the Passo di Madesimo, see p. 360.

The part of the road which we now enter upon is the boldest in point of construction, with numerous tunnels, and terraces rising perpendicularly one above the other. At one of the turns is an inscription in honour of the emperor Ferdinand I., in whose reign the road was made (1834). Immediately beyond a beautiful view is obtained from below of the fall of the Madesimo.

17 M. Campo Dolcino (3457'; Croce d'Oro; Posta or Corona, well spoken of) consists of four groups of houses; the second contains the church and the 'campo santo' or burial-ground. A Latin inscription on the rock, a little farther on, is in honour of the Emp. Francis, who made this road from 'Clavenna ad Rhenum'.

The Liro Valley, or Valle S. Giacomo, is strewn with fragments of rock, chiefly of brittle white gneiss, which reddens on exposure to the air. The wildness of the scene is somewhat softened by the rich foliage of the chestnuts visible lower down, from among which rises the slender white campanile of the church of Gallivaggio. Near S. Giacomo are whole forests of chestnuts, which extend far up the steep slopes. We soon reach the vineyards of Chiavenna, where the luxuriance of Italian vegetation is fully displayed.

25 M. Chiavenna (1090'; pop. 3800; \*Hôtel Conradi, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 4½ fr., by the post-office, carriages; \*Restaur. Chiare d'Oro, with beds, on the Promenade), the Clavenna of the Romans, an ancient town, is charmingly situated on the Mera, at the mouth of the Val Bregaglia (see below). Opposite the post-office are the ruins of an unfinished chateau of De Salis, the last governor appointed by the Grisons. Picturesque view from the 'paradiso' or garden of the ruin (fee ½ fr.). S. Lorenzo, the principal church, has an elegant detached campanile or clock-tower, rising from an arcaded enclosure which was formerly the burial-ground. The octagonal baptistery contains a very ancient font with reliefs.

The RAILWAY to Colico at first traverses vineyards. Farther on, the ravages of the Liro, which falls into the Mera below Chiavenna, and of the Mera itself, become apparent. The greater part of the valley (Piano di Chiavenna), which is enclosed by lofty mountains, is exposed to these inundations. - 5 M. Samolaco is the station for the large village of that name on the opposite (right) bank of the Mera. Before (8½ M.) Novate, the railway reaches the N. bay of the Lago di Riva, or di Mezzola, also encircled with mountains. This lake was originally the N. bay of the Lake of Como, from which it has been almost separated by the deposits of the Addu; but the shallow channel which connects the lakes has again been rendered navigable. The railway, supported by masonry and protected by galleries at places, skirts the E. bank of the lake, and crosses the Adda beyond (221/2 M.) Dubino. The Valtellina railway (p. 398) joins ours from the left; we observe on a hill to the right the ruined castle of Fuentes, once the key of the Valtellina, erected by the Spaniards in 1603, and destroyed by the French in 1796.

161/2 M. Colico (722'; Isola Bella; Angelo; Hôt. Risi; Ristoratore della Posta, on the lake), at the N. end of Lake Como (p. 428).

# 97. From Splügen to Bellinzona. Bernardino.

Comp Map, p. 360.

451/2 M. DILIGENCE daily (between S Bernardino and Bellinzona twice daily) in 81/4, returning in 11 hrs. (15 fr. 15, coupé 18 fr. 85 c.). EXTRA-POST with two horses from Coire to Bellinzona 191 fr. 70 c., with three 260 fr.

Splügen (4757'), see p. 360. We traverse the upper Val Rhein, passing below (1 M.) Medels (5030'). On the left bank, 3/4 M. farther on, lies the pasture of Ebi, now partly covered with débris,

where the 'Landsgemeinde' used to assemble biennially on the first Sunday in May. Then (2 M.) Nufenen (5144'), at the mouth of the Areue-Thal, at the head of which appears the Curciusa Glacier. On the left are the huge rocky Guggernüll (p. 360), concealing the Tambohorn (p. 360), and the Einshorn (9650'). Near (21/4 M.) —

6 M. Hinterrhein (5302'; \*Post, plain), the highest village in the valley, the Rheinwald Mts., the Marscholhorn, Rheinquellhorn, Rheinwaldhorn, Hochberghorn, and Kirchalphorn come in sight.

Source of the Hinter-Rhein. From Hinterrhein to the Zapporthütte 21/4 hrs., thence to the club-hut 3/4 hr., rough, and hardly repaying (guide advisable, 6 fr.; G. Trepp, Joh. Lorez). The path, damaged annually by inundations and landslips, diverges to the right from the Bernardino road, beyond the Rhine bridge (see below), and at first traverses the level floor of the valley. After 1/2 hr. the valley narrows. The path loses itself in a stony chaos on the right slope of the valley, while the steep N. side is partly covered with poor pastures. The wild infant Rhine is in many places covered with avalanche-snow which lies here the whole year. By one of these snow-bridges we cross to the left bank, where a narrow path, kept in order by the shepherds in summer, leads to the (13/4 hr.) Zapporthütte (6420'), occupied in July and August by the Bergamasque shepherds, who pasture their flocks on the sunny Zapportalp. The route to the club-hut (3/4 hr.) next passes the Hölle, a wild cliff on the right bank, at the foot of which the Rhine forms a small fall; and on the same bank higher up is a poor rock-strewn Alpine pasture, called by way of antithesis the Paradies The Zapport Club Hut (7618'), with room for 10-12 persons, is also occupied in summer by the shepherds. The narrow valley is terminated by the Rheinwald Glacier, the lower part of which is called the Paradies Glacier. The Hinter-Rhein issues from an aperture in the glacier (7270'), in shape resembling a cow's mouth, immediately below the chalet. This chief source of the river (Sprung or Ursprung) is soon augmented by numerous small tributaries from crevasses of the glacier. From the club-hut we may ascend the Rheinwald Glacier in order to survey the vast Adula, or Rheinwald Mts.: the Zapporthorn (11,142'), Güferhorn (11,142'), etc. — The Rheinwaldhorn (Pie Vatrhein, or Adulahorn) may be ascended from the club-hut in 7 hrs. (very trying, but free from danger with a good guide). The Vogelberg and the Rheinquellhorn, each 5 hrs. from the club-hut, are easier. The

From Hinterrhein over the Valser Berg to the Lugnetzthal and Ilanz, see p. 348; over the Zapportgrat or the Lenta-Lücke to Zervreila, p. 348. Trying passes (Vogetjoch, 9640'; Passo del Cadabbi, 9680'; Zapport Pass, 10,139') lead to the S. from the Rheinwald and Zapport glaciers to Malva-

glia (p. 355).

The Bernardino Road crosses the Rhine by a bridge (5301') of three arches, 1/2 M. beyond Hinterrhein, and ascends the steep bush-clad slope in windings. (A good short-cut diverges to the right from the second winding.) Looking back, we have a fine view of the Rhine Valley and the Kirchalphorn, Lorenzhorn, Schwarzhorn, and Hochberghorn, which bound it on the north. On the left, before ( $2^{1}/2$  M.) we cross the Masek-Bach (5680'), is the solitary Dürrenbühhütte. Traversing a bleak valley, and passing the Thäli-Alp on the left, we reach the (3 M.) S. Bernardino Pass (6768'; Inn, poor), at the N. end of the little Lago Moësola, from which three rocks project. This pass was known to the Romans, and down to the 15th cent. it was called the Vogelberg. When St. Bernar-

dino of Siena preached the gospel here at that period, a chapel was erected on the S. slope of the mountain, and the pass has since been named after him. On the left rise the Pizzo Uccello (8911') and Mittaghorn (8560'); on the right the Marscholhorn (or Piz Moësola; 9521'). Magnificent view from a large white boulder, 3/4 hr. above the hotel to the N.W. (guide unnecessary).

We descend in numerous windings on the left bank of the Moësa, which issues from the lake, and pass a Cantoniera. On the W. rises the Zapporthorn (10,332') with the Stabbio-Grat (8996'), from which the Muccia Glacier descends. To the E. are the Piz Lumbreda (9768'), Piz Mutun (9360'), and Piz Curciusa (9423'). Lower down, we cross the Moësa by a handsome bridge, and descend in a wide bend to (5 M.)—

17 M. S. Bernardino (5335'; \*Hôt. Ravizza, \*Hôt. Brocco, pension at both 71/2-91/2 fr., R. extra; Albergo Menghetti), the highest village in the Val Mesocco or Mesolcina, with a mineral spring which attracts many invalids in summer. The valley, especially the lower part, contrasts strongly with the Rheinwaldthal in language, culture, and climate. Everything here is Italian, and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, Cardinal Borromeo (p. 420) having successfully crushed the germs of the Reformation. — Over the Passetti Pass to the Val Calanca, see below.

To the N., above the Bernardino Pass, towers the sharp tooth of the Pix Uccello (see above). The road ascends a little, and then descends in numerous zigzags (which footpaths cut off). A fine fall of the Moësa, in the gorge to the right, is only well seen if we follow the path leading from S. Bernardino to S. Giacomo, first on the left, and then on the right bank of the stream. At  $(4^4/_2 M.) S.$  Giacomo (3760'; Alb. Toscano) the road crosses the Moësa (pleasing view), and then descends rapidly to (4 M.)—

 $25^{1}/_{2}$  M. Mesocco, or Cremeo (2559'; Posta, well spoken of; Hôt. Toscani, dirty), where walnut-trees, chestnuts, vines, and fields of maize proclaim the Italian climate. On a rocky height to the left of the road,  $^{1}/_{2}$  M. below the village, rises the grand ruined castle of Mesocco (or Misox), with its four towers, which was destroyed by natives of the Grisons in 1526. From the slopes descend numerous brooks, and between Mesocco and Lostallo there are eight waterfalls, some them of considerable. Beyond ( $^{11}/_{2}$  M.) Soazza (2067') we reach the bottom of the valley. Near the second bridge below Soazza the Buffalora forms a fine cascade on the right. Then ( $^{21}/_{2}$  M.) Cabbiolo ( $^{147}6'$ ); (1 M.) Lostallo ( $^{1562}$ '), with extensive vineyards, and ( $^{41}/_{2}$  M.) —

 $35^{1}/_{2}$  M. Cama (1260'), where by the Capuchin monastery, the first fig-trees are seen.

FROM CAMA TO CHIAVENNA a fatiguing, but interesting route (9.10 hrs., with guide) ascends the steep Val di Cama, containing the lake of that name (4058), crosses the Bocchetta di Val Cama (6780), and descends

through the Val Bodengo. — A somewhat easier, but less interesting path crosses the Passo della Forcola (7270') from Soazza (see above) to Chiavenna (81/2-9 hrs.; with guide).

Then (3/4 M.) Leggia (1125') and (11/4 M.) Grono (1000'; \*Hôtel Calancasca), a thriving village at the mouth of the Val Calanca, with the Florentina tower, and near it a chapel with old frescoes.

with the \*Piorentina tower, and near it a chapel with old frescoes. The picturesque Val Calanca is traversed by a road, first on the left, then on the right bank of the \*Calancasca\*, leading by \*Molina\*, Arvigo\*, S. Domenica\*, and \*Augio to (10 M.) Rossa (3570'; Inn), the chief village in the valley. (Toilsome route hence to the W., over the \*Giumella Pass\*, 6955', to \*Malvaglia\* in the \*Val Blegno\*, p. 355.) Bridle-path hence to (1 hr.) \*Valbella\* (4383'), the highest hamlet in the valley, from which an easy route to the E. crosses the \*Passo di \*Tresculmine\* (7064') to (5 hrs.) \*Mesocco\*; then (1 hr.) \*Alp \*Alogna (4695'), whence we may cross the \*Passo di \*Passetti (6808') to the E. to S. Bernardino\* (p. 364) 4-5 hrs. (guide). At the head of the Val Calanca, but difficult of access thence, lies the grand mountain-basin of the \*Stabbio Alps\* (6590'), which may be reached in 4-5 hrs. from S. Bernardino by crossing th \*Passo Tre Uomini\* (8704').

39 M. Roveredo (974'; pop. 1025; \*Angelo; Croce), the capital of the lower Val Mesocco, with the ruined castle of the once power-

ful Trivulzio family.

S. Vittore (882') is the last village of the Grisons, Lumino the first in Canton Ticino. The Bernardino route passes Castione, on the right, a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 103), joins the St. Gotthard road, and crosses the Moësa. Below the confluence of the Moësa and the Ticino lies Arbēdo (813'), a village of sad memory in Swiss history. On 30th July, 1422, a battle took place here between 3000 Swiss and 24,000 Milanese, in which 2000 of the former fell. They were interred beneath several mounds of earth near the church of St. Paul, which is called Chiesa Rossa from its red colour.

 $45^{1}/_{2}$  M. Bellinzona, see p. 103.

### 98. From Coire to Samaden over the Albula Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 388.

45 M. DILIGENCE daily in summer in 12½ hrs. (18 fr. 15 c., coupé 21 fr. 80 c.); to Bergun, where passengers dine, in 7 hrs.; from Bergun to Ponte 4 hrs. — Extra-Post and pair from Coire to Samaden 133 fr. 50 c., or by the Schyn and Albula passes 149 fr. 60 c.; to St. Moritz 144 fr. 70 or 160 fr. 80 c; to Pontresina 143 fr. 30 or 159 fr. 40 c.; to Maloja Kursaal 155 fr. 70 c. or 169 fr. — Carr. and pair from Coire to Bergun 70, over the Albula Pass to Samaden 120, Pontresina or St. Moritz 110, Tarasp 170 fr. (viâ Schyn and Albula 80, 110, 120, or 180 fr.). — A most interesting route; fine mountain-scenery. The pass itself is a wild rocky chaos.

From Coire to  $(14^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$  Lenz, see p. 368. The Albula road diverges here to the left from the Julier road, passes (2 M.) Brienz (p. 343; a direct path to Surava and Bad Alvaneu diverges to the right at the last house of Brienz, then turns twice to the left at intervals of 5 min.), and below the ruined château of Belfort, and descends the Crapaneira Ravine in long windings to  $(3^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$  Bad Alvaneu  $(3116^{\circ})$  in the Albulathal, with sulphur-springs of local repute  $(R., L., \& A. 3-5, D. 3^{1}/2, pension 7^{1}/2-11 \text{ fr.}; one-horse$ 

carr. to Bergün 9, Wiesen 8, Tiefenkasten 41/2 fr.). On the op-

posite bank of the Albula is a picturesque waterfall.

posite bank of the Albula is a picturesque waterian.

The Piz St. Michel (10,370'; 6-7 hrs.; with guide) may be ascended by experts without much difficulty from Bad Alvaneu through the Schafthal. View of striking grandeur. — In the Val Spadlatscha, 4 hrs. above Bad Alvaneu or Filisur, and 3 hrs. from Bergün (see below), is the Aela Club Hat (7054'), from which the Tinzenhorn (10,278') may be ascended in 4 hrs., and the Piz d'Aela (10,894') in 4½-5 hrs. (both difficult and requirementations). Difficult decent from the Tinzenhorn on the steen W side ing experience). Difficult descent from the Tinzenhorn on the steep W. side to the Tinzenthor Pass (p. 369) and by the Tigial Alp to Tinzen (p. 369), - P. Mettier of Filisur is a good guide.

Above Alvaneu (1 M.) the road crosses the Landwasser, which falls into the Albula here, and ascends to the right to (1 M.) Filisur (3410'; \*Hôt. Schönthal), a pleasant village, commanded by the scanty ruins of Greifenstein (3985'). We then descend to the Albula, cross it by a covered wooden bridge, and gradually ascend the thickly wooded valley to (2 M.) Bellaluna (3553'), a disused iron-foundry, now a saw-mill (Inn. with a few beds), where we again cross the stream. We ascend in a curve, which the old path following the telegraph-wires cuts off, and enter the (11/4 M.) \*Bergüner Stein, a profound gorge with perpendicular sides. For 800 paces the road, constructed in 1696, and originally 4-6' wide, is hewn through the solid rock, being protected at places by a wall. The brawling stream at the bottom of the gorge is visible at one point only. At the end of the gorge, on the right, tower the Tinzenhorn (10,278') and the Piz d'Aela (10,894'), and we enter the green basin, enclosed by wooded hills, of (11/2 M.) -

27 M. Bergün, Roman. Bravoign (4557'; pop. 426; Hôt. Piz Aela or Post, D. 3, fr.; Kreuz; Sonne), a thriving village, with a handsome prison-tower, an old Romanesque church, and a mineral

spring lately discovered (bath-house).

Above Bergun, to the N.E., is the village of Latsch (5276'), on the slope of the Latscher Kulm (or Cuolm da Latsch; ascent repaying, 11 2 hr.). slope of the Latscher Rulm (or Cuoim da Latsch; ascent repaying, 12 nr.).— Over the Sertiq Pass to Davos, see p. 341.— Over the Fuorcla Pischa (9193') to Madulein, fatiguing, 9-10 hrs., with guide, through the Val Tuors and the Val Plazbi. From the pass, between Piz Kesch and Piz Blaisun, we may ascend the Piz Kesch (11,228') in 2 hrs. (but better from the Alp Chiarlaruot, p. 341, over the Porchabella Glacier in 5 hrs.; comp. p. 388).— Piz d'Aela and Tinzenhorn, see above. (The Aela Ilut is reached from Bergün by the Alp Uglix in 3 hrs.).— Over the Aela Pass, between Piz d'Aela and Piz Vallugn, to the Val d Err and Tinzen (p. 369), 4 hrs. (guide), interesting and not difficult interesting and not difficult.

We now ascend the beautifully wooded valley, passing the Val Tisch on the left. The Albula forms several small waterfalls and one of some size above the  $(3^{1}/_{2} M_{\odot})$  Alpine hamlet of Naz (5725'). On the bold pinnacles to the right (Piz d'Aela, Piz Vallugn, Piz Salteras) are seen patches of snow at places. The road ascends in long windings, past the chalets of Preda and Palpuogna, and on the right, below the road, the pale-green Lake of Palpuogna, to the (23/4 M.) Inn on the Weissenstein, Roman. Crap Alv (6660'). It next describes a wide curve at the base of the two rocky horns of the Giumets (9137'; short-cut on the right side of the valley),

avoiding a marshy basin in which the Albula rises, and ascends the rock-strewn Teufelsthal to the (2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M.) Albula Pass (7595'; poor hospice), a marshy plateau, <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. long, lying between the summits of the Albulastock, the Crasta Mora (9636') on the right, consisting of granite, and the Piz Uertsch, or Albulahorn (10,738'), on the left, being limestone.

The road now descends a dreary valley sprinkled with chalets. Before us rises the Piz Mezzem, a fine pyramid; adjoining it on the right, at the head of the Val Chamuera, are the Piz Lavirum and Piz Cotschen; farther to the right are the Piz Muraigl and Piz Languard. In descending the seven long bends of the road we also obtain fine views of the Piz Quatervals and Piz del Diavel, and afterwards of Ponte and Camogasc, with Madulein and Guardavall on the hill to the left. Traversing a larch-wood we at length reach (5 M.)—

41 M. Ponte (5548'). Thence to Samaden, see p. 388; to

Schuls and Nauders, see R. 103.

#### 99. From Coire to Samaden over the Julier.

Comp. Maps, pp. 388, 360, 374.

51 M. by Churwalden, 59 M. by the Schyn. Diligence in summer daily by Churwalden in 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs. (20 fr. 75, coupé 24 fr. 90 c.); daily by the Schyn in 14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs. (22 fr. 75, coupé 27 fr. 50 c.). — EXTRA-POST and pair from Coire to Samaden 145 fr. 10 c. (or by the Schyn and Julier, 160 fr. 40 c.). — Carr. and pair from Coire to St. Moritz over the Julier 120, to Pontresina or Samaden 110 fr. (by the Schyn and Julier 110 or 120 fr.).

Coire (1936'), p. 333. By the Steinbock Hotel the road crosses the *Plessur* and ascends in windings (several short-cuts), with fine views of the town, the Rhine Valley, and the Calanda. To the E. opens the *Schanfigg* (p. 343), watered by the Plessur in its deep channel. A finger-post  $1^1/_4$  M. from Coire indicates the route to the left to the *Bad Passugg* (p. 335), and another,  $3/_4$  M. farther, the way to the *Känzli* (p. 335). We ascend the valley of the *Rabiusa*, which falls into the Plessur far below, near a large factory, and then pass Malix(3800'); with a mineral spring) and the ruin of Strassberg.

6 M. Churwalden (3976'; \*Krone; \*Hôt. Gengel, R. & A. 2½ fr.; \*Hôt.-Pens. Mettier & Schweizerhaus; Pens. Hemmi, \*Rothhorn, Kreuz), a health and whey-cure resort, with an old church and the former monastery of Aschera, lies picturesquely in a narrow valley.

The road ascends more rapidly, while a pleasant path through wood runs parallel with it, crossing the Rabiusa twice, and then crossing pastures, to —

8 M. Parpān (4956'; \*Kurhaus & Post, R., L., & A. 3\frac{1}{2} fr.; Hôt. Stätzerhorn, pension 4-7 fr.), a pleasant Alpine village in an open situation. The ancestral mansion of the Buol family, built at the end of the 16th cent., contains rooms in the mediæval style and old family-portraits.

Pleasant walk to the (13/4 hr.) Churer Joch (6686'), at the foot of the Gürgaletsch: view of Coire, the Rheinthal as far as the Sentis, etc.

The Stätzer Horn (Piz Raschil, 8458'; 3 hrs., without guide), a favourite point of view, the highest peak of the range between the valley of Churwalden and the Domleschg (see p. 355), is ascended from Parpan by the S. A. C.'s new bridle-path. Beyond the hamlet of Sartuns straight on, avoiding the path to the right. Inn closed and falling to decay. Grand panorama of the valleys of Schanfigg, Churwalden, Oberhalbstein, Schams, Domleschg, and the Vorder-Rhein as far as Ilanz; of the entire Rhætikon Chain, Calanda, Tödi, St. Gotthard, Piz Beverin, Rheinwald Glacier, Tambohorn, Bernina, Albula, etc. (Panorama by A. Heim). Beautiful pastures and rare plants on the slopes. The descent on the Domleschg side is longer, and the last part is fatiguing, but cannot be mistaken; this route leads by the Alps of Raschil and Schall to the chalets of Almens, and then to the left to Scharans and Thusis in the Rheinthal (4 hrs. in all). Mountaineers may also descend by Obervatz to the Solis Bridge (p. 357).

From Parpan to Arosa, see p. 311.

We soon reach the top of the hill (5090') and obtain a fine view of the Oberhalbstein Mts., those above the Schyn Pass on the right, the beautiful Lenzer Horn (9548') on the left, with the adjoining Piz St. Michēl (10,370'), and in the opposite direction the Calanda (p. 335). We descend to Valbella, pass several tarns and the Heidsee (4898'), surrounded by forest (\* Chalet-Restaurant on an island, pens. 4-5 fr.), cross the wooded Lenzer Heide, Rom. Planeira, a region justly dreaded during snow-storms, to the (23/4 M.)

\*Kurhaus Lenzer Heide (4775'; pension 5-6 fr.), and next reach (33/4 M.) —

141/2 M. Lenz, Roman. Lansch (4285'; Krone or Post), an important military point before the construction of the Splügen route. The Duc de Rohan in 1635, and Lecourbe in 1799 took up a position here against the Austrians.

Albula Road to Bad Alvaneu and Bergün, see R. 98. — A somewhat rough path leads from Lenz to (1 2 hr.) Alvaschein (p. 357). — The old bridle-path from Lenz through the Schyn Pass, on the right bank of the Albula, by Obervatz, to (31/2 hrs.) Thusis, has been superseded by the new Schynstrasse, and is now hardly passable.

The road descends in numerous windings (avoided by short-cuts) to the (3 M.) Albula, overlooking the picturesque Oberhälbstein and, to the W., the Heinzenberg beyond the Schyn Pass; in the foreground is the village of Alvaschein on a height; beyond the Schyn Pass lies Stürvis (p. 357); and far below is Tiefenkasten. Near the farm of Vazerols, to the right, below the road, is a small monument marking the spot where the Three Leagues took the oath of eternal union in 1471 (comp. p. 333).

171'<sub>2</sub> M. Tiefenkasten, more correctly Tiefencastel, Roman. Casti (2790'; \*Hôt. Albula, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1'<sub>14</sub>, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. Julier, indifferent; Kreuz) lies picturesquely in a deep valley, with its church on a height (2917') above the confluence of the Julia and the Albula. (To Surava and Bad Alvaneu, see p. 365; \*Schyn Road to Thusis, see p. 357.)

The road again ascends rapidly, and skirts the Stein (3596'), a bold limestone cliff. Far below flows the Julia or Oberhalbstein Rhine. (The Romanic word Rhein means 'flowing water'.) We next enter (41/2 M.) the broad and populous part of the valley called the Ober-

halbstein (Sur Seissa), 5 M. in length, and pass the villages of Burvein, (11/4 M.) Conters, and (3/4 M.) Schweiningen (Savognin; 4059'; \*Hôt. Piz Michel; Löwe). On the W. slope lie Salūx (with the favourite pilgrimage-chapel of Ziteil above it), Präsanz, Reams

(with a handsome castle, now a prison), and other villages.

EXCURSIONS. Piz Curver (9761; 5 hrs.; guide), from Schweiningen by Ziteil, not difficult, a very fine point (see p. 358; descent to Zillis or Andeer). — From Schweiningen to Ausser-Ferrera over the Fianell. Andeer).— FROM SCHWEINNESS TO AGSSER-FERRERA OVER THE TABLEL.
PASS, 51/2 hrs., easy and pleasant. A narrow road leads through the smiling Val Nandro to the (2 hrs.) Alp Curtins (6398'); here we ascend to the right to the (1 hr.) Alp Schmorras (7500') and the (1 hr.) Fianell or Schmorras Pass (8350'), opposite the Piz Grisch (Piz Fianell, 10,000'); then descend by the Alp Moos and Sutt Foina to (11/2 hr.) Ausser-Ferrera (p. 359).

We next reach  $(1^{1}/_{4} M.)$  Tinzen, Rom. Tinizum (4230'; Hôt.)Tinzenhorn), prettily situated at the mouth of the Val d'Err. In the

background rise Piz Vallugn and Piz d'Aela (p. 352).

From Tinzen to Bergun over the Aela Pass, 4 hrs., see p. 366. To the N. a somewhat trying route (5 hrs.; with guide) crosses the Tinzenthor Pass, between the Piz St. Michel and the Tinzenhorn, to Bad Alvaneu Pass, between the riz 5t. Michel (10,370); 6 hrs.; with guide), more difficult from here than from Alvaneu (p. 366). — To Samaden over the Errjoch (10,270), 9 hrs., with guide, laborious, but repaying. Ascent through the picturesque Val d'Err and over the Err Glacier to the pass, lying to the N.E. of the Piz d'Err (see below); descent through the Val Bever (p. 379).

Above Tinzen the Julia forms several fine waterfalls. The road leads alternately through curious rounded basins, probably formed by erosion, and picturesque rocky ravines. We next reach  $(1^{1}/2 M.)$ Roffna and (23/4 M.) -

29 M. Molins, Ger. Mühlen (4793'; \*Löwe, R. 21/2, D. incl. wine, 4 fr.), beautifully situated, where the diligence halts for dinner.

From the Val da Faller, which debouches here and divides into the Val Gronda and the Val Bercla 3/4 hr. farther up, routes little used (guide) cross the Val Gronda Joch (9193'), on the E. of the Weissberg, to (6 hrs.) ('resta (p. 359), and the Fallerjoch (about 9090'), past the Flüh Lakes to (51/2 hrs.) Juf in the Averser Thal (p. 359). — The Piz Platta (11,110'), ascended through the Val Faller and Val Bercla in 51/2 hrs. (guide), commands a splendid view. — Piz d'Err (11.138), Piz d'Arblatsch (10,512), and Piz Forbisch (10,690'), for experts (guides at the 'Löwe').

The route from this point to Stalla, skirting the rapid Julia, presents a succession of grand rocky landscapes. One of the finest points is near the bridge before (3/4 M.) Sur is reached. On a beautiful wooded hill, in the middle of the valley, between the road and the Julia, stands the tolerably preserved square watch-tower of Splüdatsch (5260'; path to it beyond Sur; fine view). On the right,  $^{3}/_{4}$  M. farther, appears the ruined castle of Marmorera, partly built in a rocky cavity halfway up the hill. The next villages are (11/4 M.) Marmorera (Marmels, 5360'), at the mouth of the Val Natons,

Stalvedro (5613'), and (2½ M.) — 34 M. Stalla (5827'; \*Inn), or Bivio, the Roman Bivium, where the Julier and Septimer routes separate.

The Septimer Route, a rough and tedious bridle-path (to Casaccia 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary in fine weather), one of the oldest Alpine routes, anciently traversed by Roman and German emperors with their armies, is now little used. It diverges to the right from the road above Stalla, and ascends the Val Carreccia. At the chalets of (1 hr.) Cadval it crosses the brook, enters a defile, and ascends the somewhat marshy meadows of Pian Canfer, to the (1 hr.) Septimer Pass (Passo di Sett; 7582'), with a dilapidated hospice. (Over the Forcellina to Juf, and by Lunghino to the Maloja, see p. 359.) A height to the left of the pass, indicated by two stones, commands a magnificent view of the mountains of the Maloja, Piz della Margna (10,354'), Monte dell' Oro (10,544'), etc. Descent by a rough paved path, crossing the Septimer Bach (Acqua di Settimo) three times, to the valley of the Mera, and on its left bank, the latter part very steep and stony. to (2 hrs.) Casaccia (p. 372).

to (2 hrs.) Casaccia (p. 512).

From Stalla to Andeer, over the Stallerberg and through the Averser Thal and Val Ferrera, see p. 359. — To Sils over the Fuorela di Gravasalvas (8806; with guide), 5½ hrs., interesting. Below the Julier Pass we ascend to the right, past the small Gravasalvas Lake, to the pass, on the W. side of the Piz Lagrey, with a fine view of the Bernina, etc.; then a steep descent to the Lake of Sils (p. 375).

The road, completed in 1827, ascends the stony slopes of the Julier (Giulio, 7504') in numerous windings (which walkers avoid, crossing the bridge to the left beyond the church of Stalla), and passes an auberge near the top. From November to the middle of May the mountain is usually crossed by sledges, but the Julier is clear of snow before any other pass of equal height, and the least exposed to avalanches. On the (41/2 M.) summit of the pass are two round milestones of mica-slate, 5' in height, without inscription, erected in the time of Augustus, who constructed a military road from Clavenna to the Curia Raetorum (Coire) over the Maloja and the Julier. Roman coins have also been found here. Near the milestones, to the right, is a small clear lake, which contains trout notwithstanding its great height.

In summer large flocks of Bergamasque Sheep are usually met with on the slopes and heights of the Julier, as on all the S. mountains of the Grisons. The picturesque pastori in charge of them come chiefly from the Seriana and Brembana valleys and Ticino; they are a rough, free-spoken race, but honest and trustworthy. They wear long curling locks, mantles of brown or white wool, and brown peaked Calabrian hats. Their food consists of maize pottage (polenta) and a little cheese. They arrive in June with their flocks in a miserably lean condition, owing to their long journey, and leave again at the end of August, when their sheep present a vastly improved appearance, and are covered with long wood, which is bought by the manufacturers of Bergamo. During the summer about 40,000 sheep are thus brought to graze on these lofty pastures, the owners paying 1 fr. per head for the right.

On the E. slope of the Julier, 1 M. from the top, lies the small Julier Alp, with two chalets. On the left rise Piz Julier and Piz d'Albana, and on the right Piz Pulaschin. In descending we soon obtain a superb view of the snow and ice mountains of the Bernina (p. 381). In the foreground rise Piz Surlei and Mt. Arlas. above which tower Piz Tschierva, Piz Morteratsch, and Piz Bernina on the right, and Piz Corvatsch still more to the right. Lower down we also survey the whole of the Upper Engadine from St. Moritz to Sils. From the top of the pass to Silvaplana 5 M.

431. M. Silvaplana (5958<sup>r</sup>), and thence to -51 M. Samaden (5600°), see pp. 377-79.

# 100. From Chiavenna to Samaden. Val Bregaglia.

Comp. Maps, pp. 360, 374.

 $34^{1}/_{2}$  M. DILIGENCE twice daily in  $9^{1}/_{2}$  hrs. (13 fr. 65, coupé 16 fr. 40 c.). EXTRA-POST with two horses, 69 fr. 20 c.

The "Val Bregaglia (Rom. Praegallia, 'in front of' Cisalpine Gaul), Ger. Bergeller Thal, opens near Chiavenna, and ascends towards the E. to the Maloja. The valley, in most parts narrow, is watered by the Maira or Mera. The route from Chiavenna to the Swiss frontier, passing between rocks richly clothed with fine old chestnuts is strikingly picturesque, and farther up it leads through grand Alpine scenery. In the Bregaglia alone are to be found Italian communities which are exclusively Protestant (at Poschiavo, p. 380, mixed). Many of the inhabitants (1700), like those of the Engadine, seek their fortunes in foreign lands.

Chiavenna, see p. 362. The road diverges to the E., and ascends the course of the Mera. It passes  $(1^{1}/_{2} M)$  a fine double waterfall, and  $(1^{1}/_{2} M)$  the two hamlets of S. Croce in the 'Comune di Piuro'.

On the opposite bank of the Maira formerly stood the prosperous little town of Piuro, with 2430 inhab., and a number of country-houses, which was entirely destroyed by a landslip in 1618. For several days before the catastrophe, masses of rock had become detached from the Monte Conto, and fissures were observed to form and widen in the mountain. The inhabitants, however, disregarded these warnings, and were buried, with all their possessions, by a mass of earth and rock 60' thick, all attempts to penetrate which proved fruitless. Every trace of the town has disappeared, and the mass of débris is now richly clothed with chestnuts. The name survives in that of the hamlet of Plurs, the inhabitants of which make pottery of a soft kind of stone (lapis ollaris), the 'Lapis Comensis' of Pliny.

— Near Curtinactio, 41/2 M. from Chiavenna and 3/4 M. from the road, is the Villa Roncalia, an old baronial residence with a splendidly panelled hall.

The road leads on the right bank of the Mera, by Villa (di Chiavenna). Immediately below Castasegna the stream forms the boundary between Italy and Switzerland. On the Italian side is the Dogana.

6 M. Castasegna (2330'; \*Schumacher; Alb. Svizzero) is the first Swiss place. The name of this closely-built, but pleasant village indicates that chestnuts form its staple commodity. The white mulberry and the silkworm also flourish here, and as far N. as Bondo.

Pleasant walk through a beautiful chestnut-wood, past the waterfall of the Acqua di Stoll, to (1 hr.) Soglio, Ger. Sils (3570'; \*Hôt.-Pens. Giovanoli, in an old mansion of the Salis family). In the garden of the hotel the stone-pine or Alpine cedar is seen in curious juxtaposition with the chestnut. Fine view of the Bondasca Glacier. Descent by a new road to Spino (see below; carr. to Vicosoprano 10 fr.). — Over the Duana Pass to the Averser Thal, see p. 359. — The Piz Gallegione (10,286), 5 hrs. from Soglio, is not difficult (guide necessary). From Soglio in 3½ hrs. to the saddle (Forcella, 8924'), between the Gallegione and the Cima di Cavio; then to the left over débris in 1½ hr. to the top (splendid view).

Opposite (13/4 M.) Spino (2630'), a group of houses, with a brewery, lies Bondo, with a chateau of the Salis family. For three months the sun does not shine on Bondo. Rhododendrons and chestnuts flourish here side by side. The latter do not occur higher up, and the walnut ceases near Stampa. Fine view of the wild Val Bondasca, with the Piz Cacciabella (10,580').

Pleasant excursion (guide desirable) to the Val Bondasca, and over the Lombardoi, Larctlo, and Naravedro Alps to the (4 hrs.) highest Alp di Sciora (6785'), grandly situated. To the E. rise the Piz Cacciabella and the Pizzi Sciora; to the S. are the Bondasca Glacier and the bold Badile group (Piz Cengalo, Piz Badile, Piz Trubinasca). — Over the crevassed Bondasca Glacier and the Forcella di Bondo (10,500') a hazardous route leads to the Val Porcelizza and Bagni del Masino (p. 398; 10 hrs. from Bondo). — Over the Cacciabella Pass to the Albigna Glacier and Vicosoprano, or over the Casnile Pass to the Maloja, see p. 373.

The road crosses the Mera above its union with the wild Bondasca (\*Kurhôtel Bergeller Hof, R. 4, pens. 9 fr.), and reaches

(1/2 M.) -

81/4 M. Promontogno (2687'; \*Galleria), a village in the parish of Bondo, commanded by a modern church and the fine ruins of the castle of Castelmur, from which two lofty and massive walls descend to the valley. The road passes through La Porta, a rocky gateway, which, like the Platifer (p. 102) in the Leventina, marks the boundary between two zones of vegetation. The chestnut disappears and larch is the prevalent timber as far as the Grotta di Albigna. Farther on ( $1^{1}/2$  M.) we pass the church of S. Pietro, picturesquely placed on a hill to the left; adjacent to it is Coltura, with a modern château of Baron Castelmur. The villages of (3/4 M.) Stampa (3380'; Inn) and (3/4 M.) Borgonuovo (Bornöv, 3470'), with Coltura, form the parish of Stampa (398 inhab.). Then (3/4 M.)—

12 M. Vicosoprano, Rom. Vespran (3566'; pop. 346; Maurizio), the capital of the Val Bregaglia, at the influx of the Albigna into the

Maira. Curious rock-formations in the vicinity.

The Val Albigna deserves a visit. Above Vicosoprano (3/4 M.) we diverge to the right from the road, and ascend through wood to the (3 hrs.) 'ascala dell' Albigna, a fine fall of the Albigna in a wild ravine, near the foot of the Albigna Glacier. The adjoining chalet (6773') is not always occupied. From this point over the Cacciabella Pass to Bondo, and over the Casnile Pass to the Maloja, see below. — A trying route, to the S., crosses the Albigna Glacier and the Forcella di S. Martino (Passo di Zocca, 9000'), between the Cima di Castello (11,158'; ascended from the pass without difficulty in 2 hrs.) and the Mte. di Zocca (10,390'), to the Val di Mello and S. Martino (p. 398).

The Fizzo della Duana (10,280'; 6-7 hrs.; guide, the forester Giov. Stampa at Stampa or Giac. Prevosti at Vicosoprano), a magnificent point of view, is not difficult for adepts. The route leads from Vicosoprano to the N., by the Alp Zocchetta and Pianlò, to the small Lago di Val ('ampo, and ascends the arcte from the E. side to the top. We may descend by

the Alp Pianaccio to Soglio.

The road soon ascends in windings (cut off by the old road, being the paved Roman road over the Septimer, following the telegraph) to (21/4 M.) Asarina (4432'; view of the Albigna fall to the right) and (13/4 M.) —

16 M. Casaccia, Rom. Casätsch (4790'; \*Posta), the highest village in the Val Bregaglia, commanded by the ruin of Turratsch.

(Over the Septimer to Stalla, p. 370.)

The road over the Maloja, the W. side of which is clothed with rich vegetation, passes the ruins of the Gothic church of S. Gau-

denzio on the left, and ascends through pine-woods, and lastly in

zigzags, to the (3½ M.) pass (5940'; p. 374).

From one of the last windings of the road a path to the right leads in 2 min. to the beautiful fall of the Ordlegna, the spray of which is seen from the valley below (comp. p. 374). — At the top of the Maloja we mount the rock opposite the Inn, a few paces from the road, to obtain a fine view of the Bregaglia, for which the diligence allows time. — To the Forno Glacier, etc., see p. 375.

FROM THE MALOJA TO BONDO OVER THE CASNILE AND CACCIABELLA PASSES (12 hrs.), most interesting, traversing the grand Bregaglia Mts. (fatiguing, but for experts not difficult; good guide necessary). From the (1 hr.) Alp Piancanino we ascend the Forno Glacier to (1½ hr.) a height of about 8040', and thence to the right to the (11/2 hr.) Passo di Casnile (9744'; superly view). Descent across snow, through a 'cheminée', and over rock, to the foot of the Cantone Glacier, and then across two moraines to the (1 hr.) Albigna Glacier. (Those who wish to divide the walk into two days, or to go through the Val Albigna to Vicosoprano, should descend to the right to the chalet at the *Cascata dell' Albigna*, 1½ hr. from the Pass, instead of to the left to the Cantone Glacier.) We next ascend the stony slope of of to the left to the Cantone Glacier.) We next ascend the story slope of Cacciabella ('fine hunting', a resort of chamois) to the (2 hrs.) Passo di Cacciabella (9444), another fine point of view, and descend to the (11/2-2 hrs.) Alp di Sciora (6785'), grandly situated, and through the wild Val Bondasca (see above) to (21/2 hrs.) Bondo (see above).

 $34^{1}/_{2}$  M. Samaden, 15 M. from the Maloja, see p. 379.

#### ENGADINE.

The \*Engadine (Rom. Engiadina), a valley 60 M. long, and seldom more than 1 M. broad, descending from S.W. to N.E., and watered by the Inn, is bounded by lofty mountains, partly covered with glaciers and snow. The Upper Engadine, between the Maloja and Samaden, with its lakes and the environs of Pontresima, is the most attractive part of the valley, while the Lower Engadine (R. 103), below Samaden, is also very picturesque at places.

The climate of the Upper Engadine between Sils (p. 375) and Punt Ota (p. 388) is inclement, resembling that of the N. of Sweden or Finland. The cultivation of corn is almost unknown, and tillage of any kind uncommon, except at Maria and Pontresina, where we observe a few small gardens, miserable potato-fields, a few patches of oats, and in very favourable seasons a little rye. Owing to the want of straw, the natives have to use long coarse marsh-grass, moss, or dried pine-cones as litter for the cattle in winter. The atmosphere is remarkably dry and clear. The temperature rises in summer to 66-76° Fahr. in the shade, but a fall of 35-40° within the 24 hrs. is not unfrequent. In winter the thermometer frequently falls to 30-40° below zero. 'Nine months winter and three months cold', is the laconic, but rather exaggerated account the natives give of their climate. White frosts and snow are by no means uncommon in August.

At first sight the bottom of the Upper Engadine resembles a vast and almost treeless meadow. The pasturage is excellent, but is seldom in the hands of the inhabitants, being let by them to the Bergamasque shepherds (p. 371), or to tenants who engage reapers from the Tyrol or the Valtellina to collect the hay. The lower slopes of the mountains are chiefly clothed with the larch and the pinus cembra, or Swiss stone-pine (Ger. Arve), a stately tree, sometimes called the 'cedar of the Alps', but commoner in the south of Siberia than in Switzerland. Its light, close-grained wood, which is white in colour and has a pleasant fragrance, is extremely durable, and is much esteemed for cabinet-work. The kernels (30 to 40) of the cones, enclosed in a very hard triangular shell, have a pleasant flavour, not unlike that of the pine apple. This pine is the only forest-tree found up to a height of 7000; it prefers open and damp situations, and does not

thrive in the plains; in Siberia it attains a height of 130'.

The Engadiners frequently emigrate in early life to different parts of Europe, where they earn their living as confectioners, coffee-house keepers, makers of liqueurs and chocolate, etc.; and when they have amassed a competency they usually return to their native valleys to spend the evening of a busy and active life. To persons of this class belong many of the best houses in the Engadine. The windows are made small to exclude the cold, and they are generally adorned with gilded lattices. These abodes are often most comfortably furnished, and their owners are generally well-educated and respectable men, who in the course of their wanderings have learned many of the continental languages, sometimes to the partial forgetfulness of their native 'Ladin'. The native of the Engadine is sober, industrious, and intelligent, learning with facility all the kindred dialects of his native tongue. German is also commonly spoken, and with far greater purity than in German Switzerland.

Most of the inhabitants are Protestants. In the Upper Engadine sermons are usually preached in Romanic, German being used about once monthly. The government of the valley is a pure democracy. 'Next to God and the sun, the porest inhabitant is the chief magistrate', says an old Engadine proverb; certain noble families, however, such as the Plantas (p. 380), have for centuries enjoyed considerable influence, which has hitherto been used beneficially.

### 101. The Upper Engadine, from the Maloja to Samaden.

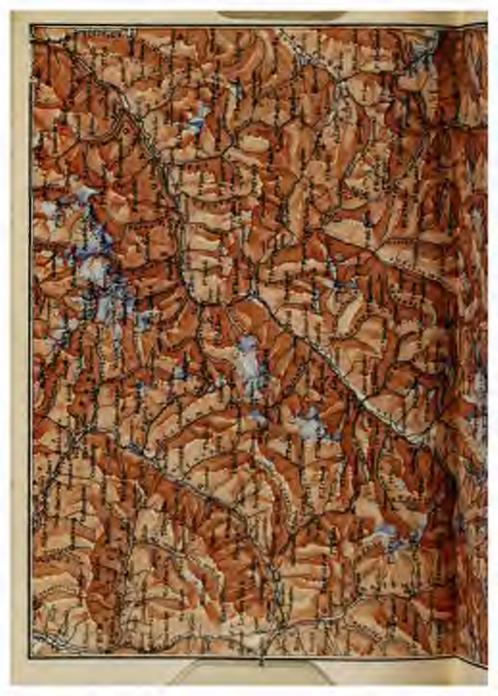
Comp. Map, p. 380.

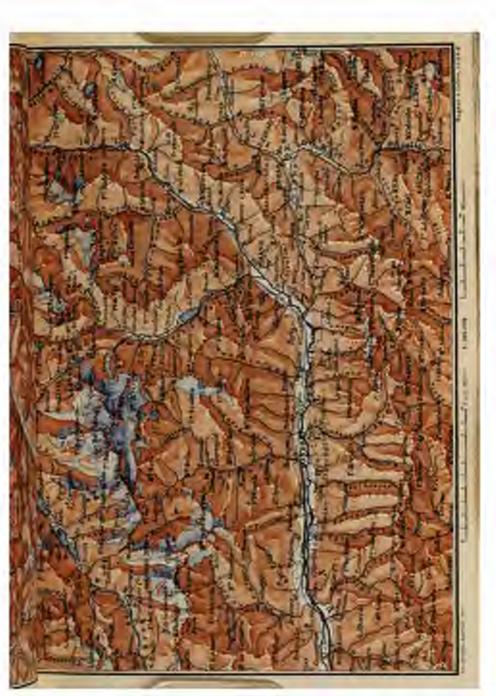
15 M. From Maloja to Sils 11/2 hr.; from Sils to Silvaplana 1 hr., from Silvaplana to St. Moritz 11/2 hr.; from St. Moritz to Samaden 1 hr. (from St. Moritz to Pontresina, passing the Statzer-See, 11/2 hr.). Diligence twice daily, comp. p. 357. Omnious from Maloja to Sils, 1 hr., on Mon., Wed., and Frid. at 6 p.m.; to St. Moritz daily in 11,2 hr., at 6.30 p.m. and 5.30 a.m. (3 fr.; there and back 5 fr.). As the Upper Engadine is

crowded in summer, rooms had better be ordered beforehand.

From Chiarenna to the Maloja, see pp. 371, 372. Before the summit of the pass of the Maloja, or Maloggia (5940'), is the Hôtel Maloja, and beyond it is the (1/2 M.) Osteria Vecchia (R. 2. B. 11/4, D. 3 fr.), a good hotel in the Swiss style. To the left, higher up, is the unfinished château of Count Renesse (visitors admitted), commanding an extensive view over the Val Bregaglia; the 'Chemin des Touristes', the finest of the numerous picturesque walks round the château, leads from the Kursaal and back in 1 hr. To the right, a few hundred yards from the road, at the upper end of the Silser See, is the large \*Hôtel Kursaal-Maloja (R., L., & A. 5, D. 5, pens. 10-15, in winter 8-12 fr.), built by a Belgian company, frequented also as a winter-resort (English Church). A little farther on, to the W. opposite the Kursaal, is the Hôt. Longhin (pens. 6 fr.).

EXCURSIONS. Below the pass, a little to the W., a footpath, and 1/2 M. farther a road diverge to the left from the Maloja road, and cross the Ordlegna (waterfall, see below) near the lowest houses of the hamlet of Ordeno,





and lead on the left bank through meadows and woods to the (50 min.) sequestered, dark-blue Cavloccio Lake (6243), surrounded by lofty mountains: to the S. the finely shaped Monte del Forno (10,545); to the left of it the snowy Muretto Pass (see below). The road ends at the large chalets on the S. bank, where, however, nothing is to be had in the height of summer, when the cattle are pastured on the higher Alps. From this point to the Forno Glacier and back, 2 hrs. (see below).

The Ordlegna Fall is reached by descending the windings of the Maloja

road to a (1 M.) finger-post, and diverging by a path to the left, which leads to a (2 min.) rocky plateau above the chief fall. Back to the inn, 1/2 hr.

To the Forno Glacier (with guide), also interesting. We follow the Muretto route (see below) to the (11/2 hr.) Alp Piancanino (6520); then ascend

to the right for 3/4 hr. over turf and moraine to the \*Forno Glacier, on the right side of which we may ascend for 1/2-3/4 hour. Imposing amphitheatre of glaciers, commanded by the Piz Bacone, Cima di Cantone, Cima di Castello, Pizzo Torrone, Mte. Sissone, Cima di Rosso, and Monte del Forno. - Over the Forno Pass, between the Pizzo Torrone Orientale (10,827') and the Monte Sissone (11,030'), to the Val di Mello and the Bagni del Masino, 11 hrs. from the Maloja, for experts only, with good guides, see p. 398.

Over the Casnile Pass to the Albigna Glacier, see p. 378.

Piz Lunghino (9120'), 3 hrs., easy (with guide). From the Hôtel

Longhin a new path (riding practicable as far as the lake) leads to the left over pastures to the (2 hrs.) blue Lunghino Lake (8136'), from which the Inn remerges, and thence over rocks and stones to the top. Splendid view. To the W. of the lake we may cross the Fuorcia di Lunghino (8645') to the (1½ hr.) Septimer (see p. 370). — The following peaks should be attempted only by experts, with able guides: Piz Bacone (10,637'; 5-6 hrs.); Cima di Castello (11,158'; 7 hrs.); Pizzo Torrone (10,821'; 6-7 hrs.); Mec. Sissone (11,030'; 7 hrs.), and Cima di Rosso (11,043'; 6 hrs.).

FROM THE MALOJA OVER THE MUNETED Pres TO CHIESA in the Ver

FROM THE MALOJA OVER THE MURETTO PASS TO CHIESA in the Val Malenco, 7 hrs., rather laborious, but on the whole repaying (with guide). We ascend on the right bank of the Ordlegna to the (1½ hr.) chalets of Piancanino (6520'), which we leave on the right. Then a steep climb over débris and the Muretto Glacier to the (11/2 hr.) Muretto Pass (8389'), between the Mte. Forno (10,546') and the Mte. Muretto (10,197'), where we get a fine survey of the grand Mte. della Disgrazia (12,074'). Descent over a little snow, then over stony and grassy slopes on the left bank of the wild Malero, with admirable views of the Mte. della Disgrazia, the Mte. Sissone, Cima di Rosso, etc., to Chiareggio (5473') and (4 hrs.) Chiesa (4282') in the Val Malenco (p. 397).

At the Kursaal we cross the infant Inn, here called Ova d'Oen, which descends in several falls from the Piz Lunghino (9120') to the W., and at the chalets of Capolago reach the pale-green Lake of Sils, Rom. Lej da Segl (5892), 41/2 M. long. To the right rise the Piz Bacone (10,637') and the Piz della Margna (10,354'), with its small glacier. On a green plateau farther on, at the mouth of the Fedoz, lies the hamlet of Isola (Islas), overshadowed by the beautiful Piz Corvatsch (p. 385). The road crosses the Crap da Chüern, a rocky promontory which divides the lake into two basins. As we approach the peninsula of Chastè (see below), the rifted Fedox Glacier, at the head of the Val Fedox, between the Piz della Margna on the right and the Piz Led (10,135') on the left, appears to the S., above Isola. Walkers may go from the Maloja to (11/2) hr.) Sils-Maria by a pleasant path on the right bank of the lake, running at places high above it.

At the E, end of the lake, to the right of the road, lies  $(4^{1}/_{2} M)$ . Sils (5895'), Rom. Segl, embracing the hamlets of Sils-Baseglia, on

the N. side of the valley (Pens. Beauséjour), and the pleasantly situated Sils-Maria (\*Alpenrose, R., L., & A. 31/2, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 81/2 fr.; \*Hôt. Edelweiss, similar charges), 1/2 M. from the Inn bridge, both containing several handsome houses with little gardens. The peninsula of Chaste ('castle'), which projects into the lake of Sils, bears traces of the walls of an ancient castle.

OMNIBUS from Sils-Maria to St. Moritz daily at 7 a.m., returning at 10.30 a.m. (on Tues., Thurs., Sat., and Sun. also at 2 p.m., returning at 5.30 a.m.), in 1 hr.; to the Maloja Hotel on Mon., Wed., and Frid. at 2 p.m., returning at 6 p.m., also in 1 hr. Fare for each route, 1½, there and back 21/2 fr. - Carriage with one horse from Sils to St. Moritz 10, to Pontresina 15 fr.

Charming view of the lakes from the Muot Maria, a hill opposite the Hotel Alpenrose (10 min.), from the \* Laret Höhe (15 min.), and the Bellavista (20 min.); more extensive from the Muot Marmore (about 7220'), 1 hr. to the S.E. of Maria (good path), which commands also the Val Fex, the Piz della Margna, Piz Murctto, Mte. dell'Oro, Piz Led, etc. By ascending the bill for about 20 min. from Sils-Baseglia, opposite the Inn bridge, we also obtain a fine survey of the Corvatsch, the Fex Glacier, and the Fedozthal. The shady promenades on the peninsula of Chaste

afford pretty views of the Maloja.

Pleasant walk from Sils-Maria to the Val Fex (Schafthal; to the Fex Glacier 2 hrs.). Before reaching the bridge over the Fex (Ova da Fex), we follow a cart-track ascending from Maria on the left bank, through the Laretwald, and past the houses of Platta and (3/4 hr.) Crasta, to (20 min.) Curtins (6488'; Restaur. Zur Edelweisshalde; Restaur. Philip, 5 min. farther), one of the highest permanently inhabited places in Europe, on the right bank of the Fex. Beyond the (25 min.) ruined chalet we recross the Fex (ground marshy at places) to the foot of the Muot Selvas, an old moraine-hill, crossed by a stony track. The (1/2 hr.) S. side of this hill affords an excellent survey of the beautiful Fex Glacier, overshadowed by the Chapütschin, Piz Tremoggia, the Chapütsch, Piz Fora, Piz Güz, and Piz Led. Below us the Fex emerges from its broad stony bed. In the opposite direction is the green Fex Valley, with the indented chain of Piz Lagrev (9720') and Piz Pulaschin (9898') in the background. -Those who do not care to visit the glacier itself, need only go to the viewpoint (bench), 3 min beyond the little church of Crasta (see below) or to the Restaur. Edelweisshalde (see above), then return and below the church descend to the right to Platta, cross the brook, and take the path through the gorge, whence they will see a small fall of the Fex. Or, in the reverse direction, we may ascend the gorge from the bridge at Maria by a path on the right bank of the Fex.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS (Guides, Chr. Klucker and J. Eggenberger). The Piz Led (10,135'; 4 hrs.), Piz Margna (10,354'; 44/2-5 hrs.), Piz (hapütschin (11,130'; 44/2-5 hrs.), and Piz Tremoggia (11,322'; 5-6 hrs.). More toilsome ascents are those of the Piz Glüschaint (11,800'; 51/2-6 hrs.), Piz Fora (11,053'; 6-7 hrs.), and may be ascended from Sils by adepts without difficults. culty. Piz Corvatsch (5 hrs.; more trying from Sils than from Pontresina), see p. 385.

FROM SILS TO PONTRESINA OVER the Fuorcla Fex-Roseg, the Chapütschin Pass, or the Fuorcia Glüschaint, see p. 386. - To Malenco over the Fex Glacier and the Tremoggia Pass (9911'), between the Chaputsch and Piz Tremoggia, or over the Fuorcla Fex-Scerscen (10,236), between Piz Tremoggia and Piz Gluschaint, both suited only for mountaineers (9-10 hrs.; with guide); descent over the Scerscen Glacier; then steeply, to the W. of Mte. Nero, to the Val Entova and Chiesa (p. 397).

Beyond Sils the road (in shade in the afternoon) follows the left bank of the artificial channel of the Inn and that of the Lake of Silvaplana (5886'), 17/8 M. long, to (23/4 M.) Silvaplana. A tolerable

path also leads thither (11/3 hr.) on the right bank (free from dust,

and in the morning shaded).

71/4 M. Silvaplana (5958'; \*Hôt. Rivalta, pens. 8-12 fr.; \*Wilder Mann, R. 2, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6 fr.; Pens. Heinz; \*Hôt. Corvatsch, on the lake; Sonne), where we reach the Julier road (p. 370), lies pleasantly on a green pasture, on the alluvial deposits of the brook descending from the Julier, which separate the lakes of Silvaplana and Campfer. Opposite is a pretty fall of the

Surleier Brook.

To Pontessina over the Fuorcia Suries, 7-8 hrs. (guide, not required by adepts, 10, horse 20 fr.), easy and very attractive. The narrow part of the lake near Silvaplana is crossed by a bridge to the village of Suries, above the lake, with its chalybeate spring. This village was destroyed in 1834 by the stream, the course of which has now been diverted to the lake. Beyond the village, we do not cross the brook, but ascend to the right into the wood; 1 hr., Alp Surlej (6976'); then to the S. over a pasture, towards the Piz Wood; I hr., Alp Survey (69(6); then to the S. over a pasture, towards the Fig. Corvatsch. Farther up, above a second chalet, the path turns to the left, and, near the Corvatsch Glacier, reaches the (2 hrs.) Fuorcla Surlej (9042'), between Piz Corvatsch (p. 370; ascended from the pass in 2½ hrs.) and Mt. Arlas. The magnificent Roseg Glacier (p. 383) is now revealed. Descent over rock and grass to the (1½ hr.) Alp Survet (7424'; milk) and the (½ hr.) inn in the Roseg Valley, 1¾ hr. from Pontresina (p. 383).

Piz Julier (11,106') from Silvaplana (5 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), trying.— Easier, but less interesting, is Piz Putaschin (9898'; 3½ hrs., with guide).

The Silvaplana Lake is connected by a channel 14 yds. broad with the small Lake of Campfer, which is bisected by a promontory. The road skirts the W. bank of the latter. Opposite rises the wooded height of Crestalta (6250'; Restaur.), 1 M. from Silvaplana, which affords an admirable view of the lakes and mountains of the Upper Engadine. (This point may be reached by boat; path on the right bank of the river to St. Moritz, 3/4 hr.) The Campfer Lake is drained by the Sela, which takes the name of Inn after it leaves the Lake of St. Moritz.

83/4 M. Campfer, Rom. Chamfer (6000'; \*Hôt. Julierhof; \*Hôt. d'Angleterre; Pens. Cazin). The road divides here. The new road, on which the diligence runs in summer, crosses the Inn and leads by Bad St. Moritz (post-stat.) to the (3 M.) village of St. Moritz, while the old road, shorter by 1/2 M., runs high above the Inn, on its left bank.

101/4 M. Baths of St. Moritz. - \*Kurhaus (Grand Hôtel des Bains), with upwards of 250 beds; R. for 1-2 pers. usually 10, board 8 fr. per day; visitors can go to the baths and the spring under cover in bad weather. \*Hôtel Viotoria, opposite. A few paces farther, on the left bank of the Inn, \*Hôtel du Lac, large and first-class. \*Hof St. Moritz; \*Engadiner Hof. Nearer the village: Hôtel & Capé Central (good Munich beer); Hôtel

BELLEVILE, with the dependance Villa Monplaisir. — Pensions. Near the Kurhaus: Villa Beausite, Villa Pidermann-Brugger. Near the Hôtel Central: Edelweiss, Flütsch, Zur Heimat, etc.

BATHS in the long wing of the Kurhaus (7-10 a.m. 2, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2½, 2-6 p.m. 1½ fr.); tickets at the post-office in the Kurhaus. — PHYSICIANS: Dr. St. Clair Thornson (English), Drs. Brügger, Christeller, Verrannth and Riemann. — CARBLAGES With one horse to the village of Veraguth and Biermann. - CARRIAGES. With one horse to the village of St. Moritz or to Campfer 2-3 fr.; to Pontresina 81/2-101/2 fr. (see below).

- English Church.

The Baths of St. Moritz (5804') owe their origin to a mineral

spring rising at the foot of the Piz Rosatsch, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid and alkaline salts, pronounced the best of its kind in Europe by Paracelsus as early as 1539, and annually resorted to by numerous patients of all nations. The water is used for drinking as well as bathing. The season is from the middle of June to the middle of September. Patients will find warm clothing necessary, as frost and snow are not uncommon in August.

A band plays several times daily in the grounds in front of the Kurhaus. Behind the wing of the Kurhaus promenades, passing the French Protestant Church, ascend the (20 min.) pine-clad Quellenhügel, and lead thence to the ( $^{3}$ /<sub>4</sub> hr.) Johannisberg. — Another walk leads on the S. bank of the Lake of St. Moritz (see below), or over the hill at the foot of Rosatsch, to the ( $^{1}$ /<sub>2</sub> hr.) Acla d'im Lej (dairy and auberge, an afternoon resort), one-third of the way to Pontresina. — To the ( $^{35}$  min.) Lower Alpina (Restaur., dear) a path ascends to the right just beyond the upper Inn bridge,  $^{1}$ /<sub>4</sub> M. from the Kurhaus. Higher up is the ( $^{20}$  min.) Upper Alpina. — To the ( $^{3}$ /<sub>4</sub> hr.) Crestalta (p. 377) a pleasant wood-walk ascends from the Kurhaus on the right bank of the Inn.

Between the Baths and the village of St. Moritz, on the lake, lies the new Casino, with concert, reading, and conversation rooms, café-restaurant, etc. Concerts take place here several times a week (adm. 1 fr. per day, subscription cheaper). To the right, across the river, a new Roman Catholic Church is being built; to the left rises the English Church, in the round-arch style.

113/4 M. Village of St. Moritz. — Hôt.-Pens. Kulm, an extensive pile of buildings at the upper end of the village, with a fine view; R. 3, D. 41/2 fr. — At the end next the Baths, Hôtel Belveberel In the village, Hôt.-Pens Beaderutt; Steffani; Hôtel-Pens. Suisse; Verrgutt; Wettstein; Zur Post. — Pensions, beginning from the lower end: Rhaetia, Villa Berry, Joss, Flugi, Schmidt, Gartmann, St. Moritz, Hetweita, Hartmann, Villa zum Grünen Berg, Pidermann, Peter (well spoken of), Tognoni-Badrutt, Beaurivage, the two last finely situated above the lake.

Carriages. With one horse to the Kurhaus for 1-2 pers. 2, 3-4 pers. 3 fr.; with two horses 4 or 5 fr.; to Campfer 5-6 or 10-12 fr.; to Samaden in the forenoon 5-6 or 8-10 fr., in the afternoon 6-8 or 12-15 fr.; to Postriessina 8-10 or 15-18 fr.; to the Bernina Inn 14-16 or 25-28 fr.; to Postchiavo 40 or 70-80 fr.; to Chiavenna 45 or 70-90 fr.; to Coire 60-70 or 120-130 fr.; fee for half-a-day 1-2 fr.; if the shorter excursions are begun in the forenoon, 2 fr. more in each case. Omnibus to Sils-Maria, in 1 hr., daily at 10.30 a.m., also at 2 p.m. on Tues., Thurs., Sat., and Sun.; to Maloja daily in 11/2 hr. at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. (3 fr., there and back 5 fr.) Omnibus for patients in the forenoon between the village and the baths.

GUIDES TARIFF given in the different excursions. — Trespassing on the meadows before hay-harvest is punishable by a fine.

St. Moritz, Rom. San Murezzan (6090'), the highest village in the Engadine, 148' higher than the Maloja, lies on a slope to the N. of the Lake of St. Moritz, which abounds in trout, and commands a fine view of the mountains, from the Piz Languard westwards to the Piz Julier. For non-patients the village is pleasanter and less expensive than the baths.

Excursions (see also above, Baths of St. Moritz). To the Dairy (Acla EXCURSIONS (see also above, Baths of St. Moritz). To the Duny (according to the Lei, p. 378) a pleasant path also leads from the village in 25 min., on the N. bank of the lake, and across the Inn which issues from it, forming a fine waterfall 100 paces below the bridge (Pens. Waldhaus, on the right bank). From the dairy a new and very attractive path leads through Charnadüra (gorge of the Inn between St. Moritz and Celerina) to (1/2 hr.) Celerina. A rocky height halfway affords a charming view up and down the Innthal and of the deep gorge.

From the village of St. Moritz by the (3/4 hr.) Alp Laret (6893'; good path thus far) to the (3/4 hr.) \*Sass da Muottas (7766'), with fine view of the Bernina chain and Inn valley; descent through the Val Saluver to (3/4 hr.) Celerina.

To the Alp Giop (7168'), 1 hr.; thence by a path to the top of the \*Piz Nair (10,040'; guide advisable, 7 fr.) 21/2-3 hrs.; superb view.

To Samaden through the Val Suvretta, and the Val Bever, 7 hrs.,

interesting, especially for botanists (guide unnecessary). The route from the baths leads by the Lower Alpina, and that from the village by the Alp Giop. We then ascend past the Alp Suvretta to the small Suvretta Lake (8563') and the (3 hrs.) pass (8590') which separates the S. Val Suvretta da St. Moritz from the N. Val Suvretta da Samaden. We descend the latter, to the (3/4 hr.) Alp Suvretta-Samaden (7024), where the Val Suvretta opens into the Val Bever, and reach the (11/4 hr.) Alp Prasüratsch, where a narrow road begins. Thence back to St. Moritz by carriage previously ordered (one-horse 15 fr.), by Bevers and Samaden

An \*Excursion on the Bernina Road as far as the Hospice (p. 394),

An Excursion on the Bernina Road as far as the Hospice (p. 394), including a visit to the Morteratsch Glacier (p. 382) or the Alp Grüm (p. 395), takes 10 hrs. by carriage (see above). Omnibus every afternoon to Pontresina and to the Morteratsch Glacier.

The Footpart to Pontresina, 1 hr. from the (1/2 hr.) Acia d'im Lej (p. 378), passes the N. end of the Statzer See (where the path to Celerina leads straight on), turns to the right, and then to the left after a few paces, and traverses a wood rounding the base of the Residue. and traverses a wood, rounding the base of the Rosatsch. About 5 min. below Pontresina we cross the Flatzbach near the Hôtel Roseg. (Or, better, we may cross the Roseg, to the right, and the Punt Ota; comp. p. 383.) The carriage-road leads round by Celerina.

The Samaden road ascends for a short distance, and then descends in a long bend through larch-wood. On quitting the wood we enjoy an admirable survey of the Inn Valley, extending nearly in a straight line to the Munt Baseglia, which appears to close the valley, with Zernetz (p. 388) lying at its base. Passing Cresta, Rom. Crasta (5690'; Pens. Misani, with restaurant), we cross the Schlatteinbach, descending from the Val Saluver (see above), to -

14 M. Celerina, Rom. Schlarigna (\*Hôt.-Pens. Murail, pens. from 8 fr.).

To Pontresina (21/2 M.) a direct road leads hence to the right, crossing the Inn. It passes the dilapidated chapel of St. Gian, crosses the Flatzbach and joins the Samaden road (p. 380). - Footpath through the Charnadura to the Acla, see above. It diverges to the right before the Inn bridge, leads through a meadow on the bank of the Inn, crosses to the right bank, and ascends gradually through wood.

Near Samaden the Flatzbach, descending from the Bernina, falls into the Inn.

15 M. Samāden. — 'Hôtel Bernina, R., L., & A. from 41/2, B. 11/2, lunch 31/2, D. 5 fr.; \*ENGADINER HOF, R. & A. from 3, B. 1, D. 31/4, S. 21/2 fr.; both at the lower end of the village; Hôt.-Pens. Des Alfes; Hôtel zum Innthal; Krone, unpretending. — Carr. with one horse to Pontresina 4, Morteratsch Glacier 8, Bernina Pass and back, 15, St. Moritz 4, the Baths 5, Silvaplana 6, Sils-Maria 8, Maloja 10 fr. — Omnibus daily from the Hôtel Bernina to St. Moritz and to the Morteratsch Glacier.

Samaden, Rom. Samedan (5670'; pop. 757), the chief village of the Upper Engadine, with handsome houses and a new English Church, is another summer resort, beautifully situated on the W. side of the Inn Valley. The principal house is that of the Planta family, a name intimately connected with the history of the country for nearly 1000 years. The old church of St. Peter, 1 M. to the N.W. of the village, is paved with the gravestones of the Planta, Salis, Juvalta, and other families.

WALKS. To the N., past the English church, to the (1/2 hr.) Munter ütsch, a larch-clad hill, with a fine view of the Bernina group. Thence to the right, by a pleasant wood-walk, to the (1/2 hr.) saw-mill of Resgia in the Val Bever. - To the W. in 20 min. to the hill of Salvasplanas, above the church of St. Peter (see above), and the (1 hr.) Alpetta. — To the S. to the (1/2 hr.) wooded hill of Christolais, between Samaden and Celerina.

The Muottas Muraigl (8270'; steep bridle-path, 21/2 hrs.) is a very fine point. The new bridle-path (horse or mule 10 fr.) diverging to the left from the Pontresina road at the bridge over the Inn, leads in 20 min. to the foot of the mountain, up which it winds its way, at first through wood, to the (2 hrs.) summit. From this point we survey the glaciers of the Bernina (the Roseg Valley with the Piz Morteratsch, Piz Bernina, etc., being particularly striking), the green Upper Engadine with its lakes, from Ponte to the Maloja, and the mountains on the N. side of the Inn Valley from Piz Lunghino to Piz Kesch. From the Muottas Muraigl to Pontresina,

see p. 384; to the top of the Schafberg, 11/2 hr., see p. 384.

To the W. above Samaden rises Piz Padella, a grotesquely cleft limestone rock, connected by a rocky ridge with three peaks (Trais Fluors, 'three flowers'; 9701') with the massive \*Piz Ot (10,660'; 'lofty peak'; guide 8 fr.). This granite peak, rising abruptly in a pyramidal form, and formerly accessible to experts only, is now ascended without danger in 4-41/2 hrs. from Samaden. The path ascends in zigzags, iron rods being attached to the rock at awkward places. Bridle-path to the (21/2 hr.) Fontauna Fraida ('cold spring'; 8840'), where it is joined by the direct path from St. Moritz and Celerine through the Vat Saluver and the Fuorcla da Trais Fluors. Imposing view, little inferior to that from the Piz Languard (p. 384). — The Piz Padella (9460') is ascended from Samaden by a good bridle-path in 3 hrs., diverging from the Piz Ot route at the point where a small valley begins at the back of the Padella. "View of the Inn Valley, from Silvaplana to Zernez. Rich flora.

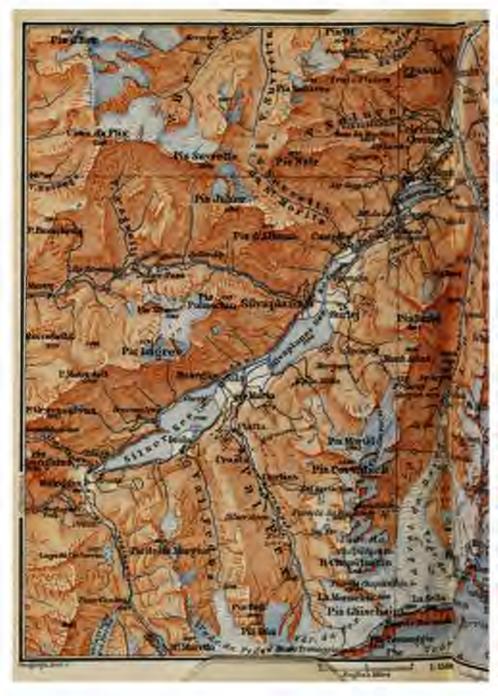
From Samaden to Pontresina (31/4 M). The road (Bernina Road, R. 104) soon crosses the Inn, traverses the bottom of the valley, and at the point where it reaches the Flatzbach is joined by the road from Celerina (p. 379). It then crosses the Muraigl. Near Pontresina, to the right, appears the grand Rosey Glacier (p. 383); in the background rise Piz Morteratsch, Piz Tschierva, La Sella,

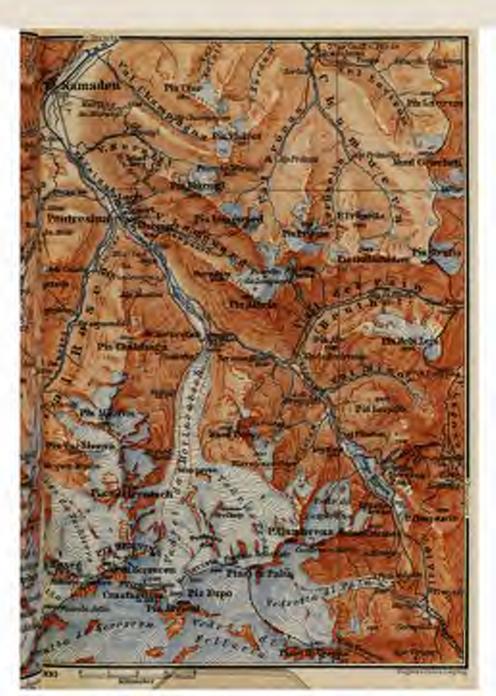
and Piz Glüschaint.

#### 102. Pontresina and Environs.

Comp. Map, p. 374.

Hotels. At Unter-Pontresina: \*Hôtel Roseg, at the lower end of the village (patronized almost exclusively by the English), R., L., & A. 41/2-6, B. 11/2, lunch 3, D. 5, board 71/2 fr.; Hôt. Enderlin, similar charges; Weisses Kreuz (Enderlin senr.), R. & A. 3-31/2, B. 1 fr. 20, D. 3, board 51/2 fr.; KRONENHOF & BELLAVISTA (Gredig), with fine view (patronized





by English travellers); 'Hôt. Saratz, R., L., & A. 4, board 8 fr.; 'Hôt.-Pens. Pontresina (Stoppani), R., L., & A. 4, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 2 fr.; 'Hôt. Languard, R. & L. 3½, lunch 3, D. 5, board 7½ fr. — At Ober-Pontresina: 'Steinbook, R. 2½, board 6½ fr. — Private Apartments at Villa Jenny, at Walther's, Caviezel, etc. — Beer at the Hôt. Enderlin, Kronenhof and the Hôt. Pontresina. Café 'A ma Campagne' with pretty view; Café Sanssouci (see below).

Guides. Hans and his nephew Hans ('de Christian') Grass, Joh. Gross, Benedict Cadonau, Christ. Grass (father and son), L. Caffisch, Paul Müller, Mittler, etc. The charges for the excursions are given in each case. Trag-

sessel Institute (chaises à porteurs) with fixed tariff.

Photographs, etc., at Fluri's. — Alpine plants at Caviezel's. — Phys-

ician, Dr. Ludwig.

Carriages. The fares here given are the return-fares, and in each case include waiting for 1 hr., each additional hr. 1 fr. for one-horse, 2 fr. for include waiting for 1 hr., each additional hr. 1 fr. for one-horse, 2 fr. for two-horse carriages. With one horse (1-2 pers.) to Samaden (and Celerina) 5, with two horses (4 pers.) 10 fr.; St. Moritz 7 or 14, Baths of St. Moritz 8 or 15, Silvaplana 10 or 20, Sils Maria 14 or 27, Maloja 17 or 32, Chiavenna 40 or 70, Roseg Glacier (one-horse only) 9, Morteratsch 5 or 10, Bernina Hospice 13 or 25, Poschiavo and Le Prese 35 or 70, Tirano 50 or 90, Ponte 8 or 15, Zuz 10 or 20, Zernez 20 or 40, Sus 25 or 50, Schuls 40 or 70, Tiefenkasten 45 or 80, Thusis 65 or 110, Coire over the Albula or Julier Pass and Churwalden 70 or 120, vià Thusis 75 or 130; Davos by the Flüela Pass 60 or 110; Nauders 60 or 105; circular tour by the Bernina and Stelvio to Schuls and back to Pontresina 170 or 300; over the Flüela and Stelvio to Schuls and back to Pontresina 170 or 300; over the Flüela to Davos and back by the Albula, 90 or 170 fr.; fee for driver of one horse, half-day 50c., whole day 1 fr.; for longer excursions 10 per cent of the fare. For each day of rest, 10 fr. per horse.

Drives. To the Bernina Hospice (and walk to the Sassal Masone or the Alp Grüm), see p. 394. — Morteratsch Glacier (and falls of the Bernina; walk to the Chunetta), see p. 382. The two last excursions combined take a whole day (comp. p. 379). — Roseg Glacier (Alp Ota), see p. 383. — Sils (Mt. Marmorè), see p. 376. — Maloja (and Cavloccio Lake), see p. 374. The two last excursions combined also take a whole day.

Omnibus from Samaden by Pontresina to the Morteratsch Glacier daily.

English Church Service during the season.

Pontresina (5915'; pop. 383), a considerable village, extending on both sides of the Bernina road for more than 1/2 M. consists of Lower Pontresina (Rom. Laret), with the church, and Upper Pontresina (Rom. Spiert), about 1/4 M. apart, between which lies a group of houses called Bellavita, including the English Church. Above Spiert are the houses of Giarsun and Carlihof, with the loftily situated little church of S. Maria (adjoined by the small church yard), and the ruined tower of La Spaniola. It is surprising to find at this elevation (9' higher than the Rigi-Kulm) such a variety of flowers as some of the little gardens contain; but their beauty is frequently destroyed by a single night's frost. Pontresina owes its importance as a mountain eering station to the proximity of the Bernina Chain, which separates the Upper Engadine and the Bregaglia from the Valtellina, and is hardly inferior in grandeur to the Monte Rosa group. This lofty range, with its vast expanse of nevé and glaciers (Rom. Vadret, Ital. Vedretta), is now so favourite a goal of travellers that Pontresina is often crowded in summer. Neither the Piz Bernina (p. 386), the highest peak, nor the other important peaks, are visible from Pontresina itself.

EXCURSIONS. \*Schlucht Promenade,. By the Hôtel Saratz a path

descends to the right, crosses the Berninabach (here flowing in a narrow gorge) by the Punt Ota (p. 383), and leads to the left through wood to the (1/4 hr.) prettily situated Café Sanssouci, where it is joined by a path (on the left) from the Hôtel Steinbock. We may return by the latter, or by a path, to the right, leading through wood to the (1/4 hr.) bridge opposite the Languard Fall (p. 378), whence we may return by the road. — Tais and Rusellas Promenades. The Tais Promenade diverges to the right from the Schlucht Promenade, a little before the chalet Sanssouci and leads to (1/4 hr.) a bench in the Roseg Valley with a fine view of the Roseg Glacier. From this point the Rusellas Promenade ascends the Roseg Valley and then, just above the (3/4 hr.) Acla Colani, crosses the Roseg to the road leading to the Roseg Glacier (see below), or ascends for 25 min. more to the second bridge. — The Muottas da Pontresina (11/2 hr.) is reached from the Punt Ota in a straight direction by a path crossing the Tais Promenade, and ascending through wood to the 'Signal' (7690'). View inferior to that from the Schafberg. — The route to the (1 hr.) Acla d'im Lej, near the Lake of St. Moritz (p. 378), crosses a bridge near the Hôtel Roseg, and leads straight on from the top of the hill. The path to the right at the top of the hill leads to Celerina, that to the left to the Roseg Valley and the Punt Ota (see above).

The \*Morteratsch Glacier (Vadret da Morteratsch; guide unnecessary; one-horse carr. 5-6 fr.) is 31/2 M. to the S. of Pontresina. The best route to it for pedestrians is across the bridge at the Languard Fall, and then by a wood-walk on the left bank of the brook to the restaurant (see below). The Road diverges to the right from the Bernina road about 11/2 M. beyond a saw-mill, and ends after less than 1/2 M. at the 'Kutscher-Platz', where the traveller alights. (From a point, 1', M. farther up the Bernina road, we obtain an admirable view of the glacier; comp. p. 394.) Path thence to the (10 min.) bridge over the Berning, which forms several falls above and below the bridge. Then across the Morteratsch Brook to the Restaur. du Glacier Morteratsch (6260', with a few beds, pens. 7 fr.), grandly situated, 5 min. from the foot of the glacier (view of the Piz Palü, Bellavista, Crastagüzza, and Piz Bernina). In the glacier is an artifical grotto ( $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). — To the right (on the left side of the glacier), by a reddish cross a path ascends from the inn, at first through wood, past a chalet, and about 10 min. beyond it to the right, to the (25 min.) Chünetta, a point of view affording a complete survey of the glacier and its grand environment (from the Munt Pers towards the right: Piz Cambrena, Palü, Bellavista, Zupo, Crastagüzza, Bernina. part of the Roseg, Morteratsch, Boval, Tschierva). The traveller may venture on the glacier a little higher up, without danger.

A closer survey is obtained from the Boval Hut (8070), 2 hrs, higher up, on the W. side of the glacier. The path (guide not indispensable)

ascends the slope of the valley from a point 5 min. below the Chünetta, finally through a 'cheminée', to the hut, maintained by the S. A. C., the starting-point for the Bernina, Palü, etc. (p. 386). Less ambitious travellers should at least (with guide) walk hence across the glacier to the fall of the *Pers Glacier* (there and back 31/z hrs.; comp. p. 385).

\*Roseg Glacier (road to the inn  $4^{1}/_{2}$  M., thence to the glacier  $3/_{4}$  hr.; one-horse carr. for 1-2 pers. 9 fr.). We cross the Bernina by the Punt Ota, and then the Roseg Brook, and ascend the left bank of the latter, between the wooded Piz Chalchagn on the left and the Piz Rosatsch on the right. After 11/2 M. we pass the Acla Colani (6053') and a bridge across the Roseg below us on the left, and 1 M. farther, by the Alp Prima, cross the brook. A little farther, there is a good spring on the right. After 11/2 M. more, beyond a wooded hill (Muot da Cresta), we again cross the brook, and soon reach the (1/3 M.) small Restaur. du Glacier (6560'; with a few R.), 3/4 hr. from the Roseg Glacier, which has receded greatly of late. The glacier consists of two large ice-cataracts (E. the Vadret da Roseg, and W. the Vadret da Tschierva), which unite below. Between them rises the green isolated rock of Agagliouls, the northernmost spur of Piz Roseg (p. 386), where sheep graze in summer. A good survey of the glacier is obtained from the \*Alp Ota (7385'): the path leads from the inn for 20 min. at the same level, and ascends past a projecting rock on the right to the (1/2 hr.)two chalets on the Alp. Passing to the right of the chalets, we reach the best point (on the Mortel-path) in 20 min. more, where we survey a superb amphitheatre (from left to right: Piz Chalchagn, Tschierva, Morteratsch, Bernina, Scerscen, Roseg, Sella, Glüschaint, Monschia, and Chapütschin; between the Morteratsch and Bernina the Fuorcla Prievlusa, between the Scerscen and Roseg, the Porta Roseg, and between the Roseg and Sella, the Sella-Pass). - For the glacier itself a guide is necessary (to be had at the inn): a footpath on the right side of the Roseg brook leads by the Alp Misaum to the (1 hr.) Margum Misaum (7396') and thence across the glacier to the rocky hill of Agaglioul's (farthest point, 8780'), 11/9 hr.; view grander and more complete than from the Alp Ota.

An admirable survey of the glacier is also obtained from the Alp Surovèl (7424'; milk), 3/4 hr. from the Roseg Restaurant, on the way to the Fuorcia Surlej (p. 377). — An attractive path, commanding splendid views, leads from the Alp Ota along the slope to the (2 hrs.) Mortèl Club Hut (7907'). grandly situated, the starting-point for Piz Roseg, the Sella Pass, etc. From the hut across the Roseg Glacier to the rock of Agagliouls 1'/4 hr.; back to the Roseg Rest. 2 hrs.; a very fine round, with guide (10 fr.).

Mountain Ascents. The most interesting short excursion is the ascent of the \*Schafberg (Munt della Bescha; bridle-path in 2½ hrs.; guide unnecessary). Good paths lead from the church and the Hôtel Roseg to the hill Crast' Ota (fine views), and unite a little higher up. We then ascend through wood to (½¼ hr.) the last bench on the hillside (about 7300'), an admirable point of view. At our feet lie Pontresina and the picturesque snow-girt Roseg

valley, bounded by the Piz Rosatsch on the right and the Piz Chalchagn on the left, with the glistening peaks of the Sella, Piz Glüschaint, the Monica or Monschia, and the Chapütschin in the background; adjoining the Piz Chalchagn on the right is the Piz Morteratsch, on the left the Bellavista, Piz Palü, Piz Cambrena, and Munt Pers, and Sassal Masone; then the Languard valley with the Paradies and the Piz Albris; to the right, below us, at the foot of the Rosatsch, are the sombre little Lake of Statz and the blue Lake of St. Moritz; above these rise the mountains on the N. side of the Inn, Piz Lunghino, Lagrey, Albana, Julier, Nair, Ot. and the serrated Crasta Mora near the Albula Pass. - From this point a bridle-path ascends in 11/4 hr. to the top of the hill (8966'). View grander and more extensive, embracing the whole Bernina group (beside the peaks already mentioned we see, beginning at the Bellavista, the Piz Zupò, Argient, Crastagüzza, Piz Bernina, Piz Bianco, Mte. di Scerscen, Piz Morteratsch, Piz Roseg; on the other side of the Roseg valley, Piz Corvatsch, and Piz Surlej), Piz Uertsch, Piz Kesch, to the right of the Albula, the valley of the Inn as far as Maloja (with the lakes of Campfer and Sils), and immediately to the E. Las Srurors ('les sœurs'; W. peak, 9780', ascended from the Schafberg in 3/4 hr. by a new path). - A path descends the N. side of the Schafberg in zigzags to the bleak Muraigh Valley (1/9 hr. to the bridge), which is shut in by the Piz Muraigl (10,360') and the Piz Vadret (10,400'). Thence ascent of the Muottas Muraigl in 35 min.; to Pontresina, 11/4 hr.

The Muottas Muraigl (270'; 2 hrs.; easy and attractive; guide unnecessary; horse 10 fr.) is also often ascended from Pontresina; comp. p. 380. — A good bridle-path gradually ascends to the left beyond the Hôtel Roseg, and skirts the slope of the Schafberg through wood to the (1½ hr.) Lower Muraigl Alp (7216') in the Val Muraigl, where it divides. The shorter but worse branch ascends very steeply to the left to the (½ hr.) Upper Alp (7990'); the right branch goes straight on for some distance, then turns to the left by a ruined hut, and reaches the upper Alp, in 3/4 hr. The best point of view is beside a stone figure, 10 min. farther on, where the new path from Samaden ends (p. 380). — From the Muottas back to the Val Muraigl and thence to the top of the Schafberg

\*Piz Languard (10,716'; 3-4, descent 2-21'2 hrs.; guide 8 fr., advisable for novices and after snow; horse to the foot of the peak 10 fr.), fatiguing, but in fine weather, deservedly a favourite point of view. We start early, in order to avoid the mists which often rise about 9 a.m.; and in this case the path is in shade as far as the foot of the peak. From Upper Pontresina we follow the principal path, to the left, passing the small burial-chapel, and ascend the stony slope in zigzags, to the (1 hr.) Alp Languard (7872'; auberge, dear). From Lower Pontresina the shortest route leads to the left, behind the Hôtel Languard, across the pastures. Beyond the Alp we ascend the bleak Languard Valley, to the (11/4 hr.) base (9088') of the Languard peak, where the bridle-path ends. A steep zigzag path over débris and rock leads hence to the (11/2 hr.) sum-



mit, on which rise an iron flagstaff and a trigonometrical signal (wine, coffee, etc., moderate). The view (comp. Panorama) extends to the S.W. as far as Mte. Rosa, to the S.E. to the Adamello, to the N.W. to the Tödi, and to the N.E. to the Zugspitze. Except St. Moritz with its green lake, Campfèr, and Celerina, no human abodes are visible.

Mountaineers may descend across the Languard Glacier and past the little Lake Pischa (9121'), which is sometimes frozen over until late in summer, to the Val del Fain (p. 394) and the (2½/2 hrs.) Bernina houses (guide 11 fr.). In descending we keep several hundred paces to the right of the waterfall which issues from the lake, as all the other descents are very steep and difficult. — From the Languard Alp we may ascend the Paun da Zücher (pain de sucre; 2½/2 hrs., guide 15 fr.), and Piz Albris (10,387'; 3 hrs., guide 20 fr.); both fatiguing.

The \*Diavolezza Tour (9-10 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) is one of the finest and least fatiguing of glacier-excursions, and is often made. To shorten the walk we drive from Pontresina to the Bernina Houses (6723'; 5 M.; one-horse carr. 6 fr.). If the night be spent here, a guide must be brought from Pontresina. The path (practicable for riding for 1 hr.) ascends pastures and stony slopes to the  $(1^{1/2} \text{ hr.})$ picturesque little Diavolezza Lake (8463'), and then over loose stones and a gradual slope of snow to the (11/2 hr.) Diavolezza Pass (9767'), to the S.E. of Munt Pers ('lost mountain', 10,533'). Superb \*View of the neighbouring Bernina group: from left to right, Piz Cambrena, Palü, Bellavista, Crastagüzza, Bernina, Morteratsch, and Tschierva; below us lie the Pers and Morteratsch glaciers. Steep descent over debris to the moraine of the Pers Glacier; then across the glacier to the (1 hr.) rocky Isla Persa; lastly down the Pers Glacier, across the medial moraine to the Morteratsch Glacier, and down the latter to the  $(2^{1/2} \text{ hrs.})$  Hôtel Morteratsch (p. 382).

Piz Rosatsch (9826; 4-5 hrs.; guide 10fr.) and Piz Chalchagn (10,318'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), without special interest. — Piz Surlej (10,456'; 5-6 hrs.; 10fr.), an admirable point, is best ascended from the Acla d'im Lej on the Lake of St. Moritz, over the Statz Alp, or from Sitvaplana (4-41'2 hrs.). — Piz Corvatsch (11,345'; 51/2-6 hrs.; guide 14, back by Silvaplana 16, by Sils 20 fr.), somewhat laborious. From the (41/2 M.) Rossg Inn (p. 383; spend night) we ascend to the (3/4 hr.) Alp Surovèl and follow the Surlej route to the (1/2 hr.) highest chalet (Margum Sura, 8000'); then turn to the left towards a snow-peak visible to the S.W., and ascend grassy and stony slopes to the (1 hr.) Corvatsch or Alp Ota Glacier. Lastly up the glacier, the crevasses of which require caution, to the (2 hrs.) summit, covered with rocks, and generally free from snow. The guides usually halt on the Piz Mortèl (11,293'), but it is preferable to go on to the (1/4 hr.) highest peak, where the view to the S.W. is far more picturesque. The great attraction of the view consists in the double survey, to the E. and S.E., of the imposing Bernina amphitheatre, and, to the W., of the green Engadine with its villages and lakes immediately below us. Distant view very extensive, like that from Piz Languard; on the S.W. it extends to the Monte Viso. Descent by the Fuorcla Surlej to Silvaplana (comp. p. 377). The descent on the W. side by Marmorè to (3 hrs.) Sils, for experts only, is steep and trying.

is steep and trying.

The "Piz Morteratsch (12,316; 6 hrs. from the Roseg Inn; guide 30 fr.), though requiring a steady head, is the easiest of the higher peaks, but difficult when there is little snow. — Chapütschin (11,133), 8-9 hrs., or from the Mortèl Hut 4 hrs.; guide 25, with descent to Fex 30 fr. —

Piz Tschierva (11,713'. 5-6 hrs. from the Roseg Inn; guide 20 fr.), fatiguing, but repaying. - La Sella (11,770'; 8-9 hrs; from the Mortel Hut 4 hrs.; guide 30 fr.) and Piz Glüschaint (11,806'; same time and fee) are not difficult, but require experience — "Piz Palü (12.836'), conspicuous for the beauty of its form and the purity of its snow, from the Bernina houses 7-8. from Boval 7, or from the Capanna Marinelli (see below) 5 hrs., trying, but with good guides (50 fr. each) free from danger. From the first (E.) peak (12,755') a narrow arête, descending perpendicularly on the S. side (steady head necessary), leads to the double-peaked second (12,630') and to the third peak (12,546). Experts may descend by the Bellavista Saddle and the Festung to the Morteratsch Glacier (to the Hôtel Morteratsch 5-6 hrs., guide 60 fr.). — "Piz Zupo ('Verborgne Horn', 13,120'), from the Boval hut 6-7, or from the Capanna Marinelli by the Crastagüzza Saddle in 4-5 hrs., toilsome (guide 50 fr.); panorama of surpassing grandeur. — Crast'agüzza (12,706'), a ridge between Piz Bernina and Piz Zupò, rising almost perpendicularly from the glacier, 16-18 hrs., difficult, but most

interesting (first ascended in 1865; guide 80 fr.).

The Piz Bernina (13,294; 8-10 hrs. from the Boval Hut; guide 70 fr.), the highest peak of the group, first ascended in 1850, is very difficult, and should be attempted by none but thorough experts. The route ascends, according to the state of the snow, either direct through the central icefall of the Morteratsch Glacier (the 'Labyrinth', recently fallen in), and over rock and glacier to the right; or by the so-called Festing or For-tezza to a basin of snow between Piz Bernina and Crastagüzza, and thence by the arête from the S.E. side to the top. The ascent is rather easier from the S. side (from the Capanna Marinelli, see below, over the Crastagüzza Saddle, 6-7 hrs.). A new route, accomplished in 180, shorter but more difficult, is from the Tschierva Glacier and up the W. slope. The very difficult ascent from the N. side, made for the first time in 1878, leads by the Fuorcia Prieviusa, the Bizzo Bianco (13,117), and the Bernina-Scharte. — Still more difficult peaks are Piz Roseg (12,936; 9-10 hrs. from the Mortel Hut; guide 80 fr.), first ascended in 1865, and Monte di Scerscen (13,015), ascended for the first time in 1877 by Dr. Güssfeldt. Between Monte di Scerscen and Piz Roseg lies the extremely difficult

Porta da Roseg (Fuorcia Tschierva-Scerscen or Güssfeldtsattel; 11.573'), first crossed by Dr. Güssfeldt in 1872.

PASSES. FROM PONTRESINA TO SILS, several routes. The easiest (but rather trying; 9 hrs., guide 18 fr.) crosses the Fuorcia da Fex-Roseg (10,112'). From the Mortèl Hut (p. 383; 4½ hrs. from Pontresina) we ascend to the W. over débris and snow to the (2 hrs.) pass (splendid view), then a steen and toilsone descent to the Us Sayischus, well view); then a steep and toilsome descent to the Lej Sgrischus, well stocked with trout, and either into the Fex Volley and to Curtins (p. 376), or to the right by Marmore to (21/2 hrs.) Sils-Maria (p. 376). — From Pontresina to Sils over the Chapütschin Pass (10,590), between the Chapütschin Pass (10,590), pütschin and Monschia, or over the Fuorcla Glüschaint (about 11.000'), between the Monschia and Piz Glüschaint, for experts only, difficult

(Luide 35 fr.).

OVER THE SELLA PASS TO THE VAL MALENCO, grand and interesting, but trying (from the Mortel Hut to Fellaria 8-9, to Chiesa 12-13 hrs.; guide to Poschiavo or Chiesa, or back to Pontresina by the Cambrena or Bellavista Saddle, 50 fr.) From the Mortel Hut we ascend behind the A agliouls rock and over the crevassed Roseg or Sella Glacier to the 13-31 2 hrs.) Sella Pass (Fuorcia Sella, 10,843), lying to the S.W. of the huge rock and ice precipices of Piz Roseg (12,936). Descent over the Scircen Glacier, with splendid views of the S. side of the Bernina group (Mte. di Scerscen, Piz Bernina, Crastaguzza, Zupò, and Mte. Nero and Disgra(zia to the right), and across a snow-saddle running out from Piz Zupò to the left of which, on the rock higher up, is the Capanna Marinelli, see below), to the nevé of the Fellaria Glacier; then down the right side of the glacier, over rock and debris to the (4-5 hrs. from the pass) Fellaria Chalets in the Val Campo Moro (7336'; poor, occupied in the height of summer only). Thence down the Val Lanterna to Lanzada and (4 hrs.) Chiesa in the Val Malenco (p. 397). -- Instead of going to Chiesa, the traveller may prefer to complete the CIRCUIT OF PIZ BERNINA and return to Pontresina. In this case we do not descend to the Fellaria Chalets. On the upper part of the Scerscen Glacier we keep to the left, again ascend, and reach (11/2-2 hrs. from the Sella Pass) the Capanna Marinelli, a clubhut of the I. A. C., situated on the rocks running out from the Piz Zupò (about 9840'), between the Scerscen and Fellaria glaciers, 3 hrs. above the Fellaria Chalets. This is the starting-point for the Piz Bernina, Palü, etc. (p. 386). The direct route hence BACK TO PONTRESINA, over the Fuorcla Bellavista (12,078), between the Bellavista and Piz Palü, and down by the Fortezza (p. 386) and the Morteratsch Glacier, 9-10 hrs., is laborious (guide 50fr.) .- To the Bernina Hospice over the Cambena Pass, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing, but repaying (guide 50 fr.). From the Fellaria Glacier we cross a saddle of névé on the S. side of Piz Palü, to the Palü Glacier, skirt the slopes of Piz Palu and Piz Cambrena (11,834), and reach the Cambrena Pass (11,250), between Piz Cambrena and Piz Carale. Descent over the Cambrena Glacier to the Lago Nero (p. 394) and the Bernina Hospice. During the ascent a view extending from Mte. della Disgrazia to the snow-mountains of the Oetzthal is gradually revealed. This route is easier in the reverse direction, a night being spent at the Bernina houses or the hospice. In this case, too, the place exposed to falls of ice is passed early in the morning. — Experts may, without difficulty, descend from the snow-saddle on the side of Piz Palü (see above) direct to the Palü Glacier, avoiding the chasms in the neve by keeping to the left, and then over turf and rock, past the Sassal Masone, to the Bernina Hospice (7-8 hrs. from the Capanna Marinelli, 12-13 hrs. from the Mortel Hut; guide 50 fr.).

To Poschiavo a route leads from Fellaria to the E. over the Passo Rovano or Gonfinale (8500), and through the Val Orse, in 3½ hrs.; another crosses the Canciano Pass (8360; comp. p. 397), lying farther S. (also 3½ hrs.). To reach the latter pass from the Fellaria Chalets we descend a little over old moraines of the Fellaria Glacier, and then ascend to the left through the Val Poschavina to the (1½ hr.) pass, where we have a fine survey of the Fellaria and Verona Glaciers, of Mte. della Disgrazia to the W. and the Canciano Glacier to the S. Descent by the Alp d'Ur (6348) and through the Val di Gole to (2 hrs.) Poschiavo (p. 396).

FROM PONTRESINA TO MALENCO OVER THE CHAPÜTSCHIN PASS AND THE FURCLA FEX-SCERSCEN, 12-13 hrs. from the Mortel Hut guide 50 fr.), a toilsome route, for experts only. Over the Chapütschin Pass or the Fuorcla Glüschant to the Fex Glacier (difficult descent), see above. Instead of descending to the right to the Fex Valley, we turn to the left to the snowy saddle of the Fuorcla Fex-Scerscen and then descend the Scerscen Glacier to the Val Malenco (p. 337).

## 103. From Samaden to Nauders. Lower Engadine.

50 M. Diligence from Samaden to Schuls twice daily in 5½ hrs. (13 fr. 55, coupé 16 fr. 25c.); from Schuls to Nauders once daily in 3½ hrs. (6 fr. 50, coupé 7 fr. 80 c.). (Diligence in connection to Landeck, p. 403.) Extra-Post and pair from Samaden to Schuls 66 fr. 80 c.; carr. with one horse from Tarasp to Samaden 36, to Pontresina 40 fr.

Below Samaden (5670') we enjoy a grand panorama: the valley,

Below Samaden (5670') we enjoy a grand panorama: the valley, 2 M. broad, is enclosed by huge snow-clad mountains, and the broad glittering bosoms of two glaciers are visible towards the S.

1½ M. Bevers (5610'; Schmid's Inn), a thriving village, lies at the foot of the indented Crasta Mora (p. 367). Hr. Krättli, a botanist, sells dried plants here. Through the Val Bever and Val Suvretta to St. Moritz, see p. 379. The road passes the (3/4 M.) Agnas Inn, and leads along the artificial bed of the river Inn to (13/4 M.)

4 M. Ponte (5548'; \*Albula, R., L., & A. 21/2 fr.; \*Krone. beyond the bridge), at the beginning of the Albula Route (R. 98). On the opposite bank, at the base of Piz Mezaun, lies Campovasto, or Camogasc, at the entrance to the narrow Val Chamuera. On 9th March. 1799, the Austrians and French disputed possession of the bridge for 6 hrs. on the frozen surface of snow 6' deep.

Munt Müsella (8632'), on the right bank of the Inn, to the S.E. of Ponte, is easily ascended in 21/2 hrs. (guide desirable); beautiful view.—Piz Uertsch (Albulahorn, 10,738') is ascended from the Albula Pass in 3 hrs.; a fatiguing clamber over rock, requiring a steady head; splendid view (guide 35 fr.). — 'Piz Kesch (11,228'), from Madulein through the Val d'Esch'a in 6 hrs., without difficulty for adepts (guide 40 fr.); superh view (comp. p. 367).

FROM PONTE TO LIVIGNO (6 hrs.) a bridle-path; guide desirable. We ascend the Val Chamuera to the (11/2 hr.) chalets of Serlas (6634), where the Val Lavirum diverges; then rapidly through the latter to the  $(2^1/2 \text{ hrs.})$  Fuorcla Lavirum (9250'), between (r.) Piz Lavirum (10,020';  $^{3}/_{4}$  hr. from the pass; splendid view of the Ortler) and (l.) Piz Casanella (9616'). Then a steep descent into the Val Federia. After 1 hr. the path descending from the Casanna Pass (see below) on the left joins our route; I hr., Livigno (6145'; Hôtel d' Pens. Alpina, plain, well spoken of), finely situated in the valley of that name, on the Spöl. Thence to Bormio, see p. 399.

The road follows the left bank of the Inn to (3/4 M.) Madulein (5515'), with the ruin of Guardaval on a steep rock to the left (5873'; ascent <sup>1</sup> <sub>4</sub> hr.; auberge; \*View), erected in 1251 by Bishop Volkard to 'guard the valley'. Then (1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M.) —

6 M. Zuz (5548'; pop. 420; Concordia, pens. 71,2-91,2 fr.; Schweizerbund and Weisses Kreuz, plain; Poult, pens. 31/2 fr.), with an old tower ('Tuor'), said to be the remains of a mansion of the Planta's. The climate becomes milder, and corn-fields appear.

Piz Griatschouls (9754'; 4 hrs.), not difficult; extensive view. Descent by the Val Sulsanna to Capella (see below). - Piz Mezaun or Mezzem

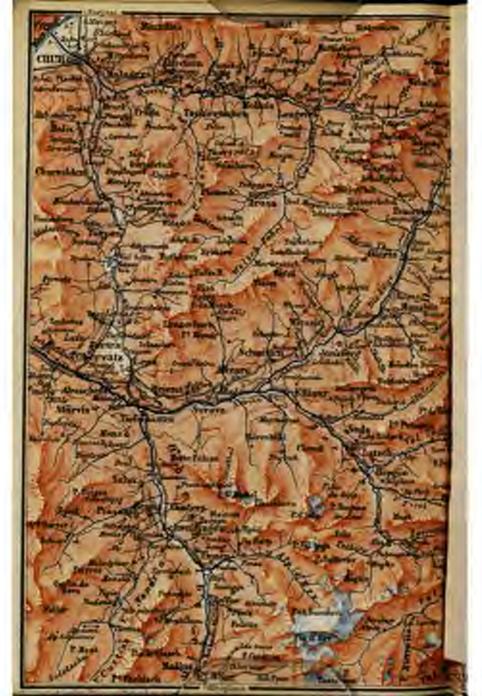
(9727', 5 hrs.; guide), easy; very fine view. Near (1 M.) Scanfs (5413'; Stern; Steinbock) the Inn is crossed

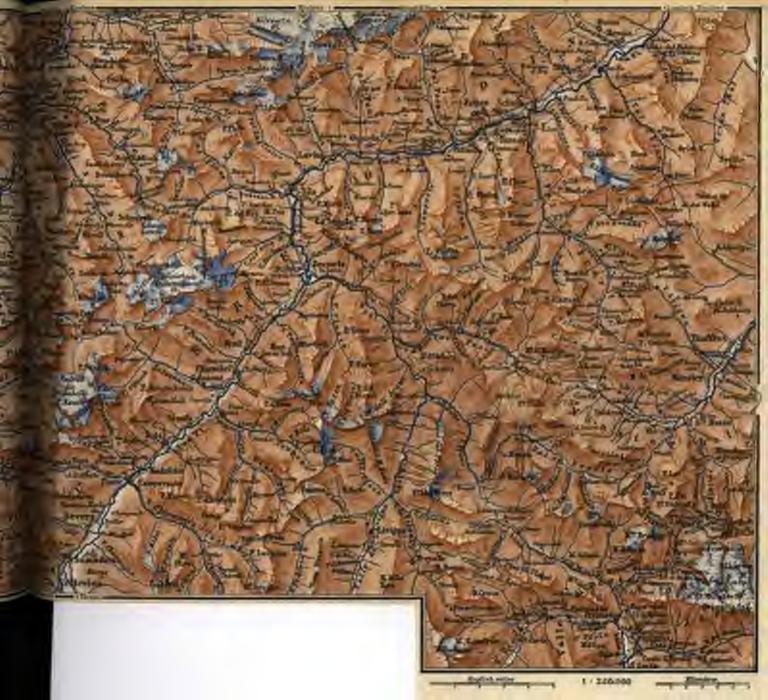
by a handsome bridge, but the road follows the left bank.

To the right opens the Val Casana, whence a bridle-path crosses the Casana Pass (8832'; splendid view) to Livigno (7 hrs.; without guide). The pass lies between Piz Casana (10,080') and Piz Casanella (9616'), both easily ascended, the former better from the Val Trupchum, on the N. side.

On the right rises Piz d'Esen (10,270'). Below (11/2 M.) Capella the road crosses the Sulsanna. (Through the Val Sulsanna and over the Scaletta and Sertig passes to Davos, see p. 341.) We next traverse a pine-clad gorge of the Inn. Below Cinuskel (5302'), near Brail (Kreuz), the Punt Ota, a bridge over a brook emerging from the Val Puntota, separates the Upper from the Lower Engadine. At the end of the gorge we have a fine view of the river and the handsome wooden bridge (4890') which carries the road to the right bank. Through the opening of the valley we see the Munt della Baselgia and the Piz Nuna (see below). Near (81 2 M.) Zernetz the valley expands into a wide and partially cultivated basin, in which lies the scattered village with its slender spire. To the N. appears the peculiar furrowed snow-roof of Piz Linard (see below).

 $\hat{1}7$  M. Zernetz (4910'; pop. 540; \*Bär, first class), at the influx





of the dark Spöl into the Inn, with a handsome church of 1623 and the ancestral Planta-Wildenberg château, has been almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1872.

Munt della Baseglia (9780'; 4 hrs.; guide 5 fr.), Piz d'Arpiglia (9944'; 5 hrs.; 6 fr.). and Piz Nuna (10,262'; 6 hrs.; 8 fr.) are ascended from Zernetz (all rather trying). — Piz Sursura (10,420'; 6-7 hrs.; 12 fr.), through

the Val Sursura and over the glacier of that name, fatiguing.

FROM ZERNETZ TO MUNSTER (241/2 M.; diligence daily in 6 hrs.). The road, attractive even for walkers, gradually ascends on the right bank of the Spöl through the wild wooded defile of La Serra, crossing several ravines (Val da Barcli, Val Laschadura) and the wooded plateau of Champ Sech to the (51/2 M.) bridge over the Ova d'Spin (5997'). Beyond the bridge the old bridle-path (recommended to good walkers) ascends in a straight direction over the hill of Champ Löng and through the Val Fiur to the Ofen Inn, while the new road makes a long circuit to the right, skirting the wooded hill of Crasta'scha. We cross the (23/4 M.) Ova del Fuorn (5610'), in its wild wooded ravine. (A bridle-path to the right leads hence through the wild  $Sp\"{o}lthal$  to Livigno in  $3^{1/2}$  hrs., p. 388.) The road leads on the left bank of the Ova del Fuorn, crosses it, and reaches (11/4 M.) the \*Inn on the Ofenberg (Il Fuorn, 5920). It next passes the mouth of the Val del Botsch, from which an easy route leads to Tarasp (p. 391) in 6 hrs. over the Furcletta (8786') and through the Val Plafia. Passing the Val da Stavelchod and Val Nüglia, we now ascend the marshy Alp Buffalora to the (5 M.) Ofen Pass (Sü Som, 7070'), with fine view of the Ortler. (Thence across the Buffalora Pass to the Fraele Valley and Bormio, p. 399.) We descend through stone-pines to (3 M.) Gierfs (5460'; \*Alpenrose). in the Münsterthal, or Val Mustair, watered by the Rambach. Then (1½ M.) Fuldera (to the left above which lies Lü, p. 392), (2 M.) Valcava, and (1½ M.) St. Maria (Weisses Kreuz, Piz Umbrail). From St. Maria to (2 M.) Münster and (9½ M.) Mals, see p. 402. Over the Wormser Joch to Bormio. see p. 400; through the Scarlthal to Schuls, see p. 392.

From Zernetz to Liviono over the Passo del Diavel (9236') 9-10 hrs., a

fatiguing route, little frequented (guide 20 fr.). The path ascends the pathless Val Cluozza and the wild Val del Diavel to the ice-clad pass, to the W. of the Piz dell' Acqua (10,260'). Descent through the Val Fiera to Livigno (p. 388).

FROM ZERNETZ TO BORMIO vià Buffalora, see p. 399. A shorter route (912-10 hrs. to Bormio, guide necessary) diverges to the right from the Münsterthal road beyond the bridge over the Fuorn, and leads by the La Schera Al pand S. Giacomo di Fraele to the Scale di Fraele and Bormio.

Below Zernetz the road recrosses the Inn (behind rises the Piz Quatervals, 10,355'), and enters a narrow, pine-clad gorge, extend-

ing as far as  $(3^{1}/_{2} \text{ M.})$  —

201/2 M. Süs, Rom. Susch (4688'; Hôt. Rhätia, well spoken of; Schweizerhof; Hôt. Fluela, plain; brewery by the bridge). To the right rise Piz Mezdi and Piz d'Arpiglia. The ruins of a castle (Fortezza), perhaps of Roman origin, crown a hill rising from the valley to the E. (Fluela Road to Davos, see p. 339; Vereina Pass to Klosters, see p. 338.) Then over the Sagliains brook to (2 M.) -

221 '2 M. Lavin (4690'; \*Piz Linard, R., L., & A. 21/2 fr.; Steinbock; Weisses Kreuz), at the mouth of the Val Lavinuoz. To the

S.W. is the large Sursura Glacier (see above).

EXCURSIONS. (Guide Jos. Wieser and others.) Sass Auta (2 hrs.) and Muri ra (3 hrs.), both easy and interesting. — Through the Val Lavinuoz to the Tiatscha Glacier. 3 hrs., also attractive. — Fiz Mezdi (9593': guide 10 fr.) is ascended through the Val Zeznina in 5 hrs., the last part rather steep. Splendid view of the Engadine, the Silvretta, etc. The Val Zeznina ends, 4 hrs. from Lavin, in the mountain-basin of Macun (645), with

its small glaciers and six little lakes, environed by Piz d'Arpiglia, Munt della Baseglia, and Piz Macun. — "Piz Linard (11,207'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), the highest peak of the Silvretta group, affording a most superb panorama, is trying and fit for experts only. Bridle-path to the (3 hrs.) Alp Glims, with a poor refuge-hut; thence to the top 3-4 hrs. (the last 1½ hr. steep and toilsome). — From Lavin to Klosters over the Vernela Pass. see p. 388.

The right bank of the Inn, generally steep, affords few sites for villages, while on the left bank, on broad, sunny heights, lie Lavin, Guarda, and Ardetz, said to be of Etruscan origin, picturesquely commanded by towers and ruined castles. The Inn flows through a deep gorge, swelled by many brooks descending from lateral valleys.

Beyond Lavin the road leads through a rocky gateway, and near (2 M.) Giarsun crosses the mouth of the Val Tuoi (p. 405).

A road to the left ascends to (11/4 M.) Guarda (5413'; "Sonne, good wine; Osteria Silvretta), prettily situated, which is reached (1 hr.) more wine; Osteria Silvretta), prettily situated, which is reached (1 hr.) more pleasantly by the old road gradually ascending from Lavin. The ascent of Piz Cotschen (9938'; 5 hrs., guide 10 fr.) and of \*Piz Buin (10,915'; 6 hrs.; 25 fr.), a magnificent point, is recommended. — To Klosters over the Silvretta Pass, see p. 338; to the Montavon over the Vermunt Pass, see p. 405. — From Guarda the old road descends to Boschia and Ardetz in 1 hr. Walkers bound for Schuls will find it better to follow the old road by Fettan (keep up to the left, at a point 1/4 hr. beyond Boschia), which bends into the Val Tasna at the ruined houses of Canova, and shortly afterwards joins the new road from Ardetz. From Guarda to Fettan 21/2 hrs.

The road ascends. Skirts a black stony close his above the

The road ascends, skirts a bleak, stony slope high above the Inn, enters a pleasant larch-wood, and then traverses meadows and fields to (3 M.) —

271/2 M. Ardetz, Ger. Steinsberg (4826'; pop. 633; Pinæsch), picturesquely situated, and commanded by the ruin of Steinsberg, with its well-preserved tower.

A road (diligence every afternoon in 1 hr.) commanding fine views leads from Ardetz, across the Val Tasna (picturesque view at the bridge), and up the sunny pastures on the N. side of the valley, to (3<sup>3</sup>/4 M.) Fettan (5404'; \*Pinoesch; Victoria), largely rebuilt since a fire in 1885, charmingly

(3444; "Pinoesch; Victoria), largely rebuilt since a fire in 1885, charmingly situated, with beautiful woods and pleasant walks. [A path diverging to the right 3/4 M. before the road reaches Fettan leads to the Paradies, a pasture with a splendid view, whence a path leads to Fettan in 10 min.] Muotta Naluns and Piz Glüna, see p. 391. Road from Fettan to Schuls, 3 M. The wild Val Tasna, with its woods and pastures, ascends, between (l.) Piz Cotschen (9938') and (r.) Piz Minschun (10,076') for 3 hrs., and then divides into (l.) the Val Urezas and (r.) the Val Urschai. From the latter a difficult path crosses the ice-clad Fulschöl Pass (9078), with fine views of the huge Fluchthorn (11,142'), to the Tyrolese Jamthal, to the Jamthal Club Hut, and to (8-9 hrs.) Galtür in the Patnaun (p. 405).

Beyond Ardetz the road traverses stony slopes and is heavn in

Beyond Ardetz the road traverses stony slopes, and is hewn in the rock at places. From a bend we obtain a most picturesque view of Schloss Tarasp; to the right, on the S. bank of the Inn, rise Piz Plafna, Piz Pisóc, Lischanna, and Ayutz. The road then describes a wide curve, enters the deep Val Tasna (see above), and crosses it by a stone bridge. The road leads high above the deep wooded gorge of the Inn. To the right a fine view of the sombre, pine-clad Val Plafna, from which the Plafna emerges, with the Piz Plafna Dadaint (10,413') in the background. In the foreground, on the right bank of the Inn. is Schloss Tarasp. The road then descends to the Inn, passes at the back of Kurhaus Tarasp (post-station). and ascends to  $(\bar{6}^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$  —

34 M. Schuls. - \*Hôt. Belvedere, with the dépendance Pension Belvedere and a fine garden, in Unter-Schuls, pens. 8-13 fr.; Post, R., L., & A. 4, D. 4, S. 2½ fr.; "Hot.-Pens. Schuls; "Hôt. Könz 'Zum Piz Chiampatsch', R. 2, D. 2 fr. 80, S. 2 fr. 20 1, B. 1, board 5 fr.; Krone, plain; all these at Ober-Schuls; at Unter-Schuls, Helvetia, moderate. — The innkeepers at Schuls provide conveyances gratis to take visitors to the Baths

of Tarasp every half-hour.

Schuls (3970'; pop. 913), Rom. Scuol, the capital of the Lower Engadine, picturesquely situated opposite a noble range of mountains extending from Piz Lat to Piz Plafna, consists of Upper and Lower Schuls, between which the high-road runs. In the vicinity are several chalybeate springs. The most important are the Wihquelle, with an interesting hill of iron-ore, 10 min. to the N. of Hôt. Könz, and the Sotsass-Quelle, a little to the E. of Schuls. on the way to Sins. To the right of the old road to Fettan, 20 min. W. of Hôt. Könz, are several small 'mofettes' or gaseous cavities. The new Bath House at Schuls is supplied by these springs.

On the high-road, 1 M. to the W. of Schuls are the Baths of Tarasp (3890'), on the left bank of the Inn (\*Kurhaus, R., L., & A. from 5, B.  $1^{1}/_{2}$ , D. 5, board  $7^{1}/_{2}$ , visitors' tax 14 fr.). The Lucius and Emerita springs, both containing salt and carbonate of soda, are those chiefly used for drinking. The baths are supplied with chalybeate water from the Winquelle. Post and telegraph offices in the house. Physicians, Dr. Killias, Dr. Pernisch, and Dr. A Porta. A covered wooden bridge leads from the Kurhaus to the springs on the right bank (Trinkhalle and small bazaar), and a good road ascends thence in zigzags to the (1/2 M.) village of Vulpēra (4183'), prettily situated on sunny pastures, and also frequented by patients (\*Pens. Bellevue, with dépendance, 9 fr.; \*Tell & Alpenrose  $7^{1}/_{2}-8^{1}/_{2}$  fr.; \*Conradin,  $7^{1}/_{2}$  fr.; \*Waldhaus, 8 fr., prettily situated, 7-9 fr.). — The direct path from Schuls to (1/2 hr.) Vulpera and Tarasp diverges to the left from the road at the W. end of Schuls, crosses the Inn above the junction of the Clemgia and then divides, the right branch skirting the Inn to (1/2 hr.) Tarasp, the left branch ascending through wood to (1/2 hr.) Vulpera.

Environs. The handsome Castle of Tarasp (4912), 1 hr. from Vulpera, now dilapidated, was the residence of the Austrian governors down pera, now dilapidated, was the residence of the Austrian governors down to 1803. A good road leads round its N. base to the hamlets of Florins (with Kurhaus), and (1 hr.) Fontana (4596'; Hôtel Tarasp), at the S.W base), with a Capuchin monastery and a small lake. Pleasant walk thence to the (1½ hr.) Alp Laisch (5998'; milk), at the entrance to the picturesque Val Plafna. — Beautiful view from the \*Kreuzberg, especially by evening light (from Fontana past the castle of Tarasp and via Spersils, ½ hr.; from Vulpera direct, 1 hr.). — Pretty walk from Vulpera to the sequestered farm of (35 min.) Avrona (4760'), situated above the deep Clemgia gorge and at the base of the Piz Pisoc, and to the small dark-green Schwarze See. 20 min higher, where we obtain a fine view of Piz Linard. Schwarze See, 20 min. higher, where we obtain a fine view of Piz Linard.
Road from Schuls to (4<sup>1</sup> 2 M.) Fettan, see p. 390; a footpath leads past
the Wihquelle, and along the edge of the wood in 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hr.

ASCENTS (guides, Joh. Rauch, Jak. Bischoff, Jak. and Ed. Truog, and Jak. Widal). To the N. of Schuls rises the grassy Muotta Naluns (700);

guide, not indispensable, 6-8 fr.), ascended in 3 hrs. (or from Fettan in 1½ hr.). View limited; better from the **Fiz Glüna** (7874), a spur of the Minschun, farther W. (from the Muotta Naluns in 1 hr., from Fettan by the Alp Laret, 2½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.). — More extensive panorama from **Fiz Chiampatsch** (9586'; 5 hrs. from Schuls; guide 12 fr.), by the Alp Chiampatsch, and thence round the summit, ascending finally on the E. side. The direct ascent from the S. is steep, stony, and tiring.

Piz Lischanna (10,181'; 6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.) is perhaps the finest point of view near Schuls. From the Scarlthal road (see below), at the second bend, we diverge to the left by a steep forest-path to St. Jon, with the ruins of a house. Here we turn to the left and skirt the base of the Piz St. Jon, then ascend through pastures and wood in the Val Lischanna, to (3 hrs.) a Refuge-hut (about 6560'; very poor quarters) on the Schafalp. The path then ascends a stony slope in long zigzags, passing the Lischanna Glacier on the right, above us, and skirting steep rocks at places, to the (3 hrs.) iron vane on the top. The view is superb: immediately in the foreground rise the bare and riven peaks of the Piz St. Jon, Ayutz, and Pisoc; far below lies the green Engadine from Lavin to Martinsbruck; to the S. are the Ortler, the Valtellina Alps, and the Bernina; in the distance, to the W., the Bernese Alps, the Tödi, and nearer us Piz Linard and Piz Buin; to the N. the Augstenberg, Fluchthorn, and the distant Wettersteingebirge with the Zugspitze; to the E. the Oetzthal Mts. with the Wildspitze and Weisskugel, and farther distant the fantastic Dolomites. — Adepts (with guide. 25-30 fr.) descend the Lischanna Glacier to the Val Seeszenna and Scarl (13 hrs.; see below).

Piz Pisoc (10,427'; 7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), Piz Plafna Dadaint (10,413'; 8 hrs.; 30 fr.), and Piz Seesvenna (10,565'; 8 hrs.; 25 fr.; night spent at Scarl), all difficult, are for experts only. Piz St. Jon (1980'; 8 hrs.; 15 fr.), Piz Minschun (10,076'; 6 hrs.; 10 fr.), and Piz Foraz (10,150'; 7 hrs., 15 fr.) are less difficult.

FROM SCHULS TO ST. MARIA IN THE MUNSTERTHAL, through the Scarlthal, 8 hrs., interesting (guide 25 fr., unnecessary). We ascend the road to the S. from the Inn bridge, soon enter a larch-wood, and reach the plateau on which St. Jon (see above) lies farther to the left. Opposite, high up on the left side of the deep gorge of the Clemgia, lies the farm of Avrona (see above). The road, bad at places, gradually descends through wood into the valley, enclosed by the huge furrowed slopes of Piz Pisoc on the right and Piz St. Jon and Piz Madlain on the left, and frequently crosses the Clemgia, the inundations of which are often very destructive. After 2 hrs. the sequestered Val Minger diverges to the right, with Piz Foraz (see above) in the background. To the left is the Val del Poch. Passing a deserted foundry, we next reach (1 hr.) Scarl (5948'; Adler, rustic but clean; Edelweiss) a hamlet at the mouthof the Val Seesvenna, whence Piz Cornet (1951'), Piz Cristannes (10,237), and Piz Seesvenna (see above) may be ascended. To the left, 1/2 hr. above Scarl, a bridle-path leads over the Cruschetta (Scarljöchl, 7599'), and through the pretty Val Avigna, in 3 hrs. to Taufers (p. 402). The road ends here. The bridle-path crosses the valley, which expands here (beautiful stonepines); it passes the chalets of Astras Dadora and Dadaint, and, bearing to the left. leads between (r.) Piz d'Astras (9803') and (l.) Piz Murtera (9836') to the Costainas Pass (7385'), 21/2 hrs. from Scarl. It then descends to the extensive dairy of Champatsch (7034'), in the parish of Valcava. rounds the rock of La Durezza, and leads through wood (avoid steep path to Cierfs, descending to the right) to Lü (6293'; Inn), a sunny and sheltered hamlet, sometimes visited as a summer retreat; then by a narrow road to Lüssai. and across the Rambach to Furom, a solitary house on the road halfway between Fuldera and Valcara. Thence to St. Maria (2 hrs. from the Costainas Pass), see p. 389.

Below Schuls we pass Pradella, on the right bank of the Inn. (A pretty walk of 1/2 hr. leads from the bridge over the Inn at Schuls along the right bank of the river, to this hamlet.) The road follows the left bank. On the hill to the left, prettily situ-

ated, is the village of **Sins**, Rom. Sent (4702'; Rhaetia), 21,2 M. from Schuls (diligence twice daily in 3/4 hr.). At (3 M.) Crusch (Kreuz) the Val d'Uina opens on the right, through which an attractive route leads over the Sur Sass (7733') and through the Val Schlinga to Mals (7 hrs.; p. 402). Before reaching (2 M.) **Remüs**, Rom. Ramuosch (4022'), which, with the ruined castle of Tschanuff, lies above us on the left, the road crosses the Wraunka-Tobel, a deep ravine of the Val Sinestra.

Ascent of Piz Arina (9452'; 4 hrs.; with guide) from Remus, rather tiring, but well worth notice. — An easy and attractive route leads through the Val Sinestra and over the Fimber Pass (8694') to Ischgl in the Paznaun (81/2 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). The bridle-path ascends on the left bank of the Sinestra by Manas, past the mouth of the Val Laver on the left and the farm of Swort, to the (2 hrs.) chalets of Griosch (5948'), at the foot of the huge S'ammerspitze (10,683'; highest peak first ascended in 1884 by Prof. Schulz of Leipzig). On the right opens the Val Tiatscha, with the Muttler (10,627') in the background. Then through the Val Chöglias to the Alp of that name, and to the left to the (21/2 hrs.) pass, where we have a striking survey of the Fluchthorn. Descent through the Fimberthal to (4 hrs.) Ischgl.

The valley contracts; to the left is the ruin of Serviezel. In the narrow Val d'Assa on the right (fine waterfall at the entrance) is the (2 hrs.) intermittent Fontana Chistaina, which flows once in 3 hrs. only. Near it is an interesting stalactite cavern. A fine view of the loftily situated Schleins is soon revealed; above it to the left rise the Muttler (10,827') and the indented Stammerspitze (see above); to the right Piz Lat (9190').

The next village  $(4^1/4 \text{ M.})$  is Strada. Near  $(1^1/4 \text{ M.})$  Martinsbruck (3343'; \*Hôt. Demoth), the scenery becomes grander. The Inn Bridge is the boundary between Switzerland and the Tyrol (Austrian custom-house). On the left are the ruins of another castle named Serviezel. (Path on the left bank of the Inn in  $1^1/2 \text{ hr.}$  to the Finstermünz Pass; see p. 403.) The new road to Nauders, on the Tyrolese side, winds up the wooded hill which separates the Inn Valley from that of the Stille Bach. (The old road, preferable and shorter, ascends to the right by the custom-house, past the small houses.) At the top of the hill we enjoy an admirable retrospective view of the Engadine; and opposite us, to the N., rises Piz Mondin (10,378'). Lastly a slight descent to  $(5^1/2 \text{ M.})$ 

50 M. Nauders (4468'), see p. 402.

# 104. From Samaden over the Bernina to Tirano and through the Valtellina to Colico.

Comp. Maps, pp. 374, 380.

76 M. DILIGENCE in summer from Samaden to (23½ M.) Poschiavo twice daily in 5½ hrs. (9 fr. 65, coupé 11 fr. 60 c.); thence to (17½ M) Tirano in 13¼ hr. (2 fr. 65, coupé 3 fr. 55 c.); from Tirano to (16 M.) Sondrio in 23¼ hrs. Railway from Sondrio to (25½ M.) Colico in 1 hr. 35 min. (4 fr. 65, 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 10 c.). — Extra-Post and pair from Samaden to Poschiavo 60 fr.; Carriage with one horse from Pontresina to Poschiavo 35, with two horses 70, to Tirano 50 and 90 fr.; one-horse carriage from Poschiavo to Tirano, 12 fr. This route will even repay walkers.

The Bernina Pass, the only carriage-road over the Bernina chain (p. 351), is the chief route between the Engadine and the Valtellina, and is frequented even in winter. — The journey through the Valtellina has been much facilitated by the new railway from Sondrio to Colico, which also affords an excellent route to the North Italian lakes from the Enga-

dine, not, however, to be preferred to the Bregaglia (p. 371).

From Samaden to (31/4 M.) Pontresina, see p. 380. Near a saw-mill, 1/2 M. from the last houses of Upper Pontresina, is the fine Languard Fall, 11 2 M. beyond which the road to the Morteratsch Glacier (p. 382) diverges to the right. The road begins to ascend. To the right is revealed a splendid \*View of the Morteratsch Glacier, with its huge moraine, overshadowed by the dazzling Piz Palü, Bellavista, Zupò, Argient, Crastagüzza, the Piz Bernina, Morteratsch, and Tschierva. (From one of the windings of the road, by a horse-trough, a path diverges to the Bernina Falls and the Morteratsch Glacier.) About 5 M. from Pontresina are the solitary Bernina Houses (6723': Inn), at the entrance to the Val del Fain.

The Val del Fain, or Heuthal, 5 M. long, is interesting to botanists, (Edelweiss grows on the slopes at the head of the valley.) A bridle-path (practicable for light vehicles for 21/2 M.; guide needless) ascends the valley, crosses the Alp La Stretta and the Passo Fieno (8143'), between the Piz Stretta (10,197') and the Piz dels Lejs (10,013'), and descends into the Spül Valley to (6 hrs.) Livigno (p. 388). — Ascent of Piz Languard by La Pischa, see p. 385.

Beyond the Bernina houses (3/4 M.) the old bridle-path diverges to the right, and leads on the left side of the brook over the Alp Bregaglia to the pass. The road crosses the brook and ascends gradually on the E. side of the valley, passing the mouth of the Val Minor. (To the left rise Piz Alv and Piz Lagalb, to the right the stony slopes of the Diavolezza, p. 385.) The zone of trees is now quitted. The road passes the small Lago Minore (Rom. Lej Pitschen) and Lago Nero (Rom. Lej Nair) and the light green Lago Bianco (Rom. Lei Alv: 7316'). The narrow barrier between the Lago Nero and the Lago Bianco forms the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, the waters of the former descending to the Inn, and those of the latter to the Adda. To the right lies the Cambrena Glacier, commanded by Piz Cambrena (11,834'), and Piz Carale (11.247'); to the left Sassal Masone (9970'). Before us rises Piz Campascio (see below); to the left of it is the conical Pizzo di Teo. to the right Pizzo di Sena.

The road turns to the left by the Lago Nero, crosses a brook descending from Piz Lagalb, and reaches (41 AM, from the Bernina houses) the --

 $12^{1/2}$  M. Bernina Hospice (7575'; R., L., & A.  $3^{1/2}$ - $4^{1/2}$ , D. 4-41/2 fr.), finely situated above the Lago Bianco and opposite the Cambrena Glacier. At the back of the hospice is the little Lago della Crocetta. The pavilion in front affords a fine view.

EXCURSIONS. (Guides and horses at the hospice.) Piz Campascio (8534'; guide 4 fr.), a hold peak to the S. of the hospice, rising perpendicularly on the E. side, ascended by a good path in 1½ hr., commands a very striking view. — Piz Lagalb (9718'), to the N. (see above), also affords a fine view

(2 hrs.; 4 fr.).

From the hospice to the ALF GREM or the SASSAL MASONE (1-11/4, there and back 3 hrs.; guide 4 fr., unnecessary; donkey or mule 7 fr.), very interesting. A few paces to the S. of the hospice the bridle-path diverges from the road to the right, and skirts the E. bank of the Lago Bianco. It crosses (15 min.) the brook issuing from the S. end of the lake, and follows the right slope of the valley, skirting the little Lago della Scala. A fingerpost (15 min.) indicates the path to the right to the Sassal Masone (see below). We go straight on; then, where the path divides, to the left, at the same level; and (20 min.) reach the "Alp Grüm (7182'; Restaur.), where the superb "Palia Glacier, separated from us by a narrow valley only, and the Poschiavo Valley far below, with its lake and the villages of Le Prese, Prada, and S. Antonio, are suddenly revealed. To the S.E. in the distance rise the Adamello and Presanella. — The "Sassal Masone (9970'), reached in 25 min. by a good path from the above finger-post, commands a grand view of the Palu Glacier, Pizzo di Verona, Piz Palü, the Poschiavo Valley, and the Val Viola Mts.

FROM THE ALP GREM TO POSCHIAVO (3 hrs.). The path descends steeply to the right, and afterwards widens into a stony cart-track; 40 min., Alp la Dotta; 1/4 hr., hamlet of Cavaglia, in a wider part of the valley. We cross (1/4 hr.) the Cavagliasco, descending from the Palü Glacier through a wild rocky gorge; then skirt the slope to the right by a very rough and stony path (often the bed of a torrent), and descend rapidly to (2 hrs.) Poschiavo (see below). Fine view of the valley and the opposite heights, on which runs the Bernina road. Travellers intending to visit the Alp Grüm from Poschiavo (advisable only in dry weather) should have the beginning of the route pointed out (boy from the hotel for a small fee).

Over the Cambrena Pass to the Fellaria Chalets, grand but toilsome, see p. 387.

A few paces to the E. of the hospice is the top of the **Bernina Pass** (7658'). Beyond it the road passes through two galleries and descends rapidly in windings (avoidable by short-cuts), past La Motta (6510'), to (4 M.) —

 $16^{1}/_{2}$  M. La Rösa (6162'; Inn, R., L., & A.  $2^{1}/_{2}$ , B. 1 fr.

To the N. of La Motta opens the Val Lagone, or Agone, containing strata of gypsum and alabaster, through which a narrow road leads to the

Forcola (7638') and (6 hrs.) Livigno (p. 388).

THROUGH THE VAL VIOLA TO BORMIO (p. 399) 10 hrs., interesting; guide unnecessary in fine weather (from Pontresina to Bormio 45 fr.). The bridlepath diverges from the Bernina road to the left at Sfazzu (see below) and ascends the Val di Campo by the chalets of Salba, La Tonta, and Plan Sena (6500') to (2 hrs.) Longacqua, the highest chalet or 'malga'. To the N. lies the Val Mera, with the beautiful Corno di Campo (10,804'), whence a fatiguing route crosses the Passo di Val Mera (8776') to Livigno. From this point through the Val Viola Poschiavina to the (1½ hr.) Val Viola Pass (8068') the path is ill-defined at places (guide desirable for the inexperienced), leading at first through woods of stone-pines, in which several pretty little blue lakes lie to the right. Fine retrospective view of the Bernina Mts.; to the S. the precipices of the Corno di Saoseo. Beyond the pass the path, again distinct, gradually descends to (3/4 hr.) the first chalet in the Val Viola Bormina, on the little Val Viola Lake (7350). It now leads high along the N. slope of the valley (beautiful views of the Val di Dosdè to the right, with the Pizzo di Dosde and the Cima di Lago Spalmo), and then descends rapidly through wood to the (11/2 hr.) Ponte Minestra (6037; below which is a waterfall) and the (3/4 hr.) hamlet of Campo. Then across pastures and through wood at places, past several houses and barns, to  $(1^1/2 \text{ hr.})$  S. Carlo (4870), a village with a church. (In the right rise the Cima di Piazza (11,713'), with the Burone Glacier and Piz S. Colombano (9940').

POSCHIAVO.

Descent to the Val di Dentro and Semogo (route to Luigno by Fescagno, see p. 399), and by Isolaccia (Osteria by the bridge) and Pedenorso to (2 hrs.) Premadio. We now cross the Adda, and reach Bormio in ½ hr. by the road to the right, or the New Baths (p. 399) in ½ hr. by that to the left.

Where the road crosses to the E. slope of the mountain we obtain a passing view of the upper part of the narrow Poschiavino Valley, down to Poschiavo. Below (1/2 hr.) Sfazzu (where a direct, but bad and stony foot-path from La Rösa debouches) we cross the brook descending from the Val di Campo, pass Pisciadella (4910') on the right, below which another path to the Val Viola diverges to the left, and descend in a wide curve on the E. side of the valley. The road reaches the bottom of the valley at (41'2 M.) S. Carlo (3592'), where it passes through a gateway. On the hill to the right appears a glacier descending from Pizzo di Verona (11,358'). Then (11'2 M.) —

24 M. Poschiāvo, Ger. Puschlav (3317'; pop. 2981; \*Hôt. Albricci, in the principal piazza, with the post office, R., L., & A. 31 2 fr.; Croce, at the lower end of the town; Helvetia), a busy little town, with several factories and handsome houses. The language is Italian, and one-third of the inhabitants are Protestant. The Rom. Cath. Church dates from 1494, but the tower is much older; good wood-carving in the interior. The charnel-house behind the church contains numerous skulls and bones (comp. p. 68). The town-hall bears the arms of the town. The Prot. Church is modern.

Sassabo (9377'; 5 hrs.; with guide). tiring, but very attractive. From Poschiavo we ascend to the E. to the (3 hrs.) Alp Sassiglione (6312'; spend night), and mount by the Forcola di Sassiglione (8330') on the S. side to the (21/2 hrs.) summit. Grand panorama: W. the Bernina, E. the Ortler, S.E. the Adamello. — To the Val Malenco over the Canciano or the Confinale Pass, see p. 387.

Omnibus from Poschiavo to (3 M.) Le Prese 4 times daily (6 and 10 a. m., 2 and 6.30 p. m.) in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (1 fr.). The road crosses the Poschiavino, traverses a pleasant level valley, and passes S. Antonio.

27 M. Le Prese (3156'; \*Bath House), a watering-place at the N.W. end of the Lago di Poschiavo, a basin of the Poschiavino, well stocked with trout, is suitable for some stay. The alkaline and sulphureous spring (48° Fahr.; baths heated by steam, 1 fr. 20 c.) rises 100 paces from the bath-house.

The road skirts the W. bank of the lake, passing old fortifications, destroyed in 1814. At the S. end is the (2 M.) village of *Meschino*, with a beautiful view of the lake with the snow-mountains in the background. We now descend a narrow, rocky gorge, accompanied by a series of waterfalls all the way to Madonna di Tirano (see below), and reach  $(1^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$ —

301<sub>2</sub> M. **Brusio** (2477). Ger. Brüs, the last large Swiss village (pop. 1170; 1/3rd Prot.), with a Rom. Cath. and a Prot. church, the latter built at the beginning of the 17th cent.

The road descends through walnut and chestnut-plantations (pretty fall of the Sajento on the right) to Campascio and —

TIRANO.

31<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. Campo Cologno (1800'; post-stat.), where vineyards begin. The Italian custom-house is near the old fort Piatta Mala.

34 M. Madonna di Tirano (\*S. Michele, R. 3, B. 1 fr.) is a small village built around an imposing pilgrimage-church of the 16th century. We here reach the Valtellina, Ger. Veltlin, the broad valley of the Adda, which belonged to the Grisons down to 1797. The floor of the valley is frequently devastated by inundations. The fertile slopes yield excellent red wine (p. 333). The road unites here with the Stelvio route (see below), on which lies -

35 M. Tirano (1506'; pop. 6000; Albergo d'Italia, with the post-office, dear; Alb. della Posta; Hôt. Stelvio, by the lower bridge), a small town with old mansions of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families. In the background, to the E., rises Monte Mortirolo.

The road to Colico leads back to Madonna di Tirano, and crosses the Poschiavino. At Tresenda, 6 M. below Madonna di Tirano, a bridge crosses the Adda to the road which leads by the Passo d'Aprīca (4040') to Edŏlo and Brescia (see Baedeker's N. Italy). The old watch-tower of Teglio on the hill to the right gives its name to the valley (Val Teglino).

17 M. Sondrio (1140'; pop. 6500; \*Posta, R., L., & A. 41'2, D. 4 fr.; Maddallena), on the wild Malero, the capital of the Valtellina, grows excellent wine (Sassella, Grumello, Inferno, Montagna). The brook, which has frequently endangered the town, now flows through a broad artifical channel. A long building on the outskirts of the town, once a nunnery, is now private property. The old-castle of the governors is used as a barrack.

The 'Corno Stella (8665'; very attractive and without difficulty) may be ascended in 7-8 hrs. from Sondrio via the Val del Livrio.

The \*Val Malenco, to the N. of Sondrio, is well worth exploring. A cart-road on the right bank of the Malero leads by Torre to (9 M.) Chiesa (3298'; Inn, tolerable), the principal village in the valley, finely situated. (Guides. Mich. and Silvio Schenatti, G. Olivo). Interesting asbestos-pits in the neighbourhood. — From Chiesa over the Muretto Pass (8390) to the Maloja (8 hrs.). see p. 375; over the Tremoggia or the Scerscen Pass to Sils (9-10 hrs.), see p. 376; see p. 37b; over the Tremoggia or the Scerscen Pass to Sils (9-10 hrs.), see p. 376; over the Sella Pass, the Bellavista Saddle, or the Cambrena Pass to Pontresina (16-17 hrs.), see p. 386; over the Canciano or Confinale Pass to Poschiavo (8-9 hrs.), see p. 387. The Fellaria Chalets (p. 386) may be reached from Chiesa in 4½ hrs., through the Val Lanterna (guide adstable, as there is no path; from Fellaria to the Capanna Marinelli 3 hrs.). Pleasant walks from Chiesa: to the Palü Lake (6320'), beautifully situated; by Lanzada to the waterfall at the head of the Val Lanterna; to the Pirlo Lake (6300'). Lakes (6890'), etc. — Monte della Disgrazia (12,074'), 10-12 hrs. from Chiesa, Lakes (6890'), etc. — Monte della Diagrazia (12,074'), 10-12 hrs. from Chiesa, difficult. We ascend by the (3½ hrs.) Alp di Rali to the (3½ hrs.) Capanna della Disgrazia of the I. A. C. on the Corna Rossa Pass (9186'; spend night); then over glacier and rock to the (7 hrs.) summit, a most superb point of view. The ascent may also be made from Val Masino (p. 397): from Cataeggio by the Val di Sasso Bissolo and Val di Pietra Rossa to the (5 hrs.) Capanna Cecilia of the I. A. C. (8280'), thence in 5 hrs. to the top.

The RAILWAY STATION lies about 1/2 M. to the S. of the town (omnibus 1'2 fr.). As the train leaves it we have a passing glimpse into the Val Malenco (see above). We cross the Malero. To the right, on a rocky height and supported by galleries, rises the church of Sussella. 31.2 M. Castione; the village lies on the slope to the right. 7 M. S. Pietro-Berbenno; 11 M. Ardenno-Masino, at the mouth of the Val Masino.

Val Masino. The road leads to Masino, Pioda, Cataeggio, and (7 M.) S. Martino (3724), where the valley divides: to the right the Valle di Mel' (route over the Forcella di S. Martino or the Forno Pass to the Bregaglia, see p. 372), to the left the Valle dei Bagni. In the latter lie the (11, M.) Bagni del Masino, with a good bath-house (4330). This valley, called Val Porcelizza above this point, turns to the N.; at its head towers the abrupt Badile group. The E. peak (Piz Trubinasca, 9570) and the W. peak (Piz Cengalo, 11,053) present no difficulty to mountaineers with good guides; but the central Piz Badile (10,825) is very difficult. — Over the Bondo Pass to the Val Bondasca (trying, for experts only), see p. 372.]

The train crosses the Adda, the right bank of which is here precipitous; the high-road runs high above. To the right, in the Val Masino, appears the Mte. della Disgrazia (see above). 14 M. Talamona. 16 M. Morbegno (853': \*Ancora), noted for its silk-culture, is situated at the mouth of the Val del Bitto, through which a bridle-path leads over the Passo di S. Marco (5996') to Piazza S. Martino in the Val Brembana and to Bergamo. 18 M. Cosio-Traona. Beyond (21 M.) Delebio, on the Lesina (p. 428), which descends from Mte. Legnone, the railway unites with the line from Chiavenna to Colico (p. 362). On a crag to the right is the ruin of Fuentes.

251/2 M. Colico, see p. 362.

#### 105. From Tirano to Nauders over the Stelvio.

Comp. Map, p. 388.

79 M. Messagerie from Tirano to Bormio daily in 6 hrs. (9 fr. 20 c.) Diligeric daily (from middle of June to end of Sept.) from the Baths of Bormio over the Stelvio to Eyrs in 10½ hrs. (coupé 7 fl. 35 kr.; also open carriages), leaving the Baths at 6. 30 a.m., arriving at S. Maria at 11. 15. Franzenshöhe at 1. 30, Trafoi at 3, Prad at 4. 30, and Eyrs at 5 p.m.; from Eyrs to Nauders daily in 5, to Landeck (p. 403) in 10½ hrs. (7 ½ kr.). — Extra-Post with two horses from Tirano to the Baths of Bormio 50 fr. — Return-carriages to Tirano and Bormio are frequently met with at Poschiavo (p. 396). One-horse carr. from Pontresina to Bormio 80, two-horse 120 fr., a night being spent at Le Prese (to Le Prese 5¾ hrs.: thence to Bormio 8 hrs.). Extra-post and pair from the Baths of Bormio to Trafoi in 6½ hrs., 60 fr.

The Stelvio Road, the highest in Europe, constructed by the Austrian government in 1820-25, traverses splendid scenery, from the rich vine-clad slopes of the Valtellina to the huge glaciers and dazzling snow of the Ortler. On the S. side of the pass the engineering of the road itself is an object of interest.

WARKING. The scenery will reward walkers from the Baths of Bormio to (25½. M.) Prad; so also from S. Maria over the Wormser Joch to S. Maria in the Munsterthal in 3, Münster 3/4, Taufers ½, and Mals in 2½ hrs. The road ascends from Tirano (p. 397) through vineyards to

The road ascends from Tirano (p. 397) through vineyards to the Sernio region of the valley. To the N. rises the precipitous Piz Masuccio (9245'), a landslip from which in 1807 blocked the bed of the Adda, and converted the populous and fertile valley as far as Toro into a lake. At (5 M.) Maszo the road crosses the Adda, and at the large village of Gresette (Leone d'Oro) the Roasco, which de-

scends from the Val Grosina. On the left are the handsome ruins of the fortress of Venosta. We cross the Adda again beyond Grosio.

12 M. Bolladore (2820'; Posta or Angelo; Hôt. des Alpes, new). On the hill-side to the W. stands the pretty church of Sondalo. The valley contracts; the vegetation becomes poorer; below us dashes the grey glacier-water of the Adda. About 1½ M. beyond (½ M.) Mondadizza we again cross the Adda. The (5 M.) defile of La Serra di Morignone, 3¼ M. long, separates the Valtellina from the region of Bormio; at the entrance to it, on the right, are remains of old fortifications. The Ponte del Diavolo was the scene of a sharp skirmish between Austrians and Garibaldians on 26th June, 1859. At the end of the defile is the hamlet of Morignone in a green dale (Valle di Sotto); the church stands on the hill far above it. The next group of houses is S. Antonio, with its brick-works.

Beyond the village ( $3^3/_4$  M.) of Ceppina opens the broad green valley (Piano) of Bormio, enclosed by lofty mountains, which are partly covered with snow. The road crosses the Frodolfo, which unites with the Adda below the bridge, and turns to the N.E. to  $(3^1/_4$  M.) —

251/2 M. Bormio, Ger. Worms (4012'; \*Posta; Gius. Cola, in the market), at the entrance to the Val Furva, an old-fashioned little Italian town, with several dilapidated towers.

In the Val Furva, 71/2 M. to the E., lie the baths of S. Caterina (5726; Bath Hotel; Piz Tresero, commended), with a spring strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. (One-horse carr. from the New Baths of Bormio, there and back, 12 fr. or more; diligence twice daily in 11/2 hr.) S. Caterina, beautifully situated, is a good starting-point for excursions on the S. side of the Ortler; but the baths are closed in the middle of September. Monte Confinale (11,090'; with guide; 5 hrs.), affording an admirable survey of the Ortler chain, is very interesting and not difficult.

From Bormo to Livigno a bridle-path (7 hrs.; without guide; better in the reverse direction). At Premadio it crosses the Adda and ascends

FROM BORMIO TO LIVIGNO a bridle-path (I hrs.; without guide; better in the reverse direction). At Premadio it crosses the Adda and ascends the Val di Dentro to (1½ hr.) Isolaccia (p. 396). On the slope to the right lies the hamlet of Pedenosso, above which, on the saddle of the Monte delle Scale, rise two towers which once defended that pass (Scale di Fraele). (I)ver the Scale di Fraele to S. Giacomo di Fraele and Val Mora, and over the Buffalora Pass (Giufplan, 7723') to the Buffalora Alp near the Ofen Pass (p. 389), and Zernetz, 12 hrs.; guide desirable, 20 fr.] Beyond Isolaccia the path ascends on the left bank of the brook; ½ hr., Semogo (4673'; Martinelli, dear); above us, opposite, at the mouth of the Val Viola, is the church of S. Carlo. (Val Viola Pass to the Bernina, see p. 395.) From the (2½ hrs.) Foscagno Pass (7556'), with its two little green lakes, we have a pleasing retrospect of the Val Viola and the S. Ortler Mts. Descent to (1 hr.) Trepalle (6850'); then to the W., over the hill, to (1½ hr.) Livigno (p. 388). From Livigno to the Bernina road over the Passo Fieno or the Forcola, see pp. 395, 396; to Ponte by the Lavirum Pass, see p. 388; to Scanfs by the Casanna Pass, see p. 385; to Ofen through the Spoithal, see p. 399.

At Bormio the windings of the Stelvio road begin. (The diligence starts from the New Baths, 2 M. from Bormio; carriage thither from Bormio should be ordered in good time.)

271/2 M. Baths of Bormio. The \*New Baths (Bagni Nuovi, 4396'; with post-office; R., L., & A. 4-5. D. 4-5 fr.). on a terrace, with a fine view of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding moun-

tains, are much frequented in July and August, and remain open till the middle of October. The water (92-100°) is conveyed by pipes from the springs. 3/4 M. higher, at the Old Baths (see below), perched on the rocks to the left, and reached by a footpath as well as by the road,

The Stelvio road ascends from the New Baths in a long curve. with beautiful retrospects of the valley from Bormio to Ceppina; to the S.W. the Piz S. Colombano (9938'), Cima di Piazza (11,710'), and Piz Redasco, to the S.E. the Cime di Gobetta and Piz Tresero at the upper end of the Val Furra; to the W. the Val Viola (p. 395). Near the Old Baths we cross an vion bridge, and pass through a short tunnel (Galleria dei Bagni), beyond which the Old Baths (Bagni Vecchi; 4750') lie below the road on the left. Beyond the deep gorge of the Adda rises the precipitous Mte. delle Scale (p. 399).

To the left, farther on, the Adda emerges from the wild Val Fraele. A copious brook, which flows from the cliffs below the mouth of the Val Fraele, is sometimes erroneously described as the source of the Adda. A succession of galleries, partly of wood, and partly hewn in the rocks, for protection against avalanches, carry the road through a defile (Il Diroccamento) to the Cantoniera di Piatta Martina (5970'), a hospice for travellers, and the Cantoniera al piede di Spondalonga (6906'), which was destroyed by Garibaldians in 1859. On the W side of the valley rises the abrupt Mte. Braulio (9790'). The road crosses the brook issuing from the Val Vitelli by the Ponte Alto, and ascends in numerous windings, which the pedestrian may avoid. In a gorge to the left are the \*Falls of the Braulio. We next pass the Casino dei Rotteri di Spondalonga (7510'), used by the road-menders, and the III. Cantoniera al Piano del Braulio (7875'; Inn, tolerable), with a chapel.

34 M. S. Maria (8153'; Inn), the IV. Cantoniera and the Italian custom-house.

A bridle-path, formerly the only route between the Vintschgau and Valtellina, diverges to the left from the Cantoniera S. Maria to the Wormser Joch, or Umbrail Pass (8240'), and descends through the Muranza Valley to 3 hrs.) the Swiss village of S. Maria in the Münsterthal (p. 389); thence

by Tanfers in 31/2 hrs. to Mals (p. 402) in the Etschthal.

Piz Umbrail (9954'), the E. and highest peak of the bold serrated mountains which bound the Val Braulio on the N., is a remarkably fine mountains which bound the var Bladio of the A., is a terminal point (112 hr.; guide, for novices, 5-6 fr.). Turning to the left by the dogana, we ascend a grassy slope and then a stony zigzag path to the summit. Superb view (see Panorama by Faller). Travellers from Bormio may ascend this peak by diverging to the left from the road 1/4 hr. beyond the Third Cantoniera (see above) and ascending to (1 hr.) a small lake, and mounting rocks to the (1 hr.) top. Descent to the Cantoniers of S. Maria.

Beyond S. Maria, the road affords glimpses of the Münsterthal to the left. Close to us, on the right, rise the huge Eben and Stelvio glaciers. The pass is never free from snow except in warm summers; in June heaps of snow, 6-8' deep, are often seen on the road-side.

On the (11/2 M.) Stelvio Pass (Stilf-er Joch, or Ferdinandshöhe, 90457 stands a road-menders' house. A column to the right marks the highest point and the boundary between Italy and Tyrol. About  $^{1}/_{2}$  M. to the N. is the frontier of Switzerland (Grisons).

A path ascends by the workmen's house to the left in 20 min. to the so-called \*Dreisprachenspitze\* (about 9180), a rocky height affording an admirable view, particularly of the Ortler, whose snowy dome rises immediately opposite. The bare, reddish \*Monte Pressura (Röthelspitze: 9941), towards the N.W. intercepts the view of the Münsterthal.

The road now descends the talc-slate slopes in long windings (to Trafoi 33 in all). To the right, high above the snowy slopes, rise the Geisterspitze (11,355') and Tuckettspitze (11,400'). As the road affords the finest views, the short-cuts should be avoided.

40½ M. Franzenshöhe (7160'; \*Inn), formerly a post-station. To the S. the huge Madatsch Glacier extends far into the valley. About 2 M. farther, just beyond the 18th kilomètre-stone, is the spot where Madeleine de Tourville, an English lady, was murdered by her husband, a Walloon, in 1876. The \*Weisse Knott, a small platform a little farther on, is an excellent point of view: before us rises the sombre Madatschspitz; to the right the Madatsch Glacier, with its splendid ice-fall; to the left the Trafoier Ferner, and above it the Pleisshorn and Ortler; in the valley far below, amidst pines. is the chapel of the Three Holy Springs (see below). In the background to the N. rises the broad snowy pyramid of the Weisskugel.

45 M. Trafoi (5080'; \*Post; \*Zur Schönen Aussicht), a small hamlet, finely situated (one-horse carr. to Prad 3½ fl.).

Pleasant walk (3/4 hr.) to the Three Holy Springs (5263'), which rise in the valley below, at the foot of the Ortler. The path (guide unnecessary) diverges from the road to the left, 3 min. above the Post, and leads at the same level through meadows and wood, and over moraine. At the end of the valley are figures of Christ, Mary, and St. John, under a roof, from whose breasts flows the very cold 'holy water'. Adjacent are a chapel and an auberge for pilgrims. Opposite rises the huge and abrupt Madatsch, over the dark limestone rocks of which two brooks are precipitated. Above, to the left, are the ice-masses of the Trafoier and Lower Ortler-Ferner, overtopped by the Trafoier Eiswand. The scene is interesting and impressive. The ascent of the Ortler (12,814') from this side is now facilitated by

The ascent of the Ortler (12,814') from this side is now facilitated by the erection of the *Payerhütte* (see below), reached from Trafoi in 4 hrs. (thence to the top 4-5 hrs.; guide 10 fl.; comp. *Baedeker's E. Alps*).

We now follow the impetuous *Trafoi-Bach*, the inundations of which are sometimes very destructive, and pass (3½ M.) *Gomagoi*. Ger. *Beidewasser* (4265'; Inn), with a small fort erected in 1860.

To the right lies the "Suldenthal, 71/2 M. long, a great resort of mountaineers. Bridle-path (road in progress) to (21/2 hrs.) St. Gertrud or Sulder. (6064; "Eller; "Zum Ortler), with the church of the valley, splendidly situated. The Gampenhöfe, 1/2 hr. above St. Gertrud, command an imposing view of the Ortler chain. — The "Ortler (12,814"), the highest of the Eastern Alps, is frequently ascended from Sulden, but is difficult and fatiguing, and fit for adepts only (guide 10 fl.). The night is passed in the (31/2 hrs.) Payerhütte on the Tabaretta-Kanum (10,059"); thence to the top, chiefly over snow, 4 hrs. more. (Further details in Baedeker's E. Alps.)

The narrow valley barely affords room for the road and river. The latter forms several falls. On the hill to the left lies the village of Stilfs, Ital, Stelvio, which gives its name to this route.

53 M. Prad (2940'; \*Neue Post; \*Alte Post), or Brad, lies at the foot of the Stelvio route. The road intersects the broad valley of the Etsch, or Adige, crosses a marsh and the river by a long bridge, and reaches (2 M.) Spondinig (2855'; \*Hirsch), on the high-road from Botzen and Meran to Landeck, 11/2 M. to the W. of Eyrs.

WALKERS may avoid the glaring and fatiguing road from Prad by Sponding to Mals by diverging to the right at Prad, on the right bank of the Adige, and following the foot of the mountains, to Agums, Lichtenberg ("Inn), charmingly situated amidst fruit-trees, with a ruined castle (see below). Glurns (3260'; Krone), a small fortified town with an old church, and (21/2 hrs.) Mals (see below).

To the Münsterthal a narrow road leads from Glurns to the W., on the right bank of the Rambach, which here falls into the Etsch. After 21 2 M. it crosses the brook. (Route on the right bank by Riffair not recommended.) The (5 M.) loftily situated village of Taufers (4042), with its three churches, is commanded by three ruined castles. (Over La Cruschetta to Scarl, see p. 392.) A broad road leads hence to the (1/2 M.) Swiss frontier and (1/2 M.) Münster, Rom. Mustair (3765'; Piz Ciavalatsch; Hirsch), the first village in the Grisons, with a large Benedictine church. The road descends, crosses the Rambach (passing the Aua da Pisch, a fine waterfall in a wooded gorge to the left), and ascends gradually by Sielra to (2 M.) S. Maria (4553'; Piz Umbrail; Weisses Kreuz), a large village at the mouth of the Val Muranza. Thence over the Umbrail Pass to Bormio, see p. 400; over the Ofen Pass to Zernetz, see p. 389; through the Val Scarl to Schuls, see p. 392.

The road to Nauders skirts the hill-side at some distance from the Adige. The valley is called the Upper Vintschau, after its ancient inhabitants. To the left, on the opposite bank, rises the half-ruined castle of Lichtenberg. On the right, before we reach Schluderns, is the Churburg, a château of Count Trapp. We next pass Tartsch, and, near Mals, the ancient tower of the Frölichsburg.

- 611'2 M. Mals (3428'; Post, or Adler; Hirsch) is a village of Roman origin. On the opposite bank of the Adige rises the large Benedictine Abbey of Marienberg. To the left, farther on, are the village of Burgeis, with its red spire, and the castle of Fürstenburg, now occupied by poor families. This monotonous part of the valley is called the Malser Heide. The road ascends and soon reaches the E. bank of the Heider-See, and beyond it -
- 69 M. St. Valentin auf der Heide (4695': \*Post). Magnificent retrospective \*VIEW (most striking when approached from Nauders) of the snow and ice-clad Ortler range, which forms the entire background. Skirting the E. bank of the Mitter-See, the road leads to (31', M.) Graun, at the entrance of the Langtauferer Thal. To the left is the green Reschen-See, the source of the Adige. Beyond (2M.) Reschen (4888'; Stern), at the N. end of the lake, we reach the Reschen-Scheideck (4898'), the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, and then descend by the Stille Bach to (41/2 M.) -
- 79 M. Nauders (4468'; \*Post; \*Löwe: Mondschein). The old castle of Naudersberg contains the district courts of justice.

From Nauders to the Lower Engadine (dilig. to Schuls daily), see p. 393.

### 106. From Nauders to Bregenz over the Arlberg.

Comp. Maps, pp. 332, 50.

103 M. DILIGENCE from Nauders to Landeck ( $26^{1/2}$  M.) daily in  $5^{1/4}$  hrs. (also an omnibus). Railway from Landeck to Bregenz,  $76^{1/2}$  M., in  $4^{1/4}$ -6 hrs.; fares 5 fl., 3 fl. 80, 2 fl. 55 kr. (express 6 fl. 35 or 5 fl.).

The road through the Finstermünz Pass runs high above the river, being hewn at places in the perpendicular slate-rock (three tunnels, two avalanche-galleries). At the entrance to the pass is a small fort, and beyond it a pretty waterfall. The finest point on the route is \*Hoch-Finstermunz (3730'), a group of houses with a Hotel. Far below is the ancient Finstermünz (3203'), with its tower and a bridge over the Inn. The ravine of the Inn, with the Engadine Mts. in the background, is very picturesque.

The road descends gradually, and crosses the Inn near -

8 M. Pfunds (3185'), consisting of two villages, separated by the Inn: on the right bank, Pfunds (\*Inn), on the left bank Stuben (\*Tranbe; Post), through which the road runs. To the S.W. towers Piz Mondin (10,278'), a peak of the N. Engadine chain; to the S.E. the Glockthurm (10,995') and other peaks of the Oetzthaler Ferner. The road again crosses the Inn near (4 M.) Tösens.

171/2 M. Ried (2850'; \*Post; Maass), a thriving village, with the castle of Siegmundsried. Then (2 M.) Prutz (Rose), where the road crosses to the left bank, in a marshy plain at the mouth of the Kaunserthal, in which lies Kaltenbrunn, a resort of pilgrims. To the left above Prutz, on a precipice on the left bank, is the ruined castle of Laudegg; near it lies the village of Ladis (3880'), with sulphur-baths (moderate), 1 hr. from Prutz; 1/9 hr. higher is Obladis (4530'), a bath-house with mineral springs, well fitted up and finely situated, but not accessible by carriage.

The road recrosses the Inn by the  $(2^{1}/_{2} \text{ M.})$  Pontlatz Bridge (2770'), 5 M. from Landeck, where the Bavarian invaders of the Tyrol were signally defeated by the Tyrolese 'Landsturm' in 1703 and 1809. To the right Flies, with Schloss Bideneck. To the left, on the opposite bank, a fall of the Urgbach, high above which is the village of Hochgallmig. The Inn dashes through a narrow gorge and

forms several series of cataracts.

27 M. Landeck (2668'; Post; Goldner Adler), a large village on both banks of the Inn, is commanded by the ancient Feste Landeck, now tenanted by poor families. The Railway Station lies 11/4 M. to the S.W. (Rail, Restaur., indifferent).

The Arlberg Railway, opened in the autumn of 1884, crosses the Inn. Looking back, we get a glimpse of the picturesque Landeck to the left and of the huge Parseierspitze (9954) to the right. The train ascends on the right bank of the deep Sannathal to  $(30^{\circ})_2$  M. from Nauders) Stat. Pians (2990'), opposite the beautifully situated village of that name (Alte and Neue Post), above which lies Grins. After crossing several viaduets we obtain a view of Schloss Wiesberg, and near it we cross the Trisanna, which emerges from the Patznaunthal and unites with the Rosanna to form the Sanna, by means of a bold bridge, 286 yds. long and 282' in

height. Then a tunnel, 221 yds. long.

34 M. Strengen (3215') lies at the N. base of the Peziner Spitze (8353'). To the W. rises the Riffler (9880'), with its steep glacier. We follow the right bank of the Rosanna to (36 M.) Flirsch (3680': \*Post), at the foot of the Eisenkopf (9252'), prettily situated. Near the village of Schnan, 1/2 M, to the W., is the Schnaner Klamm, a narrow rocky gorge of the Schnanerbach.

The valley expands. The train ascends more gradually and crosses the Rosanna three times. 40 M. Pettneu. Crossing the stream twice more, we next reach (44 M.) St. Anton (4206'; \*Post; Rail. Restaur.), the highest village in the Rosanna Valley or Stanzer Thal, at the E. base of the Arlberg.

Immediately beyond St. Anton the train enters the great Arlberg Tunnel, nearly 61/3 M. long (St. Gotthard Tunnel 91/4 M.). ascends slightly to the middle of it (4298' above the sea-level: 1598' below the Arlberg Pass), and then descends rapidly to the Klosterthal, watered by the Alfenz. 501/2 M. Langen (3993'), on the right bank of the stream. At first running high up on the N. side of the valley, the train descends, crossing a series of viaducts, to (54 M.) Danöfen and -

58 M. Dalaas (3054'); the prettily situated village lies far below in the valley (2750'; \*Post). Several more viaducts and tunnels. 591/2 M. Hintergasse (2703'). At (62 M.) Bratz (2326'; \*Löwe) the train reaches the bottom of the valley. To the right a considerable fall of the Fallbach. The train then traverses the broad valley of the Ill to --

661/2 M. Bludenz (1906'; \*Bludenzer Hof, Scesaplana, Artherger Hof, at the station; in the town, Post; \*Kreuz; Krone), prettily situated. To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the Brandner-Thal, with the ice-clad Scesaplana in the background.

EXCURSION TO THE LÜNERSEE AND ASCENT OF THE SCESAPLANA, VERY interesting. (To the lake 51/2 hrs., an easy route.) We descend and cross the III to Bürs, and ascend the charming Brandner-Thal to (2½ hrs.) Brand (3376; Beck; Kegele). The path mounts on the right bank of the Alvierbach the Alp Lagant, and ascends thence in zigzags over grass, débris, and rock.

the Alp Lagant, and ascends thence in zigzags over grass, débris, and rock. To the right rises the Seekopf, with its huge stony slopes; over the rocks to the left falls a line cascade of the brook issuing from the Lünersee. We next reach (3 hrs.) the depression on the N.W. side of the beautiful, dark-green "Lünersee (6312'), the largest lake among the Rhætian Alps, 4 M. in circumference. On the W. bank is the Douglas Hut (Inn).

The ascent of the "Scesaplana (9718'), the highest peak of the Rhætikon chain, is toilsome, but safe (3-4 hrs.; guide from Bludenz 9, from Brand 7 fl.). Leaving the Douglas Hut, we skirt the lake for a little way and then ascend to the right, at first on turf, and then over loose stones and the dreary rock-strewn Todte Alp. Lastly we pass through a steep 'cheminée' to the arête to the top without difficulty. The imposing prospect embraces the whole of Swabia towards the N. as far as Ulm; the Vorarlberg and Algâu Alps to the N.E.; the Octzthal. Stubay, and Zillerthal

Alps to the E.; and the Swiss Alps from the Silvretta and Bernina to the St. Gotthard and the Bernese Mts., and the Rhine Valley, Canton of Appenzell, and Lake of Constance to the S. and W. - Descent to the Sclamel'a Club Hut and by the Alp Palus to (4 hrs.) Seewis in the Pratigau, see p. 336. From the Douglas Hut to (4 hrs.) Schruns (see below) an attractive route leads past the grand \*Schweizer-Thor (pass to the Prätigau, p. 336) to the Ewen Pass, and descends to the finely situated Sporeralp and through the Gauerthal (see below; the experienced may dispense with

a guide). The Montavon (comp. Map, p. 332), to the S.E. of Bludenz, is a beautiful and populous valley, watered by the Ill, and separated from the Prätitul and populous valley, watered by the III, and separated from the Fratigau on the S. by the Rhaetikon Mts. The road (omnibus to Schruns several times daily, 60 kr.), leads by St. Peter to (4 M.) St. Anton, a hamlet on a mound of debris at the base of the Schwarzhorn; then, following the right bank of the III, to (31/2 M.) Schruns (2250'; pop. 1710; "Löwe;" Taube), the chief place in the valley, charmingly situated at the base of the Bartholomäberg (4880'; a fine point of view. On the opposite bank of the Bartholomaberg (4880); a nne point of view. On the opposite bank of the Ill lies Tschaguns, at the entrance to the Gauerthal, from which a path crosses the Drusenthor (7220), between the Drusenfluh (9298) and the Sulzfluh (9200), to (8 hrs.) Schiers (p. 336) in the Pratigau. (To the Lünersee, see above.) Over the Partnun or Gruben Pass, or over the Plasseggen Pass to (7-8 hrs.) Küblis see p. 337. — The "Sulzfluh (9200); 8 hrs., guide 91.) is a splendid point, hardly inferior to the Scesaplana, and not difficult: to the Tilisana Hut (Inn) 41/2 hrs., to the top 31/2 hrs. more.

Above Schruns the valley contracts. At (2 hrs.) Gallenkirch (2730'; Inn) the Gargellen-Thal opens to the S., through which tolerable routes cross the Antônier or Gargeller Joch (7792') to (8 hrs.) Küblis, and the Schlappiner-Joch (7220') to (8 hrs.) Klosters in the Prätigau (p. 337). Passing Gurtepohl, we next reach (2 hrs.) Gaschurn (Rössl), prettily situated at the mouth of the Gannerathal, and (1 hr.) Patenen (3435; Inn), the last village in the Montavon. (Passes into the Patznaun, see Baedeker's E. Alps.)

FROM PATENEN OVER THE VERMUNT PASS TO GUARDA in the Lower Engadine (10 hrs.; with guide), tiring, but attractive. We ascend the Gross-Vermuntthal to the right, between (r.) the Hochmaderer and (1.) the Cresper-Spitze, to (31 2 hrs.) the Gross-Vermunt-Alp (tolerable quarters; grand mountain view), on the W. side of the Bieler Höhe. We next ascend to the S. to the source of the III (7140') at the foot of the great Vermunt Glacier, and toil up the moraine and the glacier to the Vermunt Pass (9205'), between the Dreiländerspitze (10,495') on the E. and Piz Buin (10.870'), the highest of the Vorarlberg Mts., on the W. (ascended by adepts without difficulty from the Vermunt-Alp in 6 hrs.). Steep descent to the Val Tuoi and Guarda (p. 391).

The line crosses the III beyond (70 M.) Strassenhaus, and the Mangbach, descending from the Gamperton-Thal on the left, near (73 M.) Nenzing. 771/2 M. Frastanz, at the mouth of the Samina-Thal. The Illthal, below Bludenz called the Wallgau, contracts. At Feldkirch the river forces a deep passage (Obere and Untere Illklamm) through the limestone rocks before emptying itself into the troad Rhine Valley. The train crosses the Ill, enters the Upper

Klamm, and passes through a short tunnel.

80 M. Feldkirch (1482'; pop. 3600; Englischer Hof or Post; Löwe; Schäfle, well spoken of; beer at the Rössl), a natural fortress, hemmed in by mountains, and once the key to the Tyrol, is a pleasant little town, above which rises the ruined Schattenburg. A large Jesuit school here is called the Stella Matutina. The Parish Church, erected in 1487, contains a 'Descent from the Cross' attributed to Holbein; and the Capuchin Church has another good painting of the same subject. By the Gymnasium are tasteful Alpine grounds.

Fine view of the Rhine Valley, from the Falknis to Lake Constance, and of the gorge of the Ill, from "Margarethenkapf (1830'), a hill 20 min. and of the gorge of the 111, 17011 'margaretnessamp' (1007), a min of min to the W., on the left bank of the Ill, with the villa and pleasant park of Hr. v. Tschavoll (tickets at the Engl. Hof; visiting-card also sufficient).

FROM FELDKIRCH TO BUCHS (111/2 M.) railway in 3/4 hr. (fares 77, 65, 39 kr.). It sweeps round the Ardetzenberg, crosses the Ill at Nofels, and inter-

sects the broad Rhine Valley. Stations Nendeln and Schaan. (Vaduz, 2 M.

to the S., p. 328.) Near Buchs (p. 328) it crosses the Rhine.

The train now skirts the E. side of the wooded and vine-clad Ardetzenberg (see above). 83 M. Rankweil (Adler; Stern), at the mouth of the Laternser Thal, with a picturesquely situated church. Above the alluvial plain of the Rhine rise several wooded knolls. the chief of which is the Kummenberg (2186'), to the left. Near (88 M.) Götzis, with its modern Romanesque church, are two ruined castles of the Montforts.

91 M. Hohenems (1407'; \*Post) lies at the foot of bold rocks. crowned with the castles of Neu and Alt-Ems. The half-ruined castle in the village belonged to the once powerful Counts of Hohenems. Crossing the Dornbirner Ach, we next reach —

95 M. Dornbirn (1417'; pop. 9000; \*Hirsch; \*Mohr), a thriving little town, upwards of 2 M, in length. The S.W background is formed by the Appenzell Mts., the Kamor and Hohekasten, the snow-clad Sentis, and the serrated Curfirsten. 98 M. Schwarzach: 1001/2 M. Lautrach. (Junction-line to the left to St. Margarethen. p. 327.) The train then crosses the Bregenzer Ach to -

103 M. Bregenz. — Hôtels. "OESTERREICH. HOF, on the quay; Hôt. EUROPA, MONTFORT, both at the station; "Weisses Kreuz, Römer-Str.; "Krone; Schweizerhof; Löwe, unpretending. — Wine at F. Kinz's, on the road to the Gebhardsberg. Beer at Forster's Brewery and at the Hirsch, on the same road.

Bregenz (1312'), the capital of the Vorarlberg, the Brigantium of the Romans, beautifully situated at the E. end of the Lake of Constance. The Old, or Upper Town, on a height, occupies the site of the Roman Camp, and formerly had two gates, the southern of which has been removed. The Pier affords a fine survey of the town and environs.

The "Gebhardsberg (1945'; ascent ½ hr., the last half through wood), with the ruined castle of *Hohenbregenz*, an auberge, and a pilgrimage-church, commands the Lake of Constance, the valley of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, and the Alps of Appenzell and Glarus. Picturesque foreground,

formed by precipitous pine-clad hills.

The "Ffander (3464'), to the E. of Bregenz, commands a far more extensive prospect. The path (1½ hr.) ascends to the right by the old barracks at the N. end of Bregenz, traverses wood, passes the (50 min.) "Halbstation-Pfander" auberge, and follows the telegraph-wires to the large \*Hotel (pens. 31/2 fr.), 5 min. from the top. The longer carriage-road (2-21/2 hrs.) leads through the upper part of the town to the 'Berg-Isel' (rifle-range), then chiefly through wood to the hamlet of Fluh (Krone) and thence to the hotel.

The Bregenzer Wald, see Baedeker's Eastern Alps.

Railway to Lindau (6 M.; p. 49) by Lochau in 22 min. (60, 42, 30 kr.). Steamboats on Lake Constance, see p. 26.

#### VII. THE ITALIAN LAKES.

107. From Bellinzona to Lugano and Como (Milan).  Excursions from Lugano. Monte Caprino. Monte S. Salvatore; Monte Brê, 409. — S. Bernardo; Bigorio; Monte Boglia; Monte Camoghè; Monte Tamaro; Val Magliasina, 410. — Monte Generoso, 411.	407
108. From Bellinzona to Locarno. Val Maggia Val Verzasca, 412. — From Locarno to Domo d'Ossola through the Centovalli and Vigezzo valleys; Val Onsernone, 413. — Val di Campo and Val di Bosco, 413. — Excursions from Bignasco. 413. — Through the Val Bavona to the Tosa Falls or to Airolo; Piz Bavodino, 413. — Val Prato; Campo Tencia, 414. — From Fusio to Airolo or to Rodi-Fiesso, 414.	411
	414
109. Lago Maggiore	
I. Railway from Bellinzona to Luino and Novara	415
From Laveno to Milan. 416.	
II. Steamboat from Locarno to Arona	416
Val Cannobbino; Sasso di Ferro; S. Caterina in Sasso, 417. — From Arona to Milan, 421.	
110. From Stresa to Orta and Varallo	421
The Sacro Monte near Orta, 422.—From Orta to Novara, 423.—The Sacro Monte near Varallo, 424.—From Varallo to Ponte Grande and Alagna; Val Sermenza, 424.—From Varallo to Novara, 424.	
111. From Luino on the Lago Maggiore to Menaggio on	
1	425
the Lake of Como. Lake of Lugano	420
112. Lake of Como	427
Monte Legnone, 428. — Monte Grigna, 429. — Monte	
Cotaiga, 430. — Lake of Lecco, 432. — From Lecco to	
Milan and to Bergamo, 433. — From Como to Bellagio	
by land, via Erba, 433. — From Como to Laveno by Varese, 434.	
1 113. From Come to Milan	434

## 107. From Bellinzona to Lugano and Como (Milan). Comp. Map, p. 426.

RAILWAY (comp. p. 95) from Bellinzona to Lugano, 19 M., in 5)-63 min. (3 fr., 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 50 c.); from Lugano to Como, 20 M., in 2 hrs. (3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 60 c.); from Lugano to Milan, 481/2 M., in 3-33/4 hrs. (8 fr. 55, 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 30 c.).

Bellinzona (770'), see p. 103. A tunnel of 313 yds. carries the train under the Castello di Svitto (p. 104). At (2½ M.) Giubiasco the line to the Lago Maggiore (p. 415) diverges to the right.

Trending to the left, the Lugano line approaches the foot of the mountains near Camorino, and begins to ascend the Monte Cenere, through walnut and chestnut-trees. S. Antenie lies below on the

right; then Cadenazzo (p. 415). Two tunnels (the Precassino. 435 yds.; and the Meggiagra, 111 yds.). View of the Ticino Valley, the influx of the Ticino into the Lago Maggiore, Locarno, and the Val Maggia Mts., improving as we ascend. We pass under Monte Cenere, the top of which is 370' above, by means of a tunnel, 1840 yds, long (1437' above the sea-level), to —

9 M. Rivera-Bironico (1420'), in the bleak valley of the Leguana. We follow the Leguana, which soon joins the Vedeggio, descending from the Mte. Camoghè (p. 410), to form the Agno. Beyond the short Molincero Tunnel is (15 M.) Taverne (1130'; \*Inn at Taverne Inferiori). At Lamone (1033') the train leaves the Agno and ascends past Cadempino and Vezia to the Massagno Tunnel (1135'; 1016 yds. long), describes a long curve (with a fine view of the lake to the left), and reaches the station, high above the town, of -

19 M. Lugano. - Hotels. HÔTEL DU PARC (Béha) in the old monastery of S. Maria degli Angioli, with garden and three dépendances (Belastery of S. Maria degli Angioli, with garden and three dependances (Belvedere, Villa Ceresio, Beau-Séjour; the last, with fine garden, alone open in winter); R., L., & A. 5-6, B. 11 2. D. 5, omnibus 11/2, pens. 9-11 fr.; Hot. Splendide, 3 min. farther W., on the Paradise road (see below); Hot. National (formerly Villa Enderlin), Bahnhof-Str., with fine garden; Hot. Washington, in the chief piazza, R., L. & A. 3, D. 41/2 fr.; Hot. Scisse, moderate; Hôt.-Pens. Lugano, with a small garden on the lake; Americana, with restaurant, on the lake, pens. 6 fr.; "Hôt.-Pens. Beau-regard, by the station, R. & L. 3, D. 31/2, B. 11/2 fr.; Pens. Zweifel, Pens. Reverse (Bain and moderate. Pens. Flury, near the station, 4 fr.; Gröffli, moderate. plain and moderate; PENS. FLURY, near the station, 4 fr.; GRUTLI, moderate. — At Paradiso, 1/2 M. to the S., at the foot of Mte. Salvatore, "Hot. Pens. Villa-Beaurivage, moderate; "Bellevue, pens. 6-8 fr.; "Hôt. Pens. Reich-

MANN, 7-9 fr.; all with gardens on the lake and fine views. — At Cassarate.

3/4 M. to the E., at the foot of Mte. Bre. PENS. VILLA CASTAGNOLA, 8 fr.

Restaurants. Trattoria Biaggi, thoroughly Italian, good wine and
cuisine; Lugano, with garden; Trattoria Americana, on the lake; Roma,
Piazza del Liceo; Café Straub, in the Hôt. Washington. Beer at the Brasserie Bâle, at the E. corner of the piazza on the quay; and Birreria Conti,

near the quay. Rail. Restaurant. Confectioner: Meister.

Lake Baths near the Hôtel du Parc (for swimmers; 50 c. with towels);

WARM BATHS at inastasi's, near the same hotel.

Railway Station 1/2 M. above the town, to the W. Besides the road there is a shorter footpath and a Cable Tramway (Funicolare; up 40 or 20c. down 20 or 10c.; 20 tickets, 1cl. 3 fr., 2nd cl. 1½ fr.) — Steamboat Pier (p. 426) by the Hôt. Washington.

Post Office, Via Canova, near the Hôt. Suisse. — Physicians, Dr. Zinden Dr. Berkeller, Bokeller, Berkeller, Brigger, Panderie.

Zbinden, Dr. Reali. — Bookseller, Dalp, Piazza Bandoria.

Carriage to Luino with one horse 12, with two 20 fr. (fee extra).

English Church Service at the Hôtel du Parc.

Lugano (932'; pop. 6129), the largest town in Canton Ticino, charmingly situated on the lake of the same name, with quite an Italian climate, is a pleasant place for a prolonged stay. The scenery is Italian in character; numerous villages and country-seats are scattered along the banks of the lake, and the lower hills are covered with vineyards and gardens, contrasting beautifully with the dark foliage of the chestnuts and walnuts. To the S., immediately above the town, rises the dolomitic Monte S. Salvatore (p. 409), wooded to its summit; and among the mountains to the N, the double peak of Monte Camoghè (p. 410) is conspicuous.

The interior of the town, with its arcades, workshops in the open air, and granite-paved streets, is also quite Italian in its character. In the chief piazza, on the lake, is the Palazzo Civico (now the Hôtel Washington), with a beautiful and cool colonnaded court. On the broad Quay, planted with trees, rises a Fountain Statue of Tell by Vela. The church of S. Maria degli Angioli (opposite, adjoining the Hôtel du Parc) contains a fresco on the rood-loft by Luini, the \*Crucifixion, one of his finest works, with numerous figures. On the wall to the left is the Last Supper, in three sections, formerly at the Lyceum, and in the 1st Chapel on the right a Madonna, both also al fresco by Luini. — S. Lorenzo, the principal church, on a height (fine view from the terrace), probably erected by Tommaso Rodari at the close of the 15th cent., has a tastefully enriched marble façade. — The beautiful Park Ciani, on the N. bay of the lake (gardener 1 fr.) contains a fine marble Statue ('La Desolazione') by Vinc. Vela.

To the N. of the town, on a hill commanding the Val Cassarate (p. 410), is the Villa Luvini, which affords a fine view. Farther off, near Canobbio, at the foot of the S. Bernardo (p. 410; ½ hr.), is the late Baron Derwies's Villa Trevano, with extensive grounds (accessible on Sun., fee; limited view).

Pleasant Walk to the S., on the bank of the lake, through the suburb of Paradiso, to the (1½ M.) headland of S. Martino, a charming point of view. To the W. to (1½ M.) Sovengo (Pens. Colline d'Oro, 4 fr.; opposite to it, \*Restaur. du Jardin, with garden), with a fine view from the church on the hill, and (½ M. farther) the little Lake of Muzzano. To the S.W. to the (1 hr.) churchyard of S. Abbondio, with a fine monument of the Torriani family (mourning woman, by Vela); best route to it by Sorengo and Gentilino; back by Pambio, where there is a monument by Vela to Capt. Carloni. To the E. to (½ hr.) Cassarate (see below) and thence by the fine road on the slopes of Mte. Brè to (½ hr.) Castagnola, in a charming situation.

Monte Caprino, opposite Lugano, on the E. bank of the lake, is a favourite holiday resort of the townspeople, who have wine-cellars (cantine) in the cool grottoes by which the hill-side is honeycombed. The huts guarding these cellars look like a village from a distance. At some of them good 'Asti' and other wines of icy coolness are sold. These cellars are closed in the evening. Also a brewery here.

The \*Monte S. Salvatore (2982'; 2 hrs.; guide 4 fr., superfluous; mule 8 fr., incl. guide and fee) is a charming point of view. About \$^{1}\_{2} M. to the S. of the Hôtel du Parc, at the first house of Paradiso (see above) a road diverges to the right from the S. Martino road; 2 min. farther, where the road divides, we go straight on to the houses, and ascend between them, and under the railway. We pass the (20 min.) handsome and conspicuous \$Villa Marchino\$ and reach (5 min.) the village of \$Pazzallo\$, from which Monte Rosa is visible through an opening in the mountains. Here we diverge to the left by a lane 'Al Monte' (rough and stony), to the (1½ hr.) \*Pilgrimage Chapel\* on the summit (small inn near it). The \*VIEW embraces all the arms of the Lake of Lugano, the mountains and their wooded slopes, and the beautiful villas and gardens above Lugano. To the E. above Porlezza is Monte Legnone (p. 428); to the N., above Lugano, rises the double peak of Monte Camoghè; to the left of this are the distant Rheinwald Mis.; towards the W. is the Monte Rosa chain, with the Matterhorn and other Valaisian Alps to the right. (Morning light most favourable.)

The Monte Bre (3100'; 21/2 hrs. from Lugano; guide needless; mule

10 fr.) affords another beautiful walk. A road at the E. end of the Quay leads to the left by the Piazza Castello, then to the right past the Villa Ciani, and crosses the (1/4 hr.) Cassarate to the (1/4 hr.) hamlet of Cassarate (Hôt.-Pens. ('astagnola, p. 408) at the S. base of the mountain. Thence a broad path winds upwards to the right, passing a few groups of houses, to the hamlet of Desago. Above Desago the path divides: both branches, equally good, lead round to the (2 hrs.) village of Brè (2631'; Restaur. & Pens. Ongarato), at the back of the hill. The route to the right, in view of the lake, is of surpassing beauty; that to the left commands a fine inland view. From the church of Bre a narrow forest-path ascends to the W. to the (1/2 hr.) top of the hill. This path also divides, both branches being attractive: that to the right ascends at once; that to the left first leads to a spur in the direction of Lugano, and then ascends at the back of the hill. Beautiful view of the different bays of the Lake of Lugano, especially towards Porlezza, and of the surrounding mountains. Lugano is visible from the above-mentioned spur, but not from the top.

To S. Bernardo and Bigorio (there and back, with stay, 5-6 hrs.). A cart-track on the fertile slopes to the N. of Lugano leads by Massagno, Savosa, Porza, and Comano to the (11/2 hr.) church of S. Bernardo (2300), on a rocky plateau, with a picturesque view. (At the S.E. base of the hill are the village of Canobbio and the château of Trevano; p. 409.) Thence (at first following the top of the hill to the N.; no path) to Sala and the (11/4 hr.) monastery of Bigorio (2360'; refreshmts.), charmingly situated on the wooded hill of that name. (The church contains a Madonna attributed to Guercino or Perino del Vaga.) Back by *Ponte* Capriasca (with a church containing a good old copy of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper), past the little Lake of Origlio, and by Cureglia, Vezia, and Massagno to (2 hrs.) Lugano. — Ponte Capriasca (see above) is itself worth visiting: rail to Taverne (p. 408), ascend to the village in 1/2 hr., and return by Tesserete (see below; in all 31/2 hrs.).

\*Monte Boglia (4960'; 4 hrs.), a hill visible from Lugano to the left of Mte. Bre (guide desirable). Ascent by Soragno and the Alp Bolla in  $4^{1}/_{2}$ , or from Bre (see above) in 2 hrs. (steep). View little inferior to that from Mte. Generoso. Descent on the E. side through the grassy Val Soldo to Castello and S. Mamette (a steamboat-station) or Orig (p. 426).

Monte Camoghè (7303'; 7-8 hrs. from Lugano; guide from Colla), a famous point of view, is fatiguing. Road through the Val Cassarate to Tesserete (Inn); then to the right into the picturesque Val di Colla, to (12 M.; carr. in 21/2 hrs.) Scareglia or Lower Colla (3205'; Osteria Garzirola). We then (with guide) ascend by Colla and the Alp Pietrarossa, leaving the Mie. Garzirola (see below) to the right, to the (3 hrs.) Alp Sertena (5922) and the (1/2 hr.) top, where we enjoy a striking panorama of the Alps from Mte. Rosa to the Ortler. — The descent may be made to the N., by the Rivolte and Leveno Alps, to the Val Morobbia, Giubiasco, and (5 hrs.) Bellinzona (p. 104; ascent of the Camoghé from Bellinzona, 7-8 hrs.).—Monte Garzirola (6942), 3 hrs. from Colla, also repaying. — From the Val Colla an interesting walk over the pass of S. Lucio (5961) to Porlezza, or over the Cima dell' Arabione (5928'; fine view) to the Val Soldo (p. 426), or to the Val Soldo by a path passing the curious dolomite pinnacles of the Denti di Vecchia.

Monte Tamaro (6433'; 41/2-5 hrs.; guide) from Taverne (p. 408) or Biro-

nico (p. 405), not difficult. Splendid view of Lago Maggiore, etc.

Val Magliasina. Beautiful drive by Agno (p. 425), Vernate, and Cademario to (8 M.) Breno (2106'; Ost. Ferrajo); back by Novaggio and Magliuso (p. 425). Pleasant walk from Breno over Mte. Lemo (5312'; splendid view)

to 5-6 hrs.) Luino (p. 417); or back to Lugano by S. Bernardo (see above). Circuit of Monte Salvatore (a drive of 21/2 hrs.; carr. with one horse 7, two horses 14 fr.). Road by (11/2 M.) Pambio (p. 409) and through the pretty Val Scairolo to (3 M.) Figino, where we reach the W. arm of the lake. We then follow the lake, rounding the Mte. Arbostora (p. 425), to (2 M.) Morcote and (3 M.) Melide (p. 411). Thence to Lugano 4 M. more.

To the Grotto of Osteno, see p. 426. Ascent of Mte. Generoso, p. 411.

FROM LUGANO TO COMO (20 M.). The train describes a curve round the bay of Lugano (charming view to the left), and passes through the Paradiso Tunnel (833 yds.) under the N.E. spur of Monte S. Salvatore (p. 409). It then passes S. Martino and skirts the Lake of Lugano (p. 425). The banks are wooded to a considerable height. On the water's edge lie several villages. Beyond (5 M.) Melide (De Micheli's Inn, good wine), the train and the road cross the lake to Bissone by a stone viaduct ½ M. long, which sadly mars the scenery. At each end there is an arch for the passage of boats. To the right a pleasant view of the lake, which branches into two bays (p. 425). Two tunnels (the Bissone, 278 yds.; and the Maroggia, 625 yds.). Then (7½ M.) Maroggia (Elvetia), at the W. base of the Mie. Generoso (see below). At (10 M.) Capolago we quit the lake, follow the right bank of the Laveggio, and enter the fertile valley of

 $12^{1}/_{2}$  M. Mendrisio (1190'; pop. 2749; \*Hôt. Mendrisio, R., L., & A.  $3^{1}/_{2}$ , D.  $4^{1}/_{2}$  fr.; \*Angelo, moderate, good wine), a small

town 1/2 M. from the station.

The "Monte Generoso (5561'), M. Gionnero, or M. Calvaggione, the Rigi of Italian Switzerland, is frequently ascended from Mendrisio (to the hotel 21/2-3 hrs.). Guides (unnecessary) and mules (6 fr.) may be hired at Mendrisio; small vehicle to the top for one person 10, there and back 16 fr. and fee. The bridle-path (shade in the afternoon) ascends by the wine-cellar of Salorino in zigzags (walkers may go through the village and follow the telegraph-wires) to a wooded dale, at the entrance to which there is a spring by the wall on the left, and at the upper end of the dale we reach (11/2 hrs.) another, the source of the brook. Farther on we pass through scanty forest to the (1 hr.) "Hôtel du Généroso (R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 5, pens. from 9 fr.; post and telegr. offices; English Church Service), the property of Signora Pasta of Mendrisio. Farther on (1/4 hr.), beyond the crest of the hill, are the chalets of Cassina, with a fine breed of cattle. Pleasant paths lead to the (20 min.) Bellavista, with a fine view of the Lake of Lugano and the Alps. — From the hotel to the top an ascent of 11/2 hr., passing several peaks of the Generoso. Near the top is a small inn. The "VIEW (Panorama at the hotel) embraces the lakes of Lugano, Como, Varese, and Maggiore, the populous plains of Lombardy, and the entire Alpine chain to the N., from Monte Viso to the Bernia. Rich flora. — Monte Generoso may also be ascended from Maroggia (see above) by Rovio (Hôt. des Préalpes), or from Balerna (see below) by Muggio in 4-41/2 hrs. (roads to Rovio and Muggio, beyond which the ascent is fatiguing). — From Lanzo d'Intelio (bridle-path, 51/2 hrs.), see p. 426 (recommended for the return, 6 hrs. to Osteno).

The short Coldrerio Tunnel carries us through the watershed

between the Laveggio and the Breggia. 151/2 M. Balerna.

16½ M. Chiasso (764'; \*Rail. Restaur.; \*Hôtel Suisse, by the station), the last Swiss village (custom-house; usually a long halt). The line pierces the Monte Olimpino by means of a tunnel 3190 yds. long, and passes Borgo Vico, a suburb of Como, on the left.

20 M. Como (p. 433); thence to Milan, see R. 113.

#### 108. From Bellinzona to Locarno. Val Maggia.

RAILWAY to Locarno, 14 M., in 3/4 hr. (2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 50 c.). The Val Maggia, 25 M. long, with its hold rock-scenery, its rich vegetation, and its pretty villages and grand waterfalls, deserves a visit, particularly in spring or autumn. A good starting-point for excursions

is Bignasco (reached by diligence from Locarno twice daily in 31/2 hrs.; diligence from Bignasco to Fusio in summer daily in 3 hrs.).

To (51/2 M.) Cadenazzo, see p. 415. The Locarno line diverges to the right, and below (r.) Cugnasco crosses the Ticino. 10 M. Gordola, with productive vineyards, at the mouth of the Val Verzasca.

Val Verzasca. A road (diligence from Locarno to Sonogno daily in 41/2 hrs.) ascends the deep and picturesque valley, watered by the beautiful Verzasca with its countless falls. This stream and its tributaries abound in fish and are often of an exquisite transparent green. The lover of nature should descend into the ravine and explore some of the deli-cious rocky pools. The road leads by (r.) Vogorno and (l.) Corippo to (8 M.) Lavertezzo (lnn) and (4 M.) Brione (2497; Inn), the chief village in the valley, at the mouth of the Val d'Osola, through which a route (with guide) leads to the Forcarella ('occo (7010'), the Val Cocco and (with guide) leads to the Forcarella (occo (1010)), the Val Cocco and (8 hrs.) Bignasco (p. 413). Ascending to the N. through the main valley, we next come to Gerra, Frasco, and (4½ M.) Sonogno (29×2; Inn), the last village, where the valley again divides. Thence to the W. over the Passo di Redorta (140), between the Corona di Redorta and Mte. Zucchero, to the Val Prato and (8 hrs.; guide) Prato (p. 414), interesting. Another attractive route leads to the N. by Cabione and the Alp Bedeglia to the Passo di Laghetto (6920), to the W. of the Cima Bianca; it then descends to the Alp del Lago (6046), with its little lake ('laghetto') and through the Val Chironico to (8 hrs.) Giornico (p. 103). — Walkers desiring to return from Brime to Locarno should cross the Verraga 2 M to the S return from Brione to Locarno should cross the Verzasca 2 M. to the S. of Lavertezzo and ascend on the right bank by Corippo to Mergoscia, from which a road skirting a deep ravine and commanding fine views leads by Contra to (31/2-4 hrs.) Locarno.

The train crosses the brawling Verzasca and runs on the bank of the Lago Maggiore to —

14 M. Locarno. — \*Grand Hôtel Locarno, with garden, view of the lake, and English Chapel, R., L., & A. 31/2-6, lunch 3, D. 5 fr.; \*Corona, on the lake; \*Hôt. Suissé, in the chief piazza, moderate; Pens. Reber, with garden on the lake, moderate, pens. from 51/2 fr.; Albergo S. Gottardo; furnished rooms at Giul. Borghetti's; Rail. Restaurant.

Locarno (682'; pop. 2645, Rom. Cath.), a busy little town of thoroughly Italian character, is beautifully situated on the Lago Maggiore at the mouth of the Maggia. Since 1513 it has belonged to Switzerland. In the 15th cent. the town is said to have contained 5000 inhab; but by an intolerant decree in 1553 several of the most industrious Protestant families were banished for refusing to conform to the Rom. Cath. ritual. A number of these (the Orelli, Muralto, and others) repaired to Zürich, where they founded the silk-manufactories which still flourish. Fine view from the \*Madonna del Sasso (1168'), a pilgrimage-church with its attendant oratories on a wooded rock above the town (1/2 hr.; steep paved path). The church contains a \*Descent from the Cross by Ciseri. The view from Mte. della Trinità, 10 min. higher up, is still more extensive.

At the market held at Locarno on alternate Thursdays the picturesque costumes of the neighbouring peasantry are seen to advantage. The greatest gala-day is 8th Sept., the Nativity of the Virgin.

Steamboats on the Lago Maggiore, see R. 109.

FROM LOCARNO TO DOMO D'OSSOLA, 11 hrs., a beautiful route, but rough and fatiguing at places, through the Val Centovalli and the Val di Vigezzo. Road to Losone and (4 M.) Intragna (1300'; Inn), picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Meleza and the Onsernone. Then a bad path on the left bank of the Meleza by (2½ hrs.) Borgnone (2316'; Inn) to (½ hr.) Camedo, the last Swiss village, and across the Italian frontier to (1½ hr.) Rè (Inn), a resort of pilgrims. Road thence by (3 M.) Malesco (Leon d'Oro), where the new road from the Val Cannobbino joins ours on the left (p. 417), to S. Maria Maggiore (2713'; \*Croce di Malta), the capital of the Val Vigezzo, and (8 M.) Domo d'Ossola (p. 290).

Val Onsernone. Road (diligences from Locarno to Comologno and

Val Onsernone. Road (diligences from Locarno to Comologno and Vergeletto daily in 3½ prs.) across the Ponte Brolla (see below) to (1½ M.) Cavigliano, where a road to Intragna (see above) diverges to the left. We then ascend to the N.W., through the picturesque Val Onsernone, in numerous windings to Loco (Inn) and (6½ M.) Russo (2638'), where the valley divides. The road bends into the W. branch of the valley and at the picturesque Ponte Oscuro, where the road to Vergeletto diverges to the right, it turns and ascends the S. branch past Crana to (1½ hr.) Comologno (3503'; no tolerable inn). From (¼ hr.) Spruga, where the road stops, a bridle-path crosses the Italian frontier to the (1¼ M.) rustic Bagni di Craveggia, with a sulphur-spring, whence an easy route crosses the Bocchetta di S. Antonio to (5 hrs.) S. Maria Maggiore (see above). — In the N. branch of the valley, 3 M. from Russo, lies Vergeletto (2990'; \*Osteria Domenigone). Thence to Cimalmotto (see below) over the Passo di Porcareccio, or to Cevio by the Lago di Alzasca, interesting (with guide).

Val Maggia. The road leads on the left bank of the Maggia, with its numerous falls, past the picturesque (2 M.) Ponte Brolla (820'; route to the Val Onsernone, see above), to Avegno, Cordevio, and (4'/2 M.) Maggia (1138'; \*Albergo Garzoli), a considerable village. To the right is the fine Cascata della Pozzaccia. Then by Coglio, Giumaglio, Someo, and Riveo (passing the beautiful Soladino Fall, 330' high, on the left) to Visletto and (6'/2 M.) Cevio (1380'; Alb della Pizza Grande; \*Restaur. del Basodino, with a few rooms; Café del Grütli), the capital of the valley, with fine groups of trees and an interesting church, at the mouth of the Val Rovana.

The steep Val Rovana divides at (3½ M.) Collognasca (2640) into (1.) the Val di Campo and (r.) the Val di Bosco. In the former lie (3½ M.) Campo (4430; Inn) and (1¼ M.) Cimalmotto (Inn), the church of which has a porch with interesting frescos. Thence over the Porcareccio Pass to Vergeletto, see above; over the Passo di Bosa (7405) and through the Val Isorno to (6 hrs.) Crevola, easy; over the Passo di Craverola (Scatta del Forno, 3290) to Premia, or over the Passo della Scatta (8420) and the Passo di Comella to Crodo in the Val Antigorio (p. 297), both easy (guide).

— In the Val di Bosco, 5 M. from Collognasca, lies Bosco (4930; Inn), called also Crin or Gurin, the only German village in Canton Ticino. Thence over the Criner Furka to the Val Formazza, see p. 297.

 $1^{1}/_{4}$  M. Bignasco (1424'; \*Hôt. du Glacier, R., L., & A.  $3^{1}/_{2}$ , D.  $3^{1}/_{2}$ , B.  $1^{1}/_{4}$  fr.), is charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Val Bavona*. Beautiful excursions in the numerous surrounding valleys.

Pleasant walks to the (1/4 hr.) Waterfall of Bignasco and the (3/4 hr.) Madonna dei Monti, a fine point of view; back by two very fine waterfalls, the Bagno di Nerone and the Piccolo Niagara. Also to Cevio and the (3 M.) Cascata di Soladino (see above); to (3 hrs.) S. Carlo, (31/2 hrs.) Fusio, etc. (see p. 414).

THROUGH THE VAL BAYONA TO THE TOSA FALLS, OR TO AIROLO. Through the picturesque "Val Bayona, which opens to the N.W. of Bignasco, a road leads by Cavergno, Fontana, and Somlerto to (3 hrs.) S. Carlo (3150), at the E. base of the Basodino (10,748; lascent from the

N.E. side, over the Basodino Glacier, trying, but not dangerous; descent to the Tosa Falls, see p. 296). From S. Carlo with guide (G. Padovani) by Campo to the Alp Robici (6566), and to the W. through the Val Fiorina to the Bocchetta di Valmaygia (8707) and (7 hrs.) Auf der Frut (p. 294). Travellers bound for Airolo, instead of crossing the bridge leading to the Alp Robici, follow the left bank of the stream (with guide) and ascend by the Alp Lielpe and Pioda, past the little Lago Sciundrau (7720), to the (5 hrs.) Cristallina Furca (8474), to the W. of Piz Cristallina (9547); then descend over a patch of snow into the Val Torta and through the Val Cristallina to Ossasco (p. 292) and (3 hrs.) Airolo (p. 101).

The road in the Val Maggia, called Val Broglio above this point, next leads to Broglio and (41/2 M.) Prato (2460'; Inn, rustic), at the mouth of the Val Prato, which ascends to the E. to the Campo Tencia. (Over the Redorta Pass to the Val Verzasca, see p. 396).

The Campo Tencia (10,124'; 8-9 hrs. from Prato; with guide), a magnificent point of view, is trying. Through the pretty Val Prato to the highest chalets of the Corte di Campo Tencia (7250') 5 hrs.; then, on the E. side, up the crest of the *Crozlina Glacier* to the (3-4 hrs.) summit. Experts may descend to the E. to the Alp Crozlina and by Dalpe to Faido (p. 102).

At (11/4 M.) Peccia (2785'; Inn, rustic) the valley divides into the (1.) Val Peccia and the (r.) Val Lavizzara, so called from the 'lavezzo' stone found here. The road ascends the latter, at first in many windings, past (r.) Mogno, to (33/4 M.) Fusio (4202'; \*Hôt. Dazio), the last village, most picturesquely situated.

Interesting passes from Fusio (with guide): to the N. by Sambucco, Corte, and the Sassello Pass (7697) to (5½ hrs.) Airolo. More attractive to the N.E. by Colla and the Alp Pianascio to the Campolungo Pass (7595); descent either to the right by the Alp Cadonighino and Dalpe (see above) to (3 hrs.) Faido (p. 102), or to the left past the little Lago Tremorgio (5997') to the (2 hrs.) station of Rodi-Fiesso (p. 102).

#### 109. Lago Maggiore.

Railway from Bellinzona by Luino to Novara, 67 M., in 4-5 hrs. (12 fr., 8 fr. 45, 6 fr.); from Bellinzona to Locarno, 14 M., in 3/4 hr. (see p. 411).

Laveno is the station for Pallanza, the Borromean Islands, etc.

Steamboat three times daily in summer from Locarno to Laveno, and six or seven times daily from Laveno to the W. bay of the lake (Intra, Pallanza, Borromean Islands, and Stresa) and Arona. From Locarno to Arona 41/2-5 hrs., from Luino to Isola Bella 21/4 (from Laveno 11/1) hrs.; from Isola Bella to Arona 11/4 hr. (fare from Locarno to Arona 5 fr. 85 or 3 fr. 20 c., from Luino to Isola Bella 1 fr. 65 c. or 1 fr., from Isola Bella to Arona 1 fr. 95 or 1 fr. 15 c., landing and embarking included). The steamboat is the best and cheapest conveyance to Isola Bella, especially for a single traveller (from Pallanza 60, from Baveno 50, from Stresa 40c.); but strict punctuality is not always observed. Return-tickets, available for one day, are issued on Sundays only. The Italian time is 20 min. in advance of the Swiss. — Stations (those in *Italics* not always touched at): Locarno, Magadino, Ascona (small boat stat.), Gerra, Brissago, Cannobbio, Maccagno, Luino, Cannero, Oggebbio, Ghiffa (small boat stat.), Porto Valtravaglia, Laveno, Intra, Pallanza, Suna (small boat stat.), Feriolo, Baveno, Isola Superiore, Isola Bella, Stresa, Belgirate, Lesa, Meina, Angera, Arona.— Travellers who are not pressed for time should go to Locarno only by railway, and take the steamer thence to Pallanza, the Borromean Islands, Baveno, Stresa, and Arona. (Custom-house examination on board.)

Boat (barca) from Baveno (p. 419) to the Borromean Islands, if the excursion does not last more than 21/2 hrs., 21/2 fr. for each rower (for 13 pers. 2 rowers, for 4-6 pers. 3, more than 6 pers. 4 rowers), so that





the half-hour's passage to the Isola Bella is dear; but better terms may sometimes be made. Without a rower the usual charge is 1 fr. per hour. — Halfway between Baveno and Stresa, opposite the Isola Bella, is a ferry, where the charge for the short crossing (10 min.) is 1-2 fr.; the other boatmen demand 5 fr. — The passage from Stresa costs 2 fr. for each rower (one enough); the return-trip must be paid for by time, 2 fr. for each rower for the first hour, and 50 c. for each additional  $^{1}/_{2}$  hr. (gratuity also expected). — From Laveno (p. 417) to the Borromean Islands and Pallanza, with three rowers, 10-12 fr. (to Isola Bella  $^{1}/_{2}$  hr., thence to the Isola Madre 20 min., and to Pallanza 20 min. more).

The \*Lago Maggiore (646', greatest depth 2800'), the Lacus Verbanus of the Romans, is about 37 M. long, and averages 11/2-3 M. in width. The N. end for a distance of 9 M., sometimes called the Lake of Locarno, belongs to Canton Ticino. The W. bank beyond the brook Valmara, and the E. bank from the Dirinella belong to Italy. The chief tributaries of the lake are on the N. the Ticino and the Maggia, and on the W. the Tosa. The river emerging from the S. end retains the name of Ticino. At the N. end the lake is enclosed by lofty mountains, for the most part wooded. The W. bank presents a series of charming landscapes, while the E. bank towards the lower end slopes gradually down to the plains of Lombardy. The water is green in its N. arm, and deep blue at the S. end.

#### I. RAILWAY FROM BELLINZONA BY LUINO TO NOVARA.

From Bellinzona to (2½ M.) Giubiasco, see p. 407. The train diverges here from the Monte Cenere line and traverses the broad lower Ticino Valley. 5½ M. Cadenazzo, the junction for Locarno (p. 412). At (10½ M.) Magadino (p. 416) the train reaches the Lago Maggiore, and skirts its E. bank (views to the right). Opposite lies Locarno, at the mouth of the Maggia. 12½ M. S. Nazzaro; 14½ M. Ranzo-Gerra (opposite Brissago, p. 416). At Zenna we cross the Dirinella, the boundary of Italy, and pass through a tunnel.

17 M. Pino, the first Italian station. The bank becomes steep and rocky, and the construction of the railway was attended with much difficulty here. (To Luino six tunnels, besides many cuttings and viaducts.) Delightful views of the lake to the right. On the opposite bank lies Cannobbio (p. 416). Farther on rises the headland of Cannero, with the picturesque castles of that name on a rocky islet (p. 417). At (21 M.) Maccagno we cross the Giona, and then pass through several tunnels.

25 M. Luino (p. 417; Buffet), beautifully situated. Italian and Swiss custom-houses. To Lugano, see p. 425.

The train crosses the Margorabbia (p. 417), below its union with the Tresa (p. 425), and leads past Germignaga and through a tunnel to (29½ M.) Porto Valtravaglia. Beyond a tunnel under the castle of Calde (p. 417) we skirt the bay of Calde (several viaducts and embankments), opposite Intra, an important looking place (p. 418), and then pass through the Tunnel of Calde, fully 13/4 M. in length, the longest on the lake.

341/2 M. Laveno (p. 417) lies at the foot of the Sasso di Ferro (p. 417). This is the broadest part of the lake. Splendid view of the bay of Stresa, Pallanza and Intra to the right, and the Borromean Islands in the middle; farther back are the granite quarries of Baveno, with the snowy peaks of Monte Rosa and the Simplon in the distance; and above Stresa rises Mtc. Motterone with its new hotel.

Laveno is the station for Intra, Pallanza, Stresa, and the Borromean Islands. (Steamer and small boats, see p. 414. Omnibus from the station

Islands. (Steamer and small boats, see p. 414. Omnibus from the station to the pier in 6 min.) — To Varese, see p. 434.

From Laveno to Milan, 45½ M., railway in 2½ hrs. (8 fr. 30, 5 fr. 80, 4 fr. 20 c.). 2½ M. S. Giano. The train diverges to the left from the Sesto line, passing Montalle on the right (see below), and passes through a tunnel. 5 M. Besozzo; 10 M. Ternate-Verano, on the pretty Lago di Comabbio. A long tunnel. 14 M. Crugnola-Cimbro; 16 M. Besnate. 20 M. Gallarate, and thence to (45½ M.) Milan, see p. 435.

The train leaves the lake and passes through the Mombello Tunnel (1287 yds.). 361/2 M. Leggiuno-Monvalle; 401/2 M. Ispra,

on a promontory; 43 M. Taino-Angera.

47 M. Sesto-Calende, at the efflux of the Ticino from Lago Maggiore, is the junction for Arona and for Milan (p. 435). We cross the Ticino by a handsome iron bridge, borne by two granite piers 99' in height, which also carries over the Simplon road, running above the railway. We follow the right bank of the Ticino. 48 M. Castelletto; 51 M. Porto Varallo. Then a long tunnel. 521/2 M. Pombia; 561/2 M. Oleggio, the junction of the Arona and Novara line (see Baedeker's N. Italy).

#### II. STEAMBOAT FROM LOCARNO TO ARONA.

Locarno, see p. 412. Opposite, at the mouth of the Ticino, lies Magadino (Hôt, Bellevue, on the lake), Inferiore and Superiore.

To the S. of Locarno, where the deposits of the Maggia have formed a large delta, the bank is covered with villages, countryhouses, and campanili. The road from Locarno to Intra runs close to the lake. In an angle lies Ascona, with a ruin and a seminary for priests; then Ronco, higher up the bank. Passing two islets, the steamer reaches Brissago (\*Hôt. Suisse), a delightful spot, with picturesque white houses, and a cypress-avenue leading to the church. The slopes above are covered with fig-trees, olives, and pomegranates; even the myrtle flourishes in the open air. On a green plateau on the opposite bank lies Pino (p. 415).

The first Italian villages are S. Agata and Cannobbio (Hôt. Cannobbio, at the landing-place, R. 11/2-3, pens. 6 fr.; Albergo delle Alpi, moderate; \*Pens. Villa Badia, 11/4 M. to the N., pens. 6-7 fr.). The latter (pop. 2600), one of the oldest and most important places on the lake, lies at the entrance of the Val Cannobbino, and is overshadowed by wooded mountains. The church Della Pieta, the dome of which is attributed to Bramante, contains a Bearing of the Cross by Gaud. Ferrari.

Pleasant walk up the picturesque Val Cannobbino to (11/4 M.) La Salute (hydropathic), and to the (20 min.) Orrido, a wild rocky scene, where there is a waterfall in spring (best viewed from a boat, 1 fr.). — A new road ascends the beautiful valley, frequently crossing the river, and passing the villages of Spoccia (Osteria Americana on the road-side), Orasso, Cursolo, and Gurro on the heights on each side. It then crosses a low hill to Finero (Inn) and Malesco in the Val Vigezzo and descends to (14 M.) S. Maria Maggiore (p. 413). One-horse carriage from Cannobbio to S. Maria in 5 hrs., 15 fr., two-horse carr. 25 fr.

The steamer now steers to the E. bank, and stops at *Maccagno*, whence we may visit the (2 hrs.) loftily situated *Lago d'Eglio* (2950'; \*Hotel; fine view). Passing *Casneda* in a wooded ravine, we next reach—

Luino or Luvino (Hôt. Simplon, R., L., & A. 3 fr.; \*Grand Hôtel Luino, at the station, with the rail. restaur.; Victoria; Posta), with the Palazzo Crivelli amid pines, a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 415; station \(^{1}/\_{2}\mathbb{M}\). from the pier) and on the Ponte Tresa line (p. 425). The Piazza Garibaldi is embellished with a statue of the general. The principal church is adorned with frescoes by Bernardino Luini, a native of the place (d. 1530). At the mouth of the Margorabbia, \(^{1}/\_{2}\mathbb{M}\). to the S., lies Germignaga, with the large silk-spinning (filanda) and winding (filatoja) factories of Cesare Bozotti and Co. of Milan. (Admission by written permission from the firm.)

Near the W. bank, on rocks rising from the lake, are the two grotesque-looking Castelli di Cannero, half in ruins, the property of Count Borromeo. In the 15th cent. they harboured the five brothers Mazzarda, notorious brigands, the terror of the district. Cannero (Tre Re) is beautifully situated amidst vineyards and olive-groves. We next pass Oggebbio and Ghiffa (\*Hôt. Ghiffa) on the W. bank, and Porto Valtravaglia (Osteria Antica) on the E. bank, villages at which the steamers do not always stop. In a wooded bay lies Calde, with the old tower of Castello di Calde on a hill. Between Ghiffa and Laveno Monte Rosa and the Simplon group are visible to the W.

**Laveno** (\*Posta; Moro; Stella), a large village, beautifully situated in a bay at the mouth of the Boesio, once a fortified Austrian harbour. Superb view of the lake and the mountains from Fort Garibaldi ( $^{1}$ /<sub>2</sub> hr.), on a headland  $^{1}$ /<sub>2</sub> M. to the S.W. — St. Gotthard Railway, see p. 415.

At the back of Laveno rises the green Sasso di Ferro (3920'), the most beautiful mountain on the lake, easily ascended in 2½ hrs., and afording a magnificent view of the lake, the plain as far as Milan, and the huge snow-peaks of the Monte Rosa chain. Even from the neighbourhood of Laveno the five-peaked Monte Rosa is visible beyond the hills of the opposite bank. — Interesting excursion (2 hrs.) to the monastery of S. Caterina in Sasso, high above the lake. Imbedded in the roof of the church is a mass of rock which fell upon it in the last century and has remained there ever since. — Railway from Laveno by Varese to Como, see p. 434. — Railway by Gallarate to Milan, see p. 421.

As we approach Intra a valley opening to the W. suddenly discloses a most striking survey of the N. neighbours of Monte Rosa:

first the Strahlhorn, then the Mischabelhörner and the Simplon. They are lost to view as the steamer rounds the point between Intra and Pallanza, but soon re-appear, and remain visible until we reach Isola Bella. To the left appears Mte. Motterone, with the hotel near the top.

Intra (\*Hôt. de la Ville & Poste, R., L., & A. 31/2, B. 11/4 fr.; Vitello & Leon d'Oro, moderate; Hôt. Intra; Agnello), a town of 5000 inhab., with several factories, chiefly belonging to Swiss firms. It lies on alluvial soil between the mouths of two torrents, the S. Giovanni and S. Bernardino (see below). On the Quay is a marble statue of Garibaldi — On the lake, 3/4 M. to the N., is the \*Villa Franzosini, with beautiful gardens containing magnificent camellias and magnolias, and 3/4 M. beyond it is the \*Villa Ada of Prince Trubetzkoy, also noteworthy for its wealth of vegetation (numerous palms, huge Eucalypti, etc.).

DILIGENCE over the Simplon to Brieg, see R. 79. — Local steamers and omnibuses ply between Intra and Pallanza. — Pleasant walk from Intra to the N. by the new road to (5 M.) Premeno (2214'; \*Hôt. Pens, Premeno. finely situated). Above it (10 min.) is the Tornico, a platform laid out in honour of Garibaldi, with a good spring and a beautiful view of the Alps. A few min higher is the \*Bellavista, an admirable point of view. commanding the lake to the E. and the beautiful and fertile Val Intragna to the W., with its numerous villages.

A church on the promontory of S. Remigio, 11/2 M. from Intra, halfway to Pallanza, occupies the site of a Roman temple of Venus. At the foot of the hill is the Birreria della Castagnola. Adjacent is the Villa S. Remigio, the residence of the Browne family (visitors admitted; \*View from the balcony). The little Isola S. Giovanni, near Pallanza, with its chapel, house, and gardens, is one of the Borromean Islands.

Pallanza. - GRAND HÔTEL PALLANZA, a large house, finely situated, 1 2 M. from the landing-place, with several dépendances and extensive 12 M. from the landing-place, with several dépendances and extensive grounds, R., L., & A. 4-5, B. 11/2, D. 5, warm bath 21/2, lake-bath 11/2, board in summer 7, in winter 61/2-91/2 fr.; omnibus from the quay 11/4 fr.— Hôt. Garoni, 1/4 M. higher up, splendidly situated, with grounds (Engl. landlady), pens. 8-12 fr.; omnibus from the quay.— Posta, on the lake (Engl. landlady), R., L., & A. 3, B. 11/4 D. 4, pens. 5-8 fr.; Hôt. Milan also on the lake, R. 2, D. incl. wine 31/2 fr.; Italia: S. Gottardo.

Boats. With one rower to Isola Madre and back 21/2, with two 41/2 fr.; to Isola Bella and back 31/2 or 6 fr.; to both islands and back 4 or 7 fr.; to Stresa and back 31/2 or 6 fr.; to Laveno and back 31/2 or 7 fr., etc.; boat without rower usually 1 fr. per hour. The hirer should ask the charge before embarking. The hotels have boats of their own at similar charges.

Pallanza, a busy town with 3900 inhab., is beautifully situated opposite the Borromean Islands and commands a fine view. The quay, planted with trees, affords a pleasant walk. Some of the nurserygardens here (Rovelli, Cerutti, etc.; fee 1/2-1 fr.) are worthy of a visit.

Interesting walk by the shady avenue of chestnut-trees leading to the M. donna di Campagna: by the church to the right round the Monte Rosso, and ascending the course of the S. Bernardino, to Trobaso and the ancient Reman bridge of Santino (11 2 hr.), whence we may return to (1 hr.) Pallanga by Bieno. Carendone, and Sona.

The lake here forms a large bay, towards the W., into which

falls the impetuous Tosa or Toce. On the N.E. bank lies Suna, (Pens. Camenisch) and at the W. end of the bay Feriōlo, stations at which the steamers do not always touch. Farther on, on the S.W. bank, is Baveno (\*Bellevue, with pleasant garden on the lake. R., L., & A. 5-7, D. 5 fr.; \*Grand Hôt. Baveno, a large new house below the Villa Clara; \*Beaurivage, with garden; \*Hôt.-Pens. Suisse. pens. 6½ fr.), a little town of 1900 inhab., with Mr. Henfrey's handsome Villa Clara (occupied by Queen Victoria for three weeks in April, 1879; visitors admitted to the beautiful garden and the church on showing their visiting-cards.)

The steamer now approaches the -

\*Borromean Islands, and touches (on some trips only) at the westernmost, the Isola Superiore or dei Pescatori, and then (always) at the Isola Bella, the southernmost, which, with the Isola Madre, belongs to the Borromeo family. — Farther N. is the Isola S. Giovanni, near Pallanza, already mentioned (p. 418).

In the splendour-loving, but tasteless 17th cent., Count Vitaliano Borromeo (d. 1690) erected a large château on \*Isola Bella, and converted the barren rock into beautiful gardens, rising on ten terraces 100' above the lake, and displaying all the wealth of Italian vegetation: lemon-trees, cedars, magnolias, cypresses, orange-trees, laurels, magnificent camellias and oleanders, etc. (evening light best for the beautiful view). The grounds are disfigured with shellgrottoes, fountains (dry), mosaics, and statues in the style of the period. The uninteresting Château, which is much too large for the island, contains a large Collection of Pictures of little value. The N. wing is in ruins. The view through the arches of the long galleries under the château is curious. A servant attends visitors in the château (not before 9 a.m.; fee 1/2-1 fr.; more for a party), and the well-informed gardener shows the grounds for a similar fee. Adjoining the château are the Hôt, du Dauphin or Delfino (R., L., & A. 3, D. 4, pens. 7 fr.), and the Ristor. del Vapore. Boat to Isola Madre and back with two rowers 3 fr.

The \*Isola Madre is on its S. side similar to the Isola Bella, being laid out in seven terraces, with lemon and orange-trellises. On the highest terrace is a dilapidated Palazzo, with a beautiful view. On the N. side are delightful grounds, with luxuriant vegetation. Visitors admitted from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (fee 1 fr.). — The Isola dei Pescatori or Superiore is also worth visiting for the sake of the picturesque views it commands. The island is entirely occupied by a fishing-village, a place for drying the nets, a small avenue, and the churchyard being the only open spaces.

The scenery around the Borromean Islands rivals that of the Lake of Como in grandeur, and perhaps surpasses it in richness. Monte Rosa is not visible; the snow-mountains to the N.W. are the glaciers and peaks of the Simplon; of the nearer hills the most conspicuous are the white graniterocks near Baveno. Travellers from the north cannot fail to be struck with the loveliness of the banks, studded with innumerable dwellings,

and clothed with luxuriant vegetation (chestnuts, mulberries. vines, tigs, olives), and of the deep-blue lake, enhanced by the snow-mountains in the background. Jean Paul has contributed to the fame of the Borromean Islands by making Isola Bella the scene of the first part of his 'Titan'. Rousseau at one time intended to make them the scene of his 'Nouvelle Héloïse', but considered them too artificial for his romance.

Opposite Isola Bella, on the W. bank lies -

Stresa. - \*Hôtel des Iles Borromées, 1/2 M. from the landing-place, comfortable, with fine garden, R., L., & A. from 4, B. 1½, D. 5. board 7½ fr.; Hôtel Milan, with a small garden on the lake, near the pier, R., L., & A. 4-5½, D. 5, pens. 6-7 fr. (R. extra); Albergo Reale Bolongaro, on the lake; Italia, R. & L. 2-3, pens. 6-7 fr.; Alb. S. Gottardo, R. from 1½, pens. 5-6 fr.; these three second-class, but very fair. — Boar (barca) with one rower 2 fr. for the first hour, and 50 c. for each additional half-hour (comp. p. 414). — Carriage to Domo d'Ossola, one-horse, 15-20, two-horse 30-35 fr.; to Arona, one-horse 6 fr.; over the Simplon to Brieg, comp. p. 283.

The handsome Rosminian Monastery, halfway up the hill, is now a school. The church contains the monument of Ant. Rosmini (d. 1855), with an admirable statue by Vela. Beautiful cypresses in the churchyard. Among the villas in the environs are the Duchess of Genoa's Villa Bolongaro, by the church, the Villa Landriani, Lemellini, Amalia, Baisini, and Imperatori. Above the lake, 1/2 M. to the S., are the beautifully situated Villa Pallavicini, and 1/4 M. farther the Villa Vignolo, with fine gardens (visitors admitted).

Ascent of 'Me. Motterone, see p. 421. Walkers returning to Switzerland should send their luggage from Stresa to Doma d'Ossola (posterestante), walk over the Mte. Motterone to Orta, and go by train to Gravellona (p. 290), whence they may take the diligence or a carriage to Domo d'Ossola (p. 290). Swiss diligence and supplementary carriages thence

over the Simplon to Brieg twice daily.

As the steamer proceeds we obtain a good view of the skilfully constructed high-road, supported at places by walls of masonry. The banks become flatter; to the W. appears Monte Rosa. The next place on the W. bank is **Belgirate** (\*Gr. Hôt. Belgirate; 700 inh.), with the villas Fontana, Principessa Matilda, etc. Then Lesa and Meina (Alb. Zanetta) on the W., and Angera on the E. bank, with a handsome château of Count Borromeo.

Arona (738'; pop. 3600; \*Albergo Reale; \*Alb. S. Gottardo, R. & A. 2-21, pens. 6-7 fr., both on the quay; Ancora, behind the S. Gottardo; Café della Stazione; Café next the Alb. Reale; Cofé du Lac, at the harbour), an old town on the W. bank of the lake, about 3 M. from its S. end, extends up the slope of the hill. In the principal church, S. Maria, is the chapel of the Borromeo family, to the right of the high-altar, containing an \*Altarpiece, the Holy Family, by Gaudenzio Vinci (or Gaud. Ferrari?) of 1511.

On a commanding height 1/4 hr. to the N., is a colossal Statue f S. Carlo, 70' high, resting on a pedestal 43' high, erected in 1697 in honour of the famous cardinal, Count Carlo Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan, who was born here in 1538 (d. 1584, canonised 1610).

The head, hands, and feet of the statue are of bronze, the robe of wrought copper. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, the statue is not without artistic merit, though the ears are too large. The various parts are held together by iron cramps attached to a pillar of masonry in the interior. Ascent in the interior disagreeable. Room in the head for three persons. For a ladder to reach the entrance  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr. are demanded.

Relics of S. Carlo are preserved in the neighbouring Church, near which is a large Seminary for Priests.

The RAILWAY FROM ARONA TO MILAN (42 M., in 21/4-21/2 hrs.; 7 fr. 65, 5fr. 35, 3fr. 85 c.) runs round the S. end of the lake and crosses the *Ticino*, the boundary between Piedmont and Lombardy (down to 1859 the frontier of Austria and Italy), to Sesto-Calende (p. 416); then Vergiate, Somma, and (17 M.) Gallarate (where the lines to Varese and Laveno diverge, pp. 434, 416), a town of 5200 inhab. at the S.E. base of a chain of hills, and at the beginning of the great fertile plain of Lombardy, where maize, mulberries, and vines flourish luxuriantly. Stations Busto-Arsizio, Legnano, Parabiago, Rhò, Musocco. — 42 M. Milan, see p. 435.

#### 110. From Stresa to Orta and Varallo.

Comp. Map, p. 414.

11'2 Days. 1st Day: From Stresa over the Mte. Motterone to Orta, 7.8 hrs. — 2nd Day: From Orta to Varallo 41'2 hrs. — From Varallo we may return by railway viâ Novara or Gravellona (p. 290) to the Lago Maggiore; but good walkers will far prefer to cross one of the passes (p. 421) to the Val Anzasca or to ascend the Val Sesia to Alagna and there begin the magnificent expedition described in R. 86. — Carriage and pair from Stresa by Gravellona to Orta, with stay, 30 fr.

The Lago Maggiore is separated from the Lake of Orta by a long hill, the Mte. Margozzolo or Mergozzolo, which may be crossed by a pleasant route from Stresa to Orta in 5-6 hrs.: road to (6 M.) Gignese (Albergo Alpino, fine view, moderate), whence the Mte. Motterone may be ascended in 2 hrs.; thence with a guide (2-3 fr.) to Coiro in 2 hrs.; descent from Coiro by a path, easily found, to Armeno in 3/4 hr.; road thence to (41/9 M.) Orta (see below). Farther to the N., this hill culminates in the \*Monte Motterone or Mottarone (4892'), a magnificent point of view, easily ascended (from Stresa or Baveno 31/2-4 hrs.; guide 4, donkey 5 fr.). The route from Baveno leads by Romanico, Loita, and Campino, mostly through wood to Someraro, where it joins the route from Stresa. The latter diverges to the left opposite Isola Bella, beyond a bridge over the broad channel of a brook, and ascends through wood to the villages of (3/4 hr.) Someraro and (25 min.) Levo. We emerge from the wood 1/2 hr. farther on, and ascend over pastures (with the hotel in sight in front of us) past the Alpe del Giardino to a (1 hr.) church without a tower, where we turn to the right. 20 min. Alpe del Mottarone (milk), 30 min. \*Albergo Mottarone, kept by the brothers Guglielmina, 10 min. below the summit (pens., incl. wine, 9 fr.).

The \*VIEW from the top, the 'Rigi of Northern Italy', embraces the Alps from the Col di Tenda and Monte Viso on the W., to the Orther and Adamello on the E. (Panorama by Bossoli, in the hotel). The most conspicuous feature is the Mte. Rosa group; to the right of it appear the Cima di Jazzi, Strahlhorn, Rimpfischhorn, Allalinhorn, Alphubel, Mischabel (Täsch-

horn, Dom. Nadelhorn), Pizzo Bottarello, Portjengrat, Bietschhorn, Mte. Leone, Jungfrau, Helsenhorn, Fiescherhörner; then more distant, to the E. of the peaks of Mte. Zeda, the mountains of the Rhine valley, Bernina, Disgrazia, Mte. Legnone, Mte. Generoso, Mte. Grigna. At our feet lie seven lakes, those of Orta, Mergozzo, Maggiore, Biandrone, Varese; Monate, and Comabbio; farther to the right stretch the great plains of Lombardy and Piedmont, with Milan and its lofty cathedral in the centre. The silvery Ticino and Sesia meander through the plains, and by a singular optical delusion seem to traverse a lofty table-land. The Motterone consists of a number of bare peaks, studded with a few chalets among tall trees; its base is encircled with chestnut-trees, and the surrounding plain is also well wooded.

On the W. side a path, rather steep at places (guide advisable), descends direct to (2 hrs.) Omegna (see below). Travellers bound for Orta soon reach on the S. side of the hill a broad bridle-path (guide unnecessary) descending by Chieggino to  $(2^1/2 \text{ hrs.})$  Armeno (Alb. dell' Unione) on the high-road, which they follow to the S. From (12 min.) the point where the road forks, the left branch leads to Miasino (see below), the right by Carcegna, crossing the railway to Gravellona (the station of Orta-Miasino lying on the left), to (4 M.)—

Orta (1220'; \*Hôtel Belvedere, on the Sacro Monte, see below; \*Hôtel S. Giulio, kept by Ronchetti, in the market-place on the lake, R. & A. 4, B. 11/2, D. 41/2 fr.; Leon d'Oro, Due Spade, unpretending. — Beer at the Café d'Orta, in the market), a little town, with marble-paved streets and a Villa of the Marchese Natta at the foot of the Sacro Monte (see below), picturesquely situad on a headland extending into the \*Lake of Orta. Opposite Orta lies the rocky islet of S. Giulio (boat there and back 11/2 fr.; also steamboat-stat.). The Church, founded by St. Julius, who came from Greece in 379 to convert the natives, and frequently restored, contains several good reliefs, old frescos, a fine Romanesque pulpit, and in the sacristy a Madonna by Gaudenzio Ferrari. On the hill is a seminary for priests, with a garden affording charming views of the lake. — On the lake (11/4 M. in breadth, 71/2 M. in length). now called Lago Cusio, after its supposed ancient name, a steamer plies three times daily: to the S. to Pascolo, Isola S. Giulio, and Buccione (with an ancient watch-tower dating from Emp. Frederick Barbarossa); and in the opposite direction to Pella, Pettenasco. Ronco, Oira and Omegna (\*Posta), at the N. end of the lake (railway to Gravellona, see p. 291).

Above Orta rises the 'Sacro Monte (ascent in 1/4 hr. from the market-place or through the garden of the Villa Natta: fee for opening the upper door), a beautifully wooded hill, laid out as a park. In the 16th cent. 20 chapels were erected here in honour of St. Francis of Assisi, each containing a scene from his history in painted life-size figures of terracotta, with a background 'al fresco'. Though of little artistic value, these groups are on the whole spirited and effective. The best are in the 13th, 16th, and 20th chapels; in the last is represented the canonisation of the saint, with the assembly of cardinals. One of the 'Custodi del Monte' will open the chapels if required (1/2-1 fr.), but a sufficiently good view is obtained through the openines in the doors. Various points on the hill command

charming surveys of the lake; to the W., above the lower hills, peeps the snowy Monte Rosa. On the W. side of the plateau are the \*Hotel Belvedere

and a small Café-Restaurant.

Picturesque excursions may be made from Orta by Miasino, with its handsome villas, to the (1 hr.) Madonna della Bicciola, situated on the hill above the station; and to Torre di Buccione (an ancient watch-tower dating from Emp. Frederick Barbarossa) at the S. end of the lake (11/4 hr.; boat to Buccione 11/2 fr.; also steamer), both points commanding good views. By Pella (see below) to (11/4 hr.) Alzo, with extensive granite-quarries (branch-railway from Gozzano, see below) and to (1 hr.) Madonna del Sasso (2243'), the pretty church of the hamlet of Boletto. on a lofty cliff, commanding a line survey of the entire lake. — Porter to the top of the Mottarone (5 hrs.) 6, donkey 10 fr.; over the Mottarone to Baveno or Stresa. 10 and 15 fr.

From Orta to Novara, 271/2 M., railway in 13/4 hrs. (5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 55 c.). The station of Orta-Miasino lies 1 M. to the E. of Orta, halfway to Miasino (see above). The train at first skirts the lake, of which it affords pleasing views. 5 M. Gozzano. 11/2 M. from the S. end of the lake (branch to Alzo, see above); 9 M. Borgomanero (Alb. al Ramo Secco), 7 M. to the S.W. of Arona (p. 420); 121/2 M. Cressa-Fontaneto; 18 M. Momo; 221/2 M. Callignaga; 271/2 M. Novara. Thence to Lareno (p. 416) rail in 11/2 hr., to Milan (p. 435) in 11/4 hr. (see Baedeler's N. Italy). From Orta to Gravellova, railway in 40 min., see p. 291.

FROM PELLA OVER THE COLMA TO VARALLO, 41/2 hrs., a beautiful walk (donkey 6, to the Colma 3 fr.; guide, 5 fr., unnecessary). On the W. bank of the lake, opposite Orta, peep the white houses of Pella (Alb. del Pesce, unpretending), from amidst vines, chestnuts, and walnuts. (Boat from Orta 11/2 fr.; steamer, see above.) The path to the Colma crosses the Pellino at the upper end of the village, beside a paper-factory, and ascends steeply. At (12 min.) the fork we take the level path to the left to (20 min.) a mill, above which we cross a brook descending on the right. A paved path now ascends steeply to (40 min.) Arola, which commands a lovely view in the direction of the lake of Orta. We turn to the left 5 min. beyond the village, descend a little, and then keep on for 1'2 hr. on the same level, skirting the gorge of the Pellino, which here forms a pretty waterfall. We next ascend through wood, between crumbling blocks of granite, to the (3/4 hr.) wooded Col di Colma (about 3610). The height to the left commands a splendid view, embracing Monte Rosa, the lakes of Orta and Varese, and the plain of Lombardy. In descending (to the right), we overlook the fertile Val Sesia, with its numerous villages. The path leads through groves of chestnuts and walnuts to (3/4 hr.) Civiasco (several Cantine), whence a fine new road (shortcut by the old path, to the left), the first part of which affords a magnificent view of Mte. Rosa, leads to (3/4 hr.) —

Varallo (1515'; pop. 3200; \*Croce Bianca, good cuisine; \*Italia, R. & A. 31<sub>2</sub>. D. 4 fr.; Posta; Parigi; Falcone Nero), the capital of the Val Sesia. The stream, often dry in summer, is crossed by a suspension bridge below the railway. The Piazza Vitt. Emanuele, at the entrance to the town from the station, is embellished by a monument to Victor Emmanuel. Over the high-alter of the col-

legiate church is a Marriage of St. Catharine by Gaudenzio Ferrari (1484-1549), a native of the neighbouring Val Duggia. The churches of S. Maria delle Grazie (choir), S. Maria di Loreto, and S. Marco contain frescos by the same master, those in the last belonging to his earlier period. His \*Statue in marble, by Della Vedova, stands at the beginning of the ascent to the Sacro Monte.

The Sacro Monte (Santuario di Varallo; 1980), a great resort of pilgrims and sight-seers, rising close to the town, is ascended in 20 min. by a paved path shaded by beautiful trees, and commands a delightful view. On the top of the hill ando n its slopes are a church and 46 CHAPELS, or oratories, containing scenes from the life of the Saviour in painted life-size tigures of terracotta, beginning with the Fall in the 1st chapel, and ending with the Entombment of the Virgin in the 46th. The frescos on the walls are by Pellegrino Tibaldi, Gaudenzio Ferrari, and others. This 'Nuora Gerusalemme nel Sacro Monte di Varallo' was founded in 1486 by Bernardino Caloto, a Milanese nobleman, with the sanction of Pope Innocent VIII.; but as a resort of pilgrims it did not come into vogue until after the visits of Cardinal Borromeo (p. 420) in 1578 and 1584, from which period most of the chapels date. The hill now belongs to the town (Cafe-Restaur. at the top).

Variallo is a capital starting-point for excursions into the very attractive and easily accessible valleys in the vicinity.

FROM VARALLO BY FOBELLO TO PONTE GRANDE (and Macugnaga), 9 hrs., guide hardly necessary. A road ascends the pretty \* Val Mastallone, passing the (3 M.) picturesque Ponte della Gula, to (10½ M.) Fobello (\*Posta: ltalia; \*Alb. del Club Alpino); thence by Bocco, Piana, S. Maria, and Agazzo to the (3 hrs.) Col di Baranca (5748; refreshmts. at the chalets), with a chapel. Steep descent, with pretty views of the Val Anzasca, through the Vall Olloccia to Bannio and (3 hrs.) Ponte Grande (p. 317).

FROM VARALLO THROUGH THE VAL SESIA TO ALAGNA (8 hrs.). Omnibus daily at 1 p.m. in 5 hrs. The road ascends the fertile valley, on the left bank of the Sesia, by Valmaggia and Vocca to (5 M.) Balmuccia, at the influx of the Sermenza.

[A road ascends the picturesque Val Sermenza by (2½ M.) Boccioleto (Pens. della Fenice) and Ferrera, to (2 hrs.) Rimasco (two inns; the upper is the better), where the valley divides: in the branch to the right (E.) lies (2 hrs.) Carcoforo (Monte Moro, plain), and in the Val Piccola to the left (W.) is (2 hrs.) Rima. From Carcoforo to Ponte Grande over the Col d'Eigua (7064) and Col di Baranca (see above), 6-7 hrs., with guide, interesting; to Pestarena over the Col della Moriana, 6 hrs., with guide, fatiguing; to Macugnaca over the Bocchetta di Carcoforo, 7 hrs., with guide, also fatiguing (descent through the Val di Quarazza, p. 322). — From Rima (see above) to Macugnaca over the Little Turlo, or Col del Piccolo Allare, 6-7 hrs., fatiguing and unattractive; to Alagna over the Colle di Moud or the Col della Moanda, see p. 322.]

The road, following the left bank of the Sesia, next leads by Scopa (Inn), Scopello, Pila, Piode, and Campertogno to (10 M.) Mollia (\*Alb. Valsesiana). Thence through the narrowing valley to (134 hr.) Riva (3680'; Hôt. delle Alpi), with an elaborately decorated church, beautifully situated, where several peaks of Monte Rosa become visible to the N., and (34 hr.) Alagna (p. 322).

FROM VARALLO TO NOVARA, 34 M., railway in 2 hrs. 8 min. (6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 40, 2 fr. 80 c.). The line traverses the fertile Val Sesia. Stations. Roccapietra, Quarona, Isolella-Vanzone. Beyond (8 M.) Borgosesia, a large village on the Sesia, here resembling a lake, the line crosses a long viaduct over the Strona, to Grigansco. Prato Sesia, and (16 M.) Romagnano (Posta), an industrial village in a fertile district in which maize and vines flourish. The mountains recede altogether. Stations: Ghemme. Sezano, Fara. Briena, S. Bernardino, and Birie Vianale (junction for Orta, p. 423.). Then over the Po to Nevara (comp. p. 423); see Bo-deker's N. Itali.

# 111. From Luino on Lago Maggiore to Menaggio on the Lake of Como. Lake of Lugano.

Comp. Maps, pp. 414, 426.

RAILWAY (STEAM-TRAMWAY) from Luino to Ponte Tresa in 1 hr. (2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 45 c.). STEAMER from Ponte Tresa to Lugano in 13/4, to Porlezza in 23/4 hrs. (4 fr. 50, 2 fr. 70 c.). Railway from Porlezza to Menaggio in 1 hr. (2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 45 c.). Through-tickets 9 fr. 80, 5 fr. 60 c.; return, Sunday, and circular tickets at a reduced rate (to be had on board any of the steamers). — Return carriages to Lugano are generally to be hired in Luino, at cheaper rates than the steamers or railway and are recommended on account of the picturesque road.

Luino, see p. 417. The station of the narrow-gauge line is near the landing-place. The train crosses the Piazza Garibaldi and the St. Gotthard railway near the Luino station (p. 415), and at stat. Creva, a manufacturing place, reaches the Tresa, the river descending from the Lake of Lugano, which falls into the Lago Maggiore at Germignaga (p. 417). After winding up the abrupt right bank of the Tresa, the train crosses the river, which here forms the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, passes through two tunnels, and stops at Cremenaga. It then follows the left bank to stat. Ponte Tresa, on the Italian side of the river. The village of that name, on the Swiss side, lies on a bay of the Lake of Lugano which is so enclosed by mountains that it looks like a complete little lake in itself.

The LUGANO ROAD crosses the Vallesina to (1½ M.) Magliaso, and, skirting the lake at places, with the Mte S. Salvatore on the right, leads to (1½ M.) Agno (968). Crossing the stream of that name, and passing the little Lake of Muzzano (p. 409) on the left, we gradually ascend the hill at the E. base of which (2½ M.) Lugano (p. 408) lies.

STEAMBOAT JOURNEY. The vessel steers through the Stretto or strait of Lavena (with the abrupt Mte. Caslano, 1710', on the left), and enters the W. arm of the Lake of Lugano (890'; Ital. Lago Ceresio), where the wooded banks are somewhat monotonous. To the N. we soon obtain a fine view of the bay of Agno (see above), with high mountains behind it (Mte. Tamaro, Mte. Bigorio, etc.). The steamer turns to the S., passing Figino on the left (with Mte. S. Salvatore and its chapel in the distance, p. 409), and touches at Brusin-Piano on the right. Farther on we skirt the wooded slopes of the Mte. Arbostora (2750') on the left, at the foot of which runs a road to Lugano (p. 411). In a bay of the S. bank lies Porto or Porto-Ceresio. (Diligence to Varese twice daily in 11/4 hr., see p. 434.)

The steamer turns to the N., to Morcote, a village with a picturesque church, prettily situated on the S. angle of the Mte. Arbostora. We follow the W. bank; Brusin-Arsizio lies on the right, and the long indented crest of the Generoso soon appears (p.411). The vessel touches at Melide on the W. and at Bissone on the E. bank, and passes with lowered funnel through the embankment across the lake. (\*View through the arch.) To the left rises Mte. S.

Salvatore (p. 409), with the promontory of S. Martino at its base (p. 409); on the right is Mte. Caprino (p. 409).

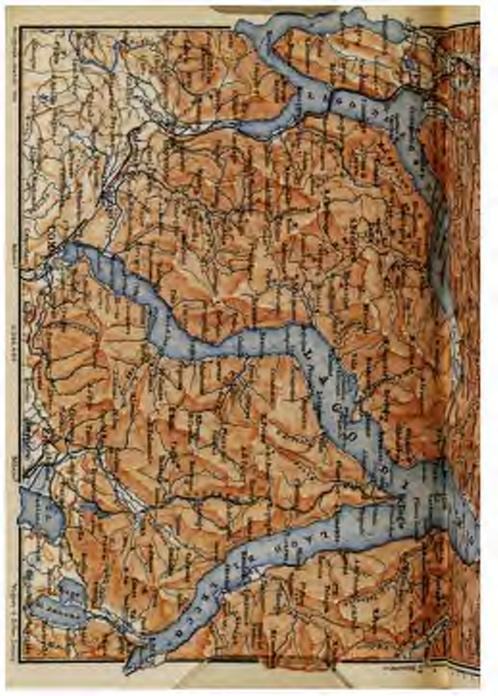
Between Lugano (p. 408) and S. Mamette is the finest part of the lake. Near Lugano the banks are beautifully studded with villas and chapels, and planted with vines, figs, olives, and walnuts. On the N. bank is Castagnola, most picturesquely situated; then Gandria, at the foot of Mte. Brè (p. 410), perhaps the most beautiful village on the lake, with its gardens borne by lofty arcades and its vine-terraces. Beyond this point the lake assumes a wilder character. The next villages are (l.) Bellarma (frontier); Oria with the Villa Bianci; Albogasio; and S. Mamette (Stella d'Italia), beautifully situated at the mouth of the picturesque Val Soldo, with Castello high above it (p. 410). The S. bank is wooded and abrupt. To the left Loggio, Cresogno, and Cima, opposite which (S.) lies Osteno (Alb. del Vapore).

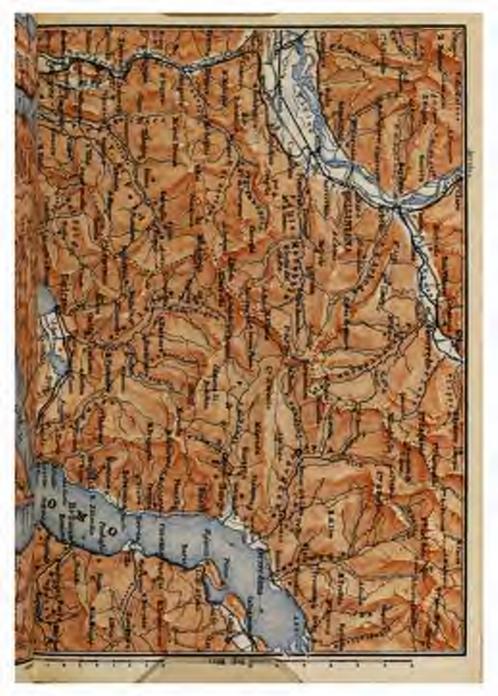
The "Grotto of Osteno (locally called the Orrido or Pescara, 'fishermen's gorge') may easily be visited from Lugano with the aid of the steamer bound for Porlezza, which will also take us back to Lugano. Tickets for the grotto are sold on board the steamer at 75 c. each. The grotto is 7 min. from the landing-place. We pass through the village; outside the gate we descend to the right before the stone bridge, and cross the brook. The mouth of the gorge, in which there are two small waterfalls, is near a projecting rock. Visitors embark in a small boat and enter the grotto, the bottom of which is occupied by the brook. The narrow ravine through which we thread our way is curiously hollowed out by the water. Far above, the roof is formed by overhanging bushes, between which glimpses of blue sky are obtained. The gorge is terminated by a waterfall. — The Tufa Grottoes of Rescia may also be visited before the steamer returns from Porlezza. Boat (with two rowers, there and back 2½ fr.) round the promontory to the E. of Osteno in ¼ hr. to the hamlet of Rescia; thence by a narrow path to the grottoes in 5 min. (torches ½ fr.). The dome-shaped grottoes, encrusted with calcareous sinter and stalactites, are connected by a low passage (caution necessary). From the second is seen a pretty waterfall in a gorge. In the vicinity are tufa quarries, containing interesting fossils.

A road leads from Osteno to the S.W. to (6 M.) Lanzo d'Intelvi (3117; \*Hôt. Betvedere, pens. S-10fr.; Café Centrale, moderate, D. 2 fr.), a pleasant spot for some stay, with a fine view of the Lake of Lugano and the Alps with Mte. Rosa (English Church Service in summer; English physician). A road also leads to it from Maroggia (7 M.; see p. 41), and another from Argegno on the Lake of Como (81/2 M.; see p. 431). Near Lanzo (20 min.) are the baths of Paraviso. Bridle-path to Mte. Generoso (p. 411), 51/2 hrs.

The N. bank of the lake now becomes rocky and precipitous. At the N. end of this bay lies **Porlezza** (Alb. del Lago), with the Italian custom-house and a harbour. Boat to Lugano 10-12 fr.

FROM PORLEZZA TO MENAGGIO. The station of the tramway (comp. p. 425) is close to the landing-place. The train runs through the broad valley of the Cuccione, by Tavordo, S. Pietro, and Piano, and past the little Lago del Piano, and then ascends more rapidly (4:100) by Bene-Grona to stat. Grandola (1260'), the highest point on the line, 610' above the Lake of Como. It now descends on the lofty right bank of the Val Sanagra in numerous curves, the line being hewn in the rock in many places and sup-







ported by buttresses of masonry. Beyond a tunnel 110 yds. long the line takes a long bend towards the S., affording a delightful view of the Lake of Como, with its luxuriantly fertile banks, sprinkled with towns, villages, and villas, and enclosed by high mountains. To the right are the beautiful peninsula of Bellagio and the bay of Lecco. After running towards the S. for about  $^{1}/_{2}$  M., the train turns back at a sharp angle and descends rapidly (5:100) to Menaggio, where the terminus is close to the steamboat-pier and the Hôtel Menaggio. (The village of Menaggio has a pier of its own, see below.)

## 112. The Lake of Como.

Steamboat four times daily from Colico to Como in 4 hrs. (5 times from Bellagio to Como, and 8 times from Torriggia to Como); thrice between Colico and Lecco (3³/4-4½/s hrs.), and thrice between Como and Lecco (3¹/2 hrs.). Stations: Colico (pier), Domaso, Gravedona (pier), Dongo (pier), Musso, Cremia, Dervio, Rezzonico, Acquaseria, Bellano (pier), Varenna (pier), Menaggio-Bridge (pier), Menaggio-Station (pier), Bellagio (pier), Cadenabbia (pier), S. Giovanni & Tremezzo (pier), Azzano, Lenno, Lezzeno & Campo, Sala, Argegno (pier), Nesso, Torriggia, Pognana, Palanzo, Carate (pier), Urio, Torno, Moltrasio, Blerro, Cernobbio, Como (pier). Embarkation and landing free (the tickets have a coupon which is given to the boatman). Those who embark at intermediate stations must procure a ticket at the pier; otherwise they are liable to be charged for the whole distance from Como or Colico. Tickets are issued on board for the Como and Milan railway, and the Lugano and Luino line, and for Lago Maggiore. The mails are carried by handsome saloon steamers, with good restaurants on board.

Boats. First hour 1½ fr., for each additional hour 1 fr. per rower. From Bellagio to Cadenabbia and back, each rower 2½ fr.; Bellagio to Tremezzo, Bellagio to Menaggio, and Bellagio to Varenna also 2½ fr. each rower; Bellagio to Villa Melzi, Villa Carlotta, and back, each rower 3 fr. — One rower generally suffices, unless time is limited. If a seconp proffers his services, he may be dismissed with: 'basta uno' (one is enough). The boatmen reduce their fares when customers are not numerous. The following phrases may be useful: 'Quanto volete per una corsa d'un ora (di due ore)? Siamo due (tre, quattro) persone. E troppo, vi darò un franco (due franchi)', etc. — The boatmen generally expect a buonamano of ½-1 fr. in addition to the fare.

The \*Lake of Como (700'), Ital. Lago di Como, or Il Lario, the Lacus Larius of the Romans, extolled by Virgil (Georg. ii. 159), is by many considered the most beautiful lake in N. Italy. From the N. end to Como it is 30 M. in length; between Menaggio and Varenna, its broadest part, it is nearly 2½ M. in breadth; and its greatest depth is 1930'. At Bellagio (p. 429) the lake divides into two arms, the bay of Como (W.) and that of Lecco (E.). The Adda falls into the lake at the N. end and emerges from it again at Lecco. The bay of Como has no outlet.

Numerous gay villas of the Milanese aristocracy, with luxuriant gardens and vineyards, are scattered along the banks of the lake, and above these extend groves of chestnuts and walnuts of brilliant green, contrasting strongly with the dull-gray tint of the olive, which to the unaccustomed eye resembles the willow. The mountains rise to a height of 7000'. The scenery of the lake, viewed from the steamboat, somewhat resembles that of a

vast river, the banks on both sides being distinguishable. The dwellers on the banks of the lake are chiefly engaged in the production and manufacture of silk. - The Lacus Larius derives a classic interest from its connection with the two Plinies, the elder of whom made scientific researches in this district. - The lake is well stocked with fish, such as the palatable little 'Agoni', and trout of 20 lbs. weight are occasionally captured.

## EASTERN BANK.

Colico, see p. 362.

Ogliasca, Dorio, and Corenno; the last picturesquely situated, with a ruined castle.

Dervio lies at the mouth of the Varrone, and at the foot of Monte Legnone and its spur Legnoncino (5680').

Monte Legnone (8566'), the highest mountain of Lombardy, may be ascended hence in 7 hrs. (with guide; fatiguing but interesting). In the afternoon we mount to (2 hrs.) Sueglio, on the slope of Mte. Legnoncino, where tolerable quarters for the night are found; thence by Introzzo and Aveno to the (3 hrs.) Club Hut at the Porta dei Merli, and the (1 hr.) summit, with magnificent view. The ascent on the N. side, from Delebio (p. 399), is easier. A bridle-path leads through the Val della Lesina to the (4 hrs.) Alp Cappello, and thence across the Bocchetta di Legnone in 3 hrs. to the summit.

Bellano (Roma; Bellano) with ironworks and a monument to the poet Tom. Grossi (d. 1853), lies at the mouth of the industrious Val Sassina, through which a road leads by Introbbio to (20 M.) Lecco. A little above its influx into the lake the Pioverna forms a waterfall 200' high (Orrido di Bellano, 1/2 fr.).

Gittana is the landing-place for the hydropathic establishment of Regoledo, beautifully situated 500' above the lake.

Varenna (\*Albergo Reale; Hôtel Marcioni), with beautiful gardens, is charmingly situated on ress of the 13th century. Then S. a promontory at the mouth of Abbondio. A dangerous footpath the Val Esino. A little to the crosses the wild precipice of Il N. are five imposing galleries | Sasso Rancio ('the orange rock'),

### WESTERN BANK.

Domāso, charmingly situated. with several fine villas, especially Villa Venini and Villa Miani.

Gravedona (Alb. Gravedona; Alb. del Lauro), with 1600 inhab., is picturesquely situated at the entrance of a ravine. At the upper end of the village rises the handsome Palazzo del Pero with its four towers, erected by Cardinal Tolomeo Gallio. Adjoining the old church of S. Vincenzo is the Baptistertum S. Maria del Tiglio of the 12th cent., containing two Christian inscriptions of the 5th century.

Dongo (Alb. Dongo), a large village in a sheltered situation, with a Dominican monastery, lies at the mouth of the valley of the same name. On the height above it, to the N.W., is Garzeno, whence a bridle-path leads over the Passo di S. Jorio (6450') to (9 hrs.) Bellinzona.

On a precipitous rock above Musso are the three ruined castles of Rocca di Musso, where the condottiere Giac. Medici, resided in 1525-31 and held sway over the whole lake.

Pianello and Cremia, with the handsome church of S. Michele (altar-piece, \*St. Michael, by Paolo Veronese).

Rezzonico, with the Villa Litta; on the castle-hill a restored fort-

#### EASTERN BANK.

hewn in the rock for the passage of the road (p. 432). The marble from the neighbouring quarries is cut and polished in the town. Admirable view from the ruin of Torre di Vezio, near the hamlet of Vezio, high above the town (1/2 hr.).

About 1/2 M. to the S. of the town the white Fiume Latte ('milk-stream') falls in several leaps from a height of 1000' (copious between March and May only; day

in summer).

The "Monte Grigna (7907'; 8 hrs.) is a very fine point. From Varenna a bridle-path leads on the right bank of the Esino by Perledo to (21/2 hrs.) Esino ("Alb. Monte Godeno, moderate), prettily situated. Thence (guide desirable; 9 fr.) to the Alp Cainallo 11/2, Alp Prada 11/2, Club Hut of the I. A. C. (Capanna di Moncodine; 6151') 1/2 hr., and to the top in 2 hrs. more (the last part rather trying). Superb view of the whole Alpine chain from the Mte. Viso to the Ortler (the Mte. Rosa group particurlarly fine), and of the plains of Lombardy to the distant Apennines. — The neighbouring Moncodine, a little lower, and ascended in 1 hr. less (guide 7 fr.), affords nearly the same view.

#### WESTERN BANK.

traversed by the Russians under Bellegarde in 1799, when many lives were lost.

Menaggio (\*Gr. Hôt. Victoria finely situated, R., L., & A.  $4^{1}/_{2}$  fr.; Hôtel Menaggio, at the station, both with gardens on the lake; \*Corona, moderate) has two steamboat-piers, one for the place itself near the Victoria Hôtel, the other, near the Hôtel Menaggio, for the railway to Porlezza (p. 427). A little to the S., on the lake, is the palatial Villa Mulius. - To the N. of Menaggio, near the church of Loveno (\*Inn), is the  $(1^{1}/_{4} M.)$ Villa Vigoni, with a superb view of Bellagio, Menaggio, and the three arms of the lake. A summer-house contains two admirable reliefs by Thorvaldsen (Nemesis) and Marchesi. neighbouring Villa Azeglio contains paintings by the late owner Marchese Massimo d'Azeglio (d. 1866), and the Villa Garoviglio contains archæological collections.

The lake is divided here by the *Punta di Bellagio* into two arms, the BAY of Como to the S.W., and the BAY of Lecco to the S.E.

## Bay of Como.

### EASTERN BANK.

Bellagio — \*Grande Bretagne, \*Grand Hôt. Bellagio, two large first-class hotels; \*Genazzini. These three beautifully situated on the lake: R., L., & A. from 41/2, B. 11/2-13/4, D. 5, omnibus 1, pens. according to bargain, 10-12 fr. (at Genazzini's 7-11 fr.). Hôt. VILLA SERBELLONI (p. 430) a dépendance of the Grande Bretagne (same charges; omnibus on the quay; one-horse carr. 4 fr.). — Plainer: \*Hôtel de Florence, R. & A. 21/2, pens. 71/2 fr.; \*Pens. Suisse and Alb. del Vapore on the lake. — Beer at the Café des Etrangere, on the quay.

### WESTERN BANK.

Cadenabbia. — \*Bellevue, next the Villa Carlotta, with shady grounds on the lake; \*Belle Ile; \*Britannia, formerly Beauséjour, pens. from 7fr.; Pens. & Rest. Cadenabbia, 6-7fr.; Café Lavezzari.

Cadenabbia lies about halfway between Como and Colico. A little to the S.W., in a garden sloping down to the lake, stands the famous \*Villa Carlotta (or Sommariva, after the count to whom it once belonged). It was pur-

#### EASTERN BANK.

— Boats, see p. 427. — Objects in olive-wood at Gilardoni's, between the Gr. Bretagne and Genazzini's.

Bellagio (708'; pop. 3000), situated at the W. base of the promontory separating the two arms of the lake, is perhaps the most delightful spot in the lake-district of N. Italy. To the S. of the village is the (½ M.) Villa Melzi, erected for Count Melzi d'Erile, vice-president of the Italian Republic in 1802 under Buonaparte, and afterwards Duke of Lodi. It now belongs to his grandson, the Duca Melzi, and is not shown to visitors.

The GARDEN (open on Thurs. and Sund., ticket I fr.; entrance at the side by the chapel) is stocked with splendid magnolias, cedars, Chinese pines, gigantic aloes, etc. — The CHAPEL contains monuments of the Melzi family. — In another part of the garden, Dante and Beatrice, by Comolli; colossal busts of Madame Letitia, mother of Napoleon I., and the Empress Josephine, by Canova.

On the height above Bellagio stands the \*Villa Serbelloni (now a Hotel and Pension, see p. 429; also Café - Restaurant). \*View from the park, which extends to the end of the wooded promontory, embraces the lake in both directions, as well as the Lake of Lecco (p. 432), and is perhaps the finest on the whole lake (each pers. 1 fr.). The various points of view are connected by walks, some of which lead through artificial grottos. Beautiful garden and a small palm-grove near the hotel. — To the S., in the direction of the Lake of Lecco, 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. from Bellagio, is the \*Villa Giulia, the property of Count Blome, with beautiful gardens (fee 1/2 fr.).

#### WESTERN BANK.

chased by the Princess Albert of Prussia in 1843, and named after her daughter Charlotte (d. 1855), and now belongs to the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. Visitors ring at the entrance to the garden and ascend the steps (adm. from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; 1 fr.).

The Marble Saloon has a frieze adorned with celebrated \* Reliefs by Thorvaldsen, representing the Triumph of Alexander (for which Count Sommariva paid a sum equal to 14,2861. sterling); it also contains several sculptures: \*Cupid and Psyche, Magdalene, Palamedes, and Venus, all by Canova; Mars and Venus, by Acquist; Cupid offering water to doves, by Bienaimé, etc. The BILLIARD Room contains casts, and a chimney-piece with sculptured frieze, representing a Bacchanalian procession, said to be one of Thorvaldsen's early works. In the Garden Saloon are several modern pictures: Romeo and Juliet by. Hayez; Atala by Lordon; also a marble relief of Napoleon, as consul, by Lazzarini.

The \*\*\*Garden, extending S. to Tremezzo, and N. to the Hotel Bellevue, displays the most luxuriant vegetation. (Near the S. side of the villa is a magnolia 1½ ft. in diameter.) Striking view of Bellagio from under the trees on the S. side of the garden. The mortuary chapel of the Sommariva family, at the end of the garden wall, contains numerous works in marble.

Halfway up the Sasso S. Martino, a rock behind Cadenabbia, is the little church of Madonna di S. Martino, with a beautiful view (1½ hr.; rough path).

The Monte Cotaiga, or Crocione, a higher hill to the W., commands a striking view of the Mte. Rosa chain, the Bernese Alps, and Mont Blane, with the lakes at our feet. (Fatiguing, 6-7 hrs.; guide 5 fr.; to avoid heat, start at 2 or 3 a.m.)

Tremezzo \*Alb. Bazzoni) is almost a continuation of Cadenabbia. Between them is the Villa Carlotta. This district, the Tre-

#### EASTERN BANK.

To \*\*Civenna\* (p. 434) a delightful excursion (carr. with one horse 8 fr.; there and back in 3 hrs.), with which a visit to the Villa Giulia is easily combined. — Monte S. Primo (41/2 hrs.) see p. 434.

The Villa Balzaretti, formerly Poldi (the family name of the Gonzagas) contains the mausoleum of the last Gonzaga, a round Romanesque tower (fine view).

S. Giovanni and Villa Trotti. Villa Besana.

Near Lezzeno is one of the deepest parts of the lake.

Nesso, at the mouth of the Val di Sessa and at the foot of the Piano del Tivano (3803'); near the latter, in a narrow gorge, is a high waterfall, often dry in summer.

Careno and Quarsano; then Pognana and Riva di Palanzo.

The Villa Pliniana, in the bay of Molina, at the entrance of a narrow gorge, erected in 1570 by Count Anguissola, is now the property of Marchesa Trotti. It derives its name from a spring near it which daily changes its level, a peculiarity observed by both the Plinies. The quotations are inscribed on the walls of the court.

To the S. of **Torno** (Bella Venezia) both banks are dotted with villas.

#### WESTERN BANK.

mezzina, is justly called the garden of Lombardy.

Interesting excursion (3.4 hrs. there and back) by Lenno (Ristor. Brentani) to \*S. Maria del Soccorso, a 'Mt. Calvary' with a superb view (refreshm. at the sacristan's); back by Mezzegra.

At the end of the long promontory of Lavedo is the handsome Villa Balbianello, with its colonnade, the property of Count Arcomati. In the bay lie Azzano and Lenno. To the S. of the promontory is Campo, charmingly situated, and beyond it Sala; between these lies the islet of S. Giovanni, or Comacina, with its little church. Then Colonno.

Argegno (Alb. & Ristor. Telo; Alb. Burchetta), at the mouth of the fertile Vall' Intelvi. (Road by Castiglione to Lanzo, 81/2 M., p. 426.)

Brienno, embosomed in laurels.

Torrigia (Ristor. Cusarico); on the promontory the Villa Elisa. To the S. on the lake, rises a lofty Pyramid, inscribed 'Joseph Frank', with a medallion. Frank, a professor at Pavia (d. 1851), left money for this monument.

Germanello and Laglio, with the Villas Antongina and Colobiano (fine gardens).

Carate (Ristor. Lario). Then Urio, wih numerous villas.

Moltrasio (Ristor. Caramazza), in a beautiful situation, with the factory-like Palazzo Passalacqua, rising above its terraced garden, and the Villa Passalacqua (now Villa Cavallini).

Villa Taverna, with beautiful gardens; Villa Pasta, the property of the daughter of the celebrated singer (d. 1865); Villa Taglioni, once the property of the famous danseuse, now of the Russian Prince Trubetzkoy.

Blevio, with numerous villas (Mylius, Ricordi); then, beyond the promontory (with the Villa Cornaggia), Borgo S. Agostino, the N.E. suburb of Como.

Villa Pizzo, on a promontory extending far into the lake. High above it is the church of Rovenna.

Cernobbio (\*Gr.-Hôtel Villa d'Este & Reine d'Angleterre, with fine park, pens. 9-10 fr.; Hôt. Reine Olga; Alb. del Centro, pens.  $5^{1/2}$ - $7^{1/2}$  fr.; Alb. Cernobbio), with the villas Belinzaghi, Baroggi, etc. Then Villa Cima, with fine grounds, and the Villa Tavernola, below the mouth of the Breggia.

Villa Raimondi, the largest on the lake, is at Borgo Vico, the N.W. suburb of Como.

Como, see p. 433. Omnibus to the station 30 c.; see p. 433.

### Bay of Lecco.

From Como to Lecco, by Bellagio, steamer twice daily. From Colico

To Lecco twice daily, see p. 426.

The S.E. arm of the Lake of Como cannot vie in beauty with the S.W. bay; but the steamboat-trip is a very pleasant one. Lecco is charmingly situated. The once inaccessible E. bank has been traversed since 1832 by a high-road, supported at places by embankments, and passing through a number of tunnels or galleries. Three of the latter, near Olcio, are together 1050 yds. long.

The steamer rounds the Punta di Bellagio (p. 429); on the height above are the grounds of the Villa Serbelloni, and farther on the Villa Giulia. Then (l.) Lierna, at the foot of the steep Cima Pelaggia, with a fine retrospect to the N.; (r.) Limonta, Vassena, Onno, opposite the rocky Mile. Grigna (p. 429). Farther on (l.) Tonzanico and Mandello (Corona), at the foot of the Mile. Campione, then Abbadia, on a promontory stretching far into the lake, at the mouth of the Val Gerona. Then on the W. bank we see a row of cementhis, with large stores of fuel, at the foot of the Corni di Canzo (4510'). Opposite Lecco lies (r.) Parè, separated from Malgrate by the promontory of S. Dionigio. Malgrate lies at the entrance of the Val Madrera, through which a road leads to Como vià Erba (p. 433). The lake gradually contracts to the river Adda, flowing out of it, which is crossed by the Ponte Grande, a stone bridge of ten arches, built in 1335.

Lecco (Hôtel Due Torri, well spoken of; Croce di Malta; Italia; Corona: all in the Italian style), a busy town with silk and cotton factories and iron-works (7500 inhab.), is admirably described in Manzoni's 'I Promessi Sposi'. Pleasant walks to the hill of Castello and the pilgrimage-church on Mte. Baro (view of the Brianza).

A little below Lecco the Adda again expands into the Lago di Garlate, and farther down, into the small Lago di Olginate. A navigable canal connects Trezzo with Milan.

From Lecco to Milan, 311/2 M., railway in 2-21/2 hrs.: stations Calolzio, Olgiate Molgora, Cernusco-Merate, Usmate, Arcore, and (231/2 M.) Monza, the junction of the Como and Milan line (p. 435).

From Lecco to Bergamo, 201/2 M., railway in 11/4 hr.: stations Calolzio, Cisano, Pontida, Mapello, Ponte S. Pietro, and Bergamo, a station on the Verona-Milan line (comp. Baedeker's Northern Italy). Milan, see p. 435.

Como. — Hôtel Volta, on the quay, R., L., & A. 5, B. 11/2, D 5 fr.; ITALIA, HÔT.-PENS. SUISSE, on the lake, both indifferent; ALBERGO DEL CAPPELLO, next door to the Volta, good Italian cuisine. \*Trattoria Frasconi, in a recess of the piazza on the quay, at the end of a street at right angles to the harbour. - Baths in the lake, near the Giardino Pubblico (to the left, beyond the pier). - Books, photographs, etc. at Meyer & Zeller's, in the Hôtel Volta.

Como (705'; pop. 11,000, or incl. suburbs 25,000), the birthplace of the two Plinies and of Volta, the physicist (whose Statue by P. Marchesi is on the W. side of the town near the harbour), lies at the S. end of the S.W. arm of the Lake of Como, amidst an amphitheatre of mountains. The \*Cathedral, begun in the Lombard Gothic style in 1396, and altered in the Renaissance style by Tommaso Rodari in 1513-21, built entirely of marble, is one of the finest in N. Italy. Good modern stained-glass windows at the entrance. Adjoining the cathedral is the Town Hall (Broletto), completed in 1215, the walls of which are curiously built of stones of different colours. The Porta del Torre, a massive five-storied structure, is also noteworthy. Large silk-manufactories. — Outside the town, on the promenade, is the church del Crocefisso, of the 17th cent., richly decorated with marble and gold, and 1/2 M. beyond it, on the slope to the left, is the handsome Basilica S. Abbondio, of the 11th cent.

EXCURSIONS. ON THE E. BANK a beautiful new road leads along the hill-side, high above the lake, affording a variety of charming views, to of M.) Torno (p. 431). — High above Como, to the N.E., lies the village of Brunate (2405), the home of itinerant barometer-vendors, enjoying a beautiful view towards the W., as far as Mte. Rosa. It is reached in 1/2 hr. by a zigzag road to the N. of the suburb of Borgo S. Agostino.

FROM COMO TO ERBA AND BELLAGIO (about 26 M.), a very pleasant drive

route to Como. We follow the Lecco road from the Porta Milanese, and gradually ascend the hills to the E. The lake is hidden by the finely wooded Monte S. Maurizio; to the S. we overlook the country in the direction of Milan; on the S. E. lies the Brianza, an undulating and very fertile tract, 12 M. long, 6 M. wide, lying between the Lambro and the Adda, and stretching N.E. to Lecco. This is the 'Garden of Lombardy', and force interest the Milanese whether the Milanese residues the stretching of the Milanese whether the management will be been constituted to the milanese the Milanese was the management will be been constituted to the Milanese whether the management will be been constituted to the Milanese whether the management will be been constituted to the Milanese whether the management will be been constituted to the Milanese whether the management will be been constituted to the Milanese whether the management will be been constituted to the milanese whether the management will be been constituted to the milanese whether the milanese was the milanese whether the milanese was the milanese and a favourite resort of the Milanese, who have numerous villas here. The church of the village of Camnago, to the N. of the road, contains Volta's tomb (see above). Farther on, to the S. of the road, near a small lake, is the sharp ridge of Montorfano. Near Cassano we observe a curious leaning tower. Beyond Albesio the view embraces the valley of Erba (Pian d'Erba) and the lakes of Alserio, Pusiano, and Annone, above which on the E. rise the Corni di Canzo (4512') and the indented Resegone di Lecco (6160').

Near (9 M.) Erba (1017'; Inn), a small town in a very fertile district, are several villas, the finest being Villa Amalia, on the N.W. side, with a

splendid view of the Brianza. Near Incino, with its lofty Lombard tower, 1/4 hr. S.E. of Erba, stood the Liciniforum of the Romans, which Pliny mentions with Bergamo and Como. - Railway from Erba to Milan, by S. Pietro (see below), in 11/2 hr.

Beyond Erba we cross the Lambro, which is here artificially conducted into the Lago di Pusiano, a little to the S.E. Just beyond it the Bellagio road diverges to the left from the Lecco road, and passes through

Longone, on the W. bank of the narrow Lago del Segrino.

The next place is (4 M.) Canzo ("Croce di Malta, the first house on the left; a pleasant liqueur, called Vespetro, is made at Canzo), almost contiguous to Asso, 1 M. beyond. At the entrance to Asso is a large silkfactory (Casa Versa).

The road now gradually ascends the pretty Vall' Assina, the valley of the Lambro, with wooded slopes. It passes through several villages, (2 M.) Lasnigo, (2 M.) Barni, and Magreglio, where it becomes steeper. First view of both arms of the Lake of Como from the top of the hill near

the (1 M.) Chapel.

A charming "Survey of the whole W. arm to Lecco, and beyond it, is obtained beyond the first church of (1 M.) Civenna, with its graceful tower. The road now runs for 2 M. on the top of the wooded hill which extends into the lake as far as Bellagio. Beyond the chapel we obtain striking views of the Bay of Como, the Tremezzina with the Villa Carlotta and Cadenabbia (p. 429), the E. arm (Lake of Lecco), a large portion of the road on the E. shore resting on masonry and embankments, the entire lake from the promontory of Bellagio to Domaso (p. 428), the promontory itself, and far below us the hill with the Serbelloni park (p. 430).

The road winds downwards for nearly 3 M., passing the Villa Giulia (p. 430) and the cemetery of Bellagio. From Civenna to the hotels at Bellagio on the lake (p. 429) about 6 M.

An interesting but rather fatiguing circuit (path very stony at places) may be made by ascending the Monte S. Primo (5586'; superb view; 4-5 hrs.; with guide) from Canzo, and descending to (3 hrs.) Bellagio.

From Como to Laveno via Varese, 311/2 M., railway in 21/4 hrs. At (13 M.) Camerlata, the junction of the Milan line (see below), our line turns to the right and traverses a fertile district with numerous villas. 4½ M. Grandate; 5 M. Civello; 6 M. Lurate-Caicivio. 7½ M. Olgiate is the highest point on the line, 787' above the Lake of Como. — 10½ M. Solbiate. At (14 M.) Malnate the line between Milan and Varese intersects our line. We then cross the Olona to (171/2 M.) Varese (1306'; \*Gr. Hôtel Varese; Europa; Angelo, etc.), a thriving town (pop. with environs 13,502) with numerous villas, near the lake of that name, charmingly situated. Splendid view from the pilgrimage-church of Madonna del Monte (21/2 hrs. N.W.). Railway in 2 hrs. to Milan, see Baedeker's N. Italy. - Beyond Varese the line passes Casbeno, Barasso, Gavirate, Cocquio, Gemonio, and Cittiglio, and traverses the Val Cuvio, watered by the Boesio, at the S. base of the Sasso di Ferro (p. 417) to (14 M.) Laveno (p. 417). By means of this railway a visit to the Borromean Islands (p. 419) and back may be accomplished in 1 day from Lugano.

## 113. From Como to Milan.

291/2 M. RAILWAY by Monza (St. Gotthard line) in 11/4-13/4 hr.; 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 85, 2 fr. 75 c. (another line by Camnago and S. Pietro, 27 M., in 11/2 hr.). TRAMWAY from Como to Milan (station at Como near the steamboat pier) by Lomazzo, Saronno, Bollate, Novate, and Bovisa (29 M., in 2-21/2 hrs.). -Omnibus between the station at Como and the quay 30 c. (included in the charge for through-tickets).

Como, see p. 433. — 3 M. Camerlata; on a hill above it rises the lofty old tower of the Castello Baradello, where Frederick Barbarossa occasionally resided. 51 2 M. Cucciago; 81/2 M. Cantù-



Asnago; 91/2 M. Carimate; 12 M. Camnago. The hilly upland to the left is the fertile Brianza, with its numerous villas (p. 433); the long, indented mountain in the background Mte. Resegone (p. 433). 15<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. Seregno; 17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. Desio. Several tunnels.

21 M. Monza (pop. 15,500; Albergo del Castello at the station; Falcone), an old town. The Cathedral, founded in 595 by Queen Theodolinde, and rebuilt in the 14th cent., contains the 'Iron Crown' of the Lombard kings and a rich treasury (5 fr.). The Broletto, or town-hall, of the 13th cent., is said to have formed part of the palace of Emp. Frederick I. The king's Summer Palace near Monza has a fine large park. — 25 M. Sesto S. Giovanni.

30 M. Milan. - The Station (Pl. F, G, 1) lies between the Porta Nuora and the Porta Venezia. Cab into the town (by day or night) 11/4 fr.; each trunk 25 c.; hotel-omnibus 1-11/2 fr. — Tramway from the station to

each trunk 25 c.; hotel-omnibus 1-11/2 fr. — Tramway from the station to the town 10 c. — Porter for luggage under 100 lbs. 50 c.

Hotels. \*Hôtel de la Ville (Pl. a; F. 5), Corso Vittorio Emanuele; Hôtel Cavour (Pl. b; F, 3), Piazza Cavour, near the station; \*Grand Hôt. Milan (Pl. c; F, 3, 4), Via Al. Manzoni 29; \*Hôt. Continental (Pl. e; E, 4), Via Al. Manzoni; all these of the first class: R., L., & A. from 5, D. 5, E. 11/2, Omnibus 11/2 fr. — Less expensive: \*Grande Bretagne & Reichmann (Pl. d; D, E, 6), Via Torino; \*Rebecchino (Pl. e; E, 5), Via S. Margherita; \*Europa (Pl. f; F, 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele 9; \*Manin (Pl. k; E, 2), Via Manin, near the Giardini Pubblici; \*Roma (Pl. g; F, 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele 7; \*Pozzo (Pl. l; F, 6), Via Torino, D. 11/2 fr.; Francia (Pl. m; F, 5), Corso Vitt. Eman. 19, well spoken of; \*Metropole, in the Piazza del Duomo; \*Biscione & Bellevue, in the Piazza Fontana, next the Piazza del Duomo; \*Central (Pl. h; E, 6), Via del Pesce; \*Bella Venezia (Pl. i; E, F, 5), Piazza S. Fedele; \*Ancora (Pl. n; F, 5), Via Agnello; Lion & Trois Suisses (Pl. o; G, 4, 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele and Via Durini; all good second-class houses. Pension Suisse, commercial, etc. Suisse, commercial, etc.

Restaurants (Trattorie). \*Cova, with garden, near the Scala; \*Biffi and Gnocchi, in the Galleria Vitt. Emanuele; Borsa, Via S. Giuseppe; Isola Botta, near the triumphal arch (p. 438). — Cafes. \*Biffi, \*Gnocchi, and Cova, see above; \*Antille, Via Aless. Manzoni; Martini, Piazza della Scala: Delle Colonne, Corso Venezia 1; several in the Giardini Pubblici (p. 438). — Beer ('birra') at the cafés (30 c. per 'tazza'). Also at the Birreria Nazionale, opposite the cathedral; Stabilini, Gall. Vitt. Emanuele; \*Trenk, Galleria

de' Cristoforis.

Baths. Bagno di Diana (Pl. H. 2), outside the Porta Venezia; Bagno Nazionale (Pl. D. 8), outside the Porta Ticinese; Bagno di Castelfidardo (Pl. D. 1), near the Porta Nuova, etc.

Cabs ('Broughams') 1 fr. per drive, by day or night; from the station

to the town 11/4 fr.; per 1/2 hr. 1, per hr. 11/2 fr.; each trunk 25 c.

Tramway every 5 min. (10 c.) from the Piazza del Duomo to most of the city gates and to the Cimitero. - Steam Tramway to Monza (see above)

in 1 hr. (60-80 c.); also to Saronno, Giussano, Vaprio, etc.

Post Office (Pl. E, 6), near the cathedral, Via Rastrelli 20, behind the Palazzo Reale, open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. — Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 5), Piazza dei Mercanti 19, on the N.W. side of the Piazza del Duomo.

Theatres. Teatro della Scala (Pl. E, 4). the largest in Italy next to S. Carlo at Naples; Alla Canobbiana (Pl. F, 6); both open during the Carnival only. Teatro Manzoni (Pl. E, 5), Piazza della Scala, comedies. Teatro dal Verme (Pl. D, 4), operas and ballet.

English Church Service, Vicolo San Giovanni della Conca 12.

Milan (more fully described in Baedeker's N. Italy), which was rebuilt after its total destruction in 1162 by the Emp. Frederick Barbarossa, is the capital of Lombardy, and one of the wealthiest manufacturing cities in Italy, silk being the staple commodity. The city is upwards of 7 M. in circumference, and has a population of 295.000, exclusive of the garrison, or 321,800 including the suburbs.

The business-centre and also most attractive part of Milan is the PIAZZA DEL DUOMO (Pl. E, 5), formerly hemmed in by mean streets, but recently much extended, and now flanked with palatial edifices, designed by *Mengoni*, which, with the majestic 'Duomo', present a very handsome appearance.

The \*\*Cathedral (Pl. E, F, 5), one of the largest churches in Europe, built entirely of white marble, and decorated with 98 Gothic turrets and 2000 marble statues, was begun in 1386 by the munificent Giangaleazzo Visconti, and completed by Napoleon I.

The Interior, with its double aisles, borne by 52 pillars, and its beautiful stained windows, is very impressive. In the S. transept a Monument to Giacomo and Gabriele de' Medici, by Leoni, erected in 1564 by Pope Pius IV. to the memory of his brothers. Stained Glass windows in the choir. An ancient sarcophagus of St. Dionysius, in porphyry, now serves as a Font. The subterranean Cappella S. Carlo contains the tomb of S. Carlo Borromeo (in summer 5-10, in winter 7-10 a.m.; at other times, fee of 1 fr.).

The ascent (in the corner of the right transept) of the Roof and Tower (ticket 25 c.) is recommended, as the visitor is thus enabled to inspect the architecture of the exterior more closely; a noble prospect of the Alps and Apennines is also obtained in the early morning.

The \*Galleria Vittorio Emanuele (Pl. E. 5), a fine arcade with tempting shops, built by *Mengoni* in 1865-72, and adorned with statues of 24 celebrated Italians, connects the Piazza del Duomo with the Scala.

In the Piazza della Scala (Pl. E, 4) rises a marble statue of Leonardo da Vinci (d. 1519) by Magni. The great master is surrounded by his pupils Cesare da Sesto, Marco da Oggionno, Salaino, and Boltraffio.

Of the other eighty churches of Milan, the following are noteworthy. — \*S. Ambrogio (Pl. C, 6), founded by St. Ambrose in the 4th cent., and re-erected in the 12th cent., contains an 'Ecce Homo' by Luini, and several ancient monuments. — \*S. Maria delle Grazie (Pl. B, 5), of the 15th cent., attributed to Bramante, contains pictures by Ferrari, Caravaggio, and Luini. The refectory of the monastery contains Leonardo da Vinci's far-famed \*\*Fresco of the Last Supper, now almost obliterated (shown daily 9-4, 1 fr.; on Sun. and Thurs. gratis). — S. Maria presso S. Celso (Pl. E, 8), by Bramante, also contains good pictures. — S. Maurizio (Pl. C, 5) has fine frescos by Luini. — \*S. Lorenzo (Pl. D, 7) once formed part of Roman palace; the isolated \*Colonnade is borne by sixteen Corinthian columns. — S. Carlo Borromeo (Pl. F, 4), completed in 1847, contains two groups in marble by Marchesi.

The \*Brera (Pl. E, 3; open daily 9-4. Sun. 12-4; adm. 1 fr.; Sun. and Thurs. gratis), or Palazzo di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti, formerly the Jesuits College, contains the Public Library (300,000 vols.,

1000 MSS.), a Collection of Coins (50,000), the Observatory, Casts from the antique, an Archaeological Museum and a most interesting \*Picture Gallery (Pinacoteca). In the court are marble statues.

\*Picture Gallery (Pinacoteca). In the court are marble statues.

Picture Gallery. Antechambers I. and II.. Frescos by Luini, Ferrari, Bramantino, and Marco da Oggionno, the finest being Luini's Angels (Nos. 14, 26, 45, 49, 54, 68), works of a 'genre' character (2, 11, 13), and scenes from the life of Mary (5, 19, 42, 43, 51, 63, 69, 73); \*47. Madonna with SS. Antony and Barbara; 25. Gaud. Ferrari, Adoration of the Magi. — Oil-paintings. 1st Room: 75. Borgognome, Coronation of Mary; 78. Bernurd.no de' Conti, Madonna; 106. And. Solario, Madonna. — 2nd R.: Gentile da Fabriano, Mary in glory; Crivelli, 165. SS. Jerome and Augustine, 167. Bartol. Montagna, Madonna; 164. Gent. Bellimi, Preaching of St. Mark; 193. Crivelli, Madonna. — 3rd R.: 206. Moretto, Madonna with SS. Jerome, Anthony, and Francis; 209. Bonifacio, Finding of Moses; P. Veronese, 219. SS. Gregory and Jerome, 220. Adoration of the Magi, 221. SS. Ambrose and Augustine, 227. SS. Antonius Abbas, Cornelius, and Cyprian. — 4th R.: Lorenzo Lotto, \*253. \*254, 255. Portraits; \*248. Titian, St. Jerome. — 5th R.: 261. Giov. Bellini, Madonna; \*264. And. Mantegna, Large altar-piece; 265. Bern. Luini, Madonna; \*267. Leonardo da Vinci, Study for the head of Christ in the Last Supper; \*270. Raphael's famous 'Sposalizio', or Marriage of the Virgin, painted in 1504 for the church of S. Francesco in Città di Castello; \*272. Giotto, Madonna; Mantegna, \*273. Pietà; 282. Madonna and Angels; 280. Andrea da Milano, Portrait; Luca Signorelli, 262. Scourging of Christ; 281. Madonna. — 6th R.: 283. Crivelli, Madonna and Saints; Giov. Bellini, \*284. Pietà, \*297. Madonna; \*300. Cima da Conegliano, SS. Peter, Paul, and John the Baptist. — 7th R.: Nothing of special interest. — 8th R.: 328. Lor. Costa, Adoration of the Magi; 331. Guercino, Sxpulsion of Hagar; 333. Dossi, St. Sebastian; 334. Fr. Francia, Annunciation. — 9th R.: 346. Hobbema, Landscape; and other Dutch works. — 10th R.: 390. Velazquez ('), Dead monk; 442. Van Dyck, Madonna and Child with St. Antony of Padua; \*446.

The famous \*Bibliotheca Ambrosiana (Pl. D, E, 5), open on week-days, 10-3 (fee 1 fr.; pictures on Wed. 10-12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, gratis), founded in 1609 by Card. Fed. Borromeo, contains 160,000 vols. and 8000 MSS. Among the pictures is \*Raphael's cartoon for his School of Athens.

The Museo Poldi-Pezzoli (Pl. F, 4), Via Moroni 10, contains an admirable collection of weapons, pictures, sculptures in marble. bronze, and terracotta, furniture, tapestry, trinkets, etc., exhibited in the house of the founder Cavaliere Poldi-Pezzoli (d. 1879). Admission daily 10-4, on festivals 12-3; 1 fr.; catalogue 1 fr.

The \*Ospedale Maggiore (Pl. F, 6), a remarkably fine brick edifice, begun by Ant. Filarete of Florence in 1457, contains nine different courts. The external terracotta incrustation is observed on other Milanese buildings, but the façade of the Ospedale with its rich and beautiful windows is probably unsurpassed.

The Castello (Pl. D, 3, 4), adjoining the Piazza d'Armi, once

the seat of the Visconti and Sforza, is now a barrack. Behind it lies the *Arena*, a kind of circus for 30,000 pers., founded by Napoleon I. (fee  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.).

On the N.W. side of the Piazza d'Armi rises the \*Arco del Sempione (Pl. B, 2), a triumphal arch of marble, founded by Napoleon in 1804 by way of termination to the Simplon road, and completed in 1838 (107 steps to the top).

The Giardini Pubblici (Pl. F, G, 2, 3),), between the Porta Venezia and Porta Nuova, are the chief promenade of the Milanese. In the older part is the so-called Salone, containing the Museo Artistico (daily 1-4; 1 fr.; Sun. 20 c.). Adjoining the W. side is the Museo Civico. containing natural history collections (Tues., Wed., and Sat., 11-3, ½ fr.; Thurs. gratis). At the W. entrance to the new Giardino Pubblico is the Piazza Cavour. embellished with a \*Statue of Cavour in bronze, by Tabacchi, erected in 1865.

The new \*Cemetery (Cimitero; 50 acres), outside the Porta Tenaglia (Pl. C, D, 1), contains many fine monuments (several with marble statues of the mourners) and a 'Tempio di Cremazione'. \*View of the Alps.

# INDEX.

Aa, the Engelberger 113. St. Adrian 90. 121. —, the Melch 118. -, the Sarner 118. -, the Seethaler 126. -, the Steinen 94. 96. , the Wäggithaler 40. Aaberli Alp 40. Aabern Alp 40. Aadorf 46. Aarau 20. Aarberg 197. Aarberger Moos, the 197. Aarburg 15. Aare, the 11. 20. 141. 166. 168. etc. Aareboden, the 168. Æschi 170. Aare Glaciers, the 168. Aarmühle, village 142. Æugst 68. 141. Aathal 41. Abbadia 432. Abbaye, L' 198. 319. S. Abbondio on the Lake Affoltern 18. 68. of Como 428. · near Lugano 409. Abendberg, the 146. Abfrutt 104. Abläntschen 182. Abschwung, Im 168. Acherbrücke, the, near Alpnach 117. Achselberg, the 76. Agno 425. Achseten 171. Achslenstock, the 76. 79 Agone, Val 395. Achtelsassbäche, the 120. Agums 402. Achtelsassgrat, the 121. Acla 353. - d'im Lej 378, 379, 382, A1, Alp 221. Aclasut 356. Acletta 110. 350. Aigle 220. —, Piz d' 110. Acqua, Hospice all' 292. Aigueblanche 242. —, Piz dell 389. Acqua Rossa 355. Ada, Villa 418. Adda, the 262. 397. 398. Aiguilles Marbrées 253. etc. 251. Adelboden 171. Adige, the 402. Adler Glacier, the 315. 319. Aimaville, Castle 266. Adler Pass, the 316.319. 270. Adlerspitze, the 177. Airette, 1 231.

Adula, Piz 363. Ael, Pont d' 270. Aela Hut 366. Aela Pass 366, 369, Aela, Piz d' 366. Ælpeltispitz, the 338. Ælplisee, the 344. Æmsigen-Alp, the 89. Æmsigenegg 89. Ærgerenbach, the 194. Ærlenbach, the 167. Ærnen 294. 295. Æsch 9. 126. the Alp 62. Æschach 50. Æscher, Zum 54. Æschi-Ried 171. Æugster Berg, the 68. Æussere Thurm, the Agagliouls 383. Agassizhorn, the 168. Agassizjoch, the 169. St. Agata 416. Agazzo 424. Agettes, les 298 Agittes, Aux 221. Agnas 387. -, the 408. Ahnengrat, the 294. Ahorn-Alp 113. -, Tour d' 221. Aiguebelle 241. Aiguille, Plan de l' 252. Aiguille Grise 253. Aiguille Verte 249. 256. Rouges (Chamonix) - — (Val d'Hérens) 300. - —, Glacier des 299.

Airolo 101. Aix-les-Bains 239. Alagna 322. -, Bocchetta d' 322. Alb, the 22. Albana, Piz 370. Albbruck 22. Albens 240. Albert-Hauenstein 22. Albertitobel, the 341. Albertville 242. Albesio 433. Albeuve 228. Albigna, the 372.

—, Val 372. Albigna Glacier 372, 373. Albin, Alp 359. Albinen 175. Albis, the 37. 68. Albis Hochwacht, the 37. Albisbrunn, Baths 68. Albisgutli 37. Albogasio 426. Albris, Piz 385. Albrunhorn, the 294. Albrun Pass, the 294 Albula, the 342. 356. 366. Albula Pass, the 367. Albulahorn, the 342. 367. 388. AletschGlacier, the Great 158. 286. 294. , the Upper 286. 294. Aletschbord 294. Aletschhorn, the 293. Alex 243. Alfenzbach, the 404. Algaby 289. -, Gallery 289. All' Acqua, Hospice 292. Alla Chiesa 297. Allalin Glacier 319. 32). Allalinhorn, the 319. 320. 321. Allalin Pass, the 319.316. Allaman 211. 220. Allamans, Les 231. Allée, Alp 1' 304, 301, —, Col de 1' 301, 304. — Pigne de l' 301. 304. - Blanche 263. - \_, Glacier de l' 263. Allein 279. Allenbachthal, the 171.

Allensbach 23. Allèves 276. Alliaz, Bains de l' 216. 218. Allières 228. Allinges, Les 231. Allmannsdorf 29. Allmannshöhe, the 29. Allmen Alp 172, 173. Allmend 150. Allmendhubel, the 149. Allweg 117. Almagell 320. Almageller Alp 321. Almens 363. Alogna, Alp 365. Alphach, the, near Einsiedeln 92. -, near Kandersteg 173. -, near Meiringen 163. Alpetta 380. Alphubel, the 320. 321. Alphubeljoch, the 321. **316.** Alpien 289. Alpien Glacier, the 289 Alpienbach, the 289. Alpiglen 155. Alpina, Farm 378. Alpligen Glacier, the 104. Alpligen Lücke, the 104. Alpnach 117. Alphach-Gestad 117. Alpnach, Lake of 117. Al Ponté 294. Alpthal 94. -, the 92. 94. Alserio, Lago d' 433. Altanca 101. Altdorf 97. Alteingrat, the 341. Altels, the 174. Altenalp 55. Altendorf 40. Altenorenalp, the 110. Altikon 30. Alt-St. Johann 57. Altmann, the 56. Altmatt 94. Altnau 29. Altorf 97. Alt-Solothurn 13. 15. Altstad, islet 75. Altstädten (Rhine Valley) Altstaffel 292. 296. Altstetten (near Zürich) 18. 68. Alt-Wädenswyl 92. Altwis 126. Alun, Piz 331. Alv, Piz 394.

Alváneu 342.

Alvaneu, Bad 365. Alvaschein 357. Alvascheiner Alp 341. Alvier, the 44. 328. Alvierbach, the 404. Alwind 49. Alzasca, Lago di 413. Alzo 423. Am Platz, Davos, or St. Johann 340. -, Klosters 337. Senk 288. Amalia, Villa 433. Ambri 102. Amden (Ammon) 42. — Valley, the 290. Amdener Berg, the 42. 57. Anza, the 317. 322. Ammerten Glacier, the Anzasca Valley, the 317. 179. Ammertengrat, the 178. Ammertenhorn, the 178. Ammertenpass, the 179. Appenzell 53. Ammon 42 Amnisbühel, the 145. Amphion, Bath 231. Amriswyl 46. Amselfluh, the 344. Amsoldingen 137. 181. Amsteg 99. Ancel, Pas d' 233. Andeer 359. Andelfingen 31. An der Egg 122. Andermatt 106. Andermatten 297. Andey, Pointe d' 245. Andolla, Pizzo d' 289. Anengrat, the 294. Anet 197. Angenstein, Castle 9. Angera 416. 420. Anières 231. St. Anna, Chapel, in the Ardenno 398. Schächenthal 63. -, -, near Trons 349. Ardetzenberg, the 406. -, -, (Lys Valley) 324. Ardon 231. 283. -, Castle of 48. –, Glacier of 106. Annecy 243. -, Lac d' 243 Annemasse 208. 238, 244. **24**5. Annes, Col des 244. Anniviers, Val d' 303. Annone, Lago d' 433. Anterne, Col d' 254. Antey-St-André 310. St. Anthony, Chapel 51. Antigine, Passo d' 290. -, Pizzo d' 290. Antigorio, Valle d' 290. St. Anton, on the Arl-Arlberg, the 404. berg 404.

St. Anton (Montavon) 405. — (Saasthal) 321. Antongina, Villa 431. St. Antonien 337. St. Antönier Joch, the 337. 405. S. Antonio, near Bormio 399. , near Bellinzona 407. in the Puschlav 396. -, Cantoniera 108. Bocchetta di 413. Antrona Piana 290. Pass, the 290. 320. Anzeindaz 230. Aosta 266. Aouel, Chalets d' 310. -, the Canton 50. Ausser-Rhoden 50. - Inner-Rhoden 50. Aprica, Passo d' 397. Aquila 355. Arabione, Cima dell'410. Aravis, Col des 244. Arbedo 365. 103. Arbenhorn, the 305. Arbignon 175. Arblatsch, Piz 369. Arbola, Colle d' 294. , Punta d' 294. Arbole, Colle d' 271. Arbole, Chalets d' 267. 271. Arbon 29. Arbostora, Mte. 410. 425. Arc, the 270. Arcore 433. Ardetz 390. Arenaberg 24. 30. Areu, Pointe d' 245. Areue Valley 363. Areuse, the 187, 189, 191. —, Gorges de l' 191. Argegno 431. Argent, Castle of 266. Argentière 256. -, Aiguille d' 251. —, Col d' 254. —, Glacier d' 254. 256. Argentine, the 222. 230. Argient, Piz 384. Arietta Colle d' 272. Arina, Piz 393. Arlas, Mt. 370. 377. Arlesheim 8.

### INDEX.

Arly, the 242. Arola 423. Armeno 421. 422. Armillon 180. Arnaz 269. Arnegg 46. Arnen Lake 226. Arnex 197. Arni Alp 114. Arnitobel, the 114. Arola 420. Aroletta, Croix d' 274 Arolla, Combe d' 299. —, Chalets 299. -, Glacier de l' 298. Pigno d' 282, 298. 300. Arona 420. Arondine, the 242. Arosa 344. Arpenaz, Cascade d' 245. Arpette, Val d' 276. Arpiglia, Piz d' 389. Arpille 224. Arpisson, Chalets d' 271. Arpitetta, Alp 304. —, Pointe d' 304. Arth 83, 91. Arth-Goldau 83, 96. Arthaz 245. Artoito-Tunnel 102. Arve, the 207. 245. 249. 259. etc. Arveye 221. 226. Arveyron, Source of the Aveno 428 25Ő. Arvier 266. Arvigo 365. Arvigrat, the 118. Arzinol, Pic d' 299. Asarina 372. Aschera, Convent 367. Ascona 416. Asnago 435. Aspermont 329. Assa, Val d' 393. Assina, Valle 434. Asso 434. Astras da Daint 392. — da Doura 392. -, Piz 392. Attinghausen 98. Atzmoos 328. Au, Convent near Einsiedeln 94. 327. -, on the Lake of Zürich 38. -, Wäggithal 40. Auberg, the Grosse 40. St. Aubin 191. Aubonne 211. 220.

Aubonne, the 211. 220. Au Devant 229. Audon, see Oldenhorn. Audoz, Crête d' 208. Auengüter 61. Auern Alp, the 58. Auf dem Felsen 313. - dem Platt 294. – den Flühen 105. der Burg 94. - der Fluh, Castle 295. 296. der Fruth 294. der Rive 317. Augio 365. Augstholz 125. Augstkummen-Matt, the Baldegg 126. Augstmatthorn, the 146. Auje 333. Aul, Piz 348. Ault, Piz 350. Aurona. Punta d' 287. Ausserbinn 294. Auvernier 189. Aux Posses 229. Avançon, the 222. 229. Avants, Les 228. Avegno 413. Aven 230. Avenches 196. Aventina 324. -, Glacier 324. Averser-Rhein, the 359. 360. — Thal, the 359. Avigna, Val 392. Avise 266. Avizaille, Cantine de l' 263. Avril, Mont 281. 282. Avrona 391. Axalp 166. Axenfels 78.

Axenfels 78. Axenstein 78. 347. Axenstrasse, the 79. Ayas, Val d' 324. —, Lac d' 324. Avent 180. in the Rhine Valley Ayer (Val d'Hérémence) 298. - (Zinal) 303. 307. Ayerne, Roc d' 233. Ayutz, Piz 390. Azeglio, Villa 429. Azzano 431.

|Baar 70. Baarburg, the 70. Baceno 297. Bachalp, the 159. 177. Bachalpsee, the 159. Bächimatt, the 136. Bächistock, the 64. Bachtel, the 41. Bachtelen 134. Bacone, Piz 375. Baden in the Aargau 18. Badile, Piz 398. Badus, the 106, 352. Bageschwand-Höhe, the 124.Augst 16. Augstbord Pass, the 307. Augstenberg, the 336. Bagner, the 268. Bagner, Val de 280. Bagni, Valle dei 398. Balbianello, Villa 431. Baldegger See 126. Baldenstein, Castle 356. Bâle 2. Balen 321. Balenfirn, the 320. Balenfirnhorn, the 320. 321. Balerna 411. Balfrin, the 285. 320. 321. Balisalp 163. Ballaigues 198. Ballenbühl, the 125. Balliswyl 192. Ballwyl 125. Balm-Alp, the 62. Balmaz, La 223. Balme 245. 282. -, Aig. de 259. —, Col de 259. —, Grotte de 245. Balme, La 261. Balmenhorn, the 313. Balmeten Alp 99 Balmhorn, the 174. Balmmatt 118. Balmuccia 424. Balmwald 109. Balmwand, the 62. Balsthal 12. Baltschiederjoch, the 177. Balzaretti, Villa 431. Balzers 328. Bandlauinenwand, the 155. Bange, Grotte de 240. Bannio 317. 424. Baradello, Castello 434. Baranca, Col di 317. 322. 424.Barasso 434. Barats, Les 252. Bärau 124. Barberine, the 256.

Barberine, Col de 234. Barcli, Val da 389. Bard 269. Bardonnèche 241. Bardonney, Colle 272. Bäregg, the 157. Bärenburg, Ruin 360. Bärengrube, Pass 115. Bärenhorn, the 348. Bärensool, Alp 64. Bärentritt, the 342. Baretta Balma 338. Bärfalle, the 113. Bargis 346. Bärlaui Alp 40. Barma, La 281. 298. 324 Barmaz, Alp 234. Barni 434. Baro, Monte 432. Barr Glacier, the 306. Barr Pass, the 307. Barrhorn, the 306. Bärschis 44. Bärschwyl 9. St. Barthélemi, Chapel Bellenalp, the 146. Bartholomäberg, the Basel, see Bâle. Baselaugst 3. 16. Baselgia, Mt. 379. 389. Basodino, the 296. 413. Bassecourt 9 Basset, Le 188. 216. Batiaz, La, Castle 223. Bâtie, Bois de la 207. Bâtie, Castle 241. Bättenalp, the 166. Batzenheid 57. Bäuchlen, the 132. Bauen 78. Bauma 45. Baumgarten Alp, the 61. Baveno 419. Bavona, Val 413. Bayerbach, the 43. Bäzberg, the 106. Beatenbach, the 140. St. Beatenberg 144 Beatenhöhle, the 140. St. Beatusbad 140. Beaufort 242. —, Vallée de 242. Beaulmes, Aig. de 192. Beauregard, Castle 189. Becca di Nona, the 267. Beckenen, the 60. Beckenried 76. Bedeglia, Alp 412. Bedretto 292. -, Val 292. 108.

Beglingen 43. Bei Rheinfelden 21. Beichfirn, the 286. Beichpass, the 286. Beidewasser 401. Beinwyl 126. Belachat, Plan 251. Belalp, the 286. Belalphorn, the 286. Belchamp 243. Belfaux 194. Belfort 9. Belfort, ruin 343. Belgirate 420. Bellagio 429. Bellaluna 366. Bellano 423. Bellarma 426. Bellavista, the 418. Bellavista Pass, the 387. Bella Tola, the 305. Bellegarde on the Rhone **23**8. in the Jaunthal 181. Bellenhöchst 146. St. Barthélemy, Val 268. Bellerive on the Birs 9. - (Lake of Geneva) 231. Belleville 242. Bellevue, Pavillon de 260. Bellinzona 103. Belmistock, the 98. Bel Oiseau, the 256. 257. Besnate 416. Belotte 231. Belp 134. Belvedere (Macugnaga)|Besson 230. 318. (Little St. Bernard) **265**. Bendlikon 38, 40. Bene-Grona 426. Benken 41. Benzenrüti, the 51. Benzenschwyl 20. Béon, the 184. Béranger, Col de 261. Bérard, Vallée de 255. 256. -, Cascade à 256. Bercla, Val 369. Bergamo 433. Bergelbach, the 160. Bergell, the Valley of 371 Bergerie, La 211. Bergli, the 158. Berglibach, the 173. Bergli Hut, see Mönchhütte. Bergli-Joch, the 161. 166. Berglistock, the 161. 352. Bergun 366. Berguner Stein, the 366. Biandrone, Lago di 422. Beringen 22.

Berisal 287. Berlingen 24. 30. Bern 129. St. Bernard, the Great 277. the Little 265. , Chapel 230. S. Bernardino 364, 424. \_, Pass 363. . River 418. S. Bernardo 410. Bernegg, the 48. —, ruin 343. Bernetsmatt 109. Bernhalden, Alp 57. Bernina, the 381. —, Hospice 394. -, Houses of 394. –, Pass, the 395. –, Piz 386. Berninabach, the 382. 394. Berninascharte, the 386. Beroldingen 77. Berra, the 194. Berthoud 16. Bertol, Col de 301. 316. —, Dents de 301. -, Plan de 301. Bescha, Munt della 383. Beschluss, the 331. Besana, Villa 431. Besozzo 416. Besso, the 304. Betschwanden 60. Betta 324. Betta Furca, the 324. Bettelberg, the 179. Bettelmatt 296. Bettelried 178. Bettfluh, the 138. Bettlihorn, the 287. 291. Bettmeralp, the 294. Bettmersee, the 294. Beuggen 8. 21. Beuli Alp, the 294. Bevaix 191. Bever, Val 379. 387. Beverin, Piz 353. Bevers 387. Bevieux 222, 229. Bévilard 10. Bex 221. Bianca Valley, the 317. Bianci, Villa 426. Bianco, Corno 322. Bianco, Pizzo (Macugnaga) 318. - (Bernina) 386. Biasca 103, 355.

Biaschina, the 103. Biaufond 188. Biber, the 92. Biberbruck 92. 94. Biberegg 94. Biberg, Alp 173. Biberlikopf, the 42. Bibern 24. Biberstein, Castle 21. Bideneck, Castle 403. Bider Glacier 320. Bied, the 188 Bief d'Etoz 188. Biel in the Canton Bern 10. - in the Valais 292. Bielenstock, the 111. Bieler Höhe 405. Bien 274. Bienenberg 11. Bienne 10. 184. Bienne, Lake of 184. Bieno 418. Bies Glacier, the 309. Joch, the 307. Bietschhorn, the 177. Bietschjoch, the 177. Bietschthal, the 285. Bifertenbach, the 61. Biferten Glacier 60. 61 - Stock, the 60.61.349. Biglenalp, the 154. Bignasco 413. Bigorio 410. Bilten 40. Binn 294. Binna, the 294 Binnegg, the 294. Binnenthal, the 294. Biollay 276. Bionaz 300. Bionnassay 260. -, Aig. de 254. 260. Bionnassay, Glacier de 260. Bionnay 254. Biot, le 231. Birmensdorf 68. Bironico 408. Birrenberg, the 194. Birrenhorn, the 172. Birrfeld 18. Birrwyl 126. Birs, the 8. 9. 11. Birseck, château 8. Bischofsberg, the 51. Bischofzell 46. Bisithal, the 64. Bisse, Sentier du 180. Bissone 411. 425. Bistenen Pass, the 288. **3**08. Bististaffel 308.

Bitto, Val del 398. Bitzistock, the 121. Bivio 369. Vignale 424. Blackenalp, the 115. Blackenstock, the 115. Blacki Alp 99. St. Blaise 184. 197. Blaisun, Piz 366. Blaitière, Aig. de 250. 252. Cascade de 248. Blanc, Mont 252. of Blanchard, the 232. Blankenburg, Château of 178. 182. Blas, Piz 351. Blattbach, the 308. Blatten 152. Castle 328. Blattje, see Plattje. Blauberg, the 108. Blaue Gletscher, the 160. 166. -- Schnee, the 55. See, the 172. Blegno, Val 354. Bleiche Kapelle, the 287. Bleicki, the Lower 144. Blengias, Alp 348. Blevio 432. Blinden, or Blinnen Thal, the 292. Blitzingen 292. Blonay, near Vevey 216 –, near Evian 232. Blonniere, la 243. Blove 240. Bludenz 404. Blumattalp, the 113. Blume, the 139. Blumenstein, Baths 137. 182. Blümlisalp, the 173. Glacier, the (Uri) 80. —(Kandersteg)151.171.|Bondo 371. Blumlisalpstock, the 173. Bönigen 141. 164. Blummattalp (Turtmann Boniswyl 126. Valley) 307. Boccareccio, Passo del 295. Bocca Rossa 294. Boccioleto 424. Bocco 424. Bochard, Aig. du 250. Bocken 70. 38. Bockitobel, the 116. Bockli, the 98. Bocktschingel, the 110.

Bocktschingelfirn, 110. Bödeli, the 141. Boden Glacier 312. Bodenbrücke, the 321. Bodengo, Val 365. Bodensee, the 26. Bodio 103. Bodmen 289. 342. Bodmen Alp 60. Bodmer, Castle 329. Bodmer Alp 62. Bodmer Glacier 289. Bodmialp, the 146. Boësio, the 417. 434. Boët, the 222. Bœuf, Pas du 306. Bœzingen 11. Bofflens 197. Boganggen, Alp 151. Boggera Falls, the 103. Boglia, Mte. 410. Bognanco, Val 290. Bohl 146. Bois, Les 250. 255. —, Glacier des 255. . Tête de 276. Boletto 423. Bolgen Alp 113. Bolla, Alp 410. Bolladore 399. Bollate 434. Bollengo 270. Bollingen 41. Bolongaro, Villa 420. Boltigen 181. Bommen Alp 54. Bonaduz 355. 345. Bonatchesse 281. Bonaveau, Chalets of 233. Bondasca, the 372. Bondasca Glacier, the 372. Bondergrat, the 172. Bonder-Krinden, the 172. Bonderspitz, the 172. Bonderthal the 171. Blumlisalphorn, the 173. -, Forcella di 372. 398. Blümlisalp-Rothhorn, the Bonhomme, Col du 262. -, Croix du 262. Bon-Nant, the 246. 261. Bonnefemme, Rocher de la 262. Ronne-Fontaine 227. Bonneval 262. Bonneville 245. Bonport 217. 239. Bons-St. Didier 208, 238. Bonstetten 68. Bonvillars 191.

Bonvin, Mont 284, 172. Borca 317. Borce 234. Bordon, Garde de 302. Borgeau, le 275. Borgne, the 284. 298. Borgnone 413. Borgo S. Agostino 432. — Sesia 424. Vice 411, 432. Borgofranco 270. Borgomanero 423. Borgonuovo 372. Bormio 399. —, Baths of 399. Bornand, Petit and Grand Borne, the 244. Bornengo, Passo 352. Bornöv 372. Borromean Islands 419. Bors, Alp 314. 322. 323. Bortelalp, the 287. Borterthal, the 306. Bosa, Passo di 413. Bösälgäu, Alp 146. Boschia 390. Bosco 297. 413 -, Val del 413. Bösenstein, the 147. Bose Seite, the 168. Boset, Pont 272. Bosquet de Julie 216. Bosses de Dromadaire 253. Bossey 238. Bosson, Becs de 299. 302. Bossons, Glacier des 251. 252.—, Les 25?. Boswyl 20. Botsch, Val del 389. Bottarello, Pizzo 320. Bötzberg, the 17. Bötzenegg 17.
Bouc, Vallone del 273.
Boudry 190.
Bougy 211.

—, Signal de 211. 220. Boujean 11. Bouquetin, the 301. 304. Bouquetins, Col des 302. Bouquetins, Dent des 300. 302. Bourdeau 240. Bourg 238.
Bourg St. Maurice 265.
— St. Pierre 276.
Bourget, Le 240.
— Lac du 238. 239. Bourgillon 198. Boussine 281. Boussine, Tour de 282.

Bousson, Cima del 274. Bout du Lac 243. Bouveret 232. Boval 382. Boveresse 190. Bovernier 275. Bovevre, Glacier de 276. Bovisa 434. Bözingen 11. Bräch, Alp 60. Brad 402. Brail 388. Bramberg, the 192. Bramegg, the 123. Bramois 298. Brand 87. 404. Brändlisberg, the 136. Brandlisegg, the 146. Brandner Thal, the 404. Branson 224. Brassus, Le 198. 212. Bratz 404. Braulio, the 400. —, Mte. 400. Braunegg 20. Braunwald Alp 60. Braunwaldberg, the 60. Brè 410. -, Monte 409. 426. Bregaglia, Val 371. —, Alp 394 Bregalga, Val 359. Bregenz 406. Bregenzer Ach, the 406. Brocard 275 Breggia, the 411. 432. Breil 310. Breitenboden, Alp 160. 161. Breitenmatt 309. Breiten-Tunnel 100. Breithorn, the Lauter-brunnen 149. near Zermatt 313. , ne 324. -, the Lötschthaler 286. Brembana, Val 398. Bremgarten 20. Brenet, Lac 198 Brenets, Les 188. --, Lac des 188. Breney, Col de 283. 298 **3**00. Breney, Glac. de 281. Brenleire, the 192. Brennet 21. Brenno, the 103. 351. Breno 410. Brent 217. Brenva, Glac. de 263. Bréonna, Col de 304. Couronne de 299. 304. Bressonaz 196. Brestenberg 126.

Bretaye 221. 226. Breuil, le 310. Brévent, the 251. -, the Col du 254. the Lac du 251. Briançon, Castle 242. Brianza, the 433. Bricolla, Alp 301. —, Pointe de 301. - -, Col de la 301. St. Brida, Chapel 352. Brides-les-Bains 242. Brieg 285. Brienno 431. Brienz in the Canton of Bern 163. · (Grisons) 343. , Lake of 164. Brienzer Grat, the 164. Brienzwyler 119. 163. Brigels 349. Brigelser Horn, the 349. Brigue 285. Brindlistaffel 104. Briona 424. Brione 412. Brisi, the 42. Brissago 416. Bristen 108. Bristenalp 99. Bristenlaui Tunnel 99. Bristenstock, the 99. 110. Broc 182 Brodhüsi 181. Broglio 414. Brolla, Ponte 413. Brouillard, Mont 263. Glacier du 253. Broye, the 194. 197. Brozet, Glacier du 179 —, Col du 225. Brückentobel, the 342. Brugg 17. Brügg 11. Bruggen 47. Brugnasco 101. Brulé, Mont 300. Brüllisau 53. 55. Brülltobel, the 55. Brulot 272. Brunate 433. Bründlisalp 90. Brünig-Pass, the 119. Brünigen 119. Brunnegghorn, the 308. Brunnegg-Joch, the 307. Brunnen 78. 97. -, the Sieben 178. Brunnenstock, the 122. Brunni 88. Brunni Alp 110. - Glacier, the 109. 110.

#### INDEX.

Brunni Pass, the 110. 351. Bürgli, the 31. Burier 220. Brunnibach, the 109. Brunnistock, the 80. Brunnithal, the 63. 109. Brüs or Brüsch 396. Brüsch Alp, the 40. Brusin-Arsizio 425. Brusin-Piano 425. Brusio 396. Brussone 324. Bubendorf 11. Bubikon 41. Buccione 422. 423. Buchberg, the, in the Rhine Valley 327. Buchenthal 46. Buchs 53. 328. Buchs-Dällikon 18. Budden, Capanna 267. Budri, Roc de 307. Buet, the 255. 256. Buffalora, the 364. Buffalora Alp 389. 399. Buffalora Pass 389. 399. Bühl 122. 309. Bühlalpe, the 113. Bühlbach, the 146. Bühlbad, the 172. Buhler 52. 56. Bühlstutz, the 172. Buin, Piz 338. 390. 405. Buisme, the 260. Bülach 45. Bülisberg 95. Bulle 226. Büls, Alp 44. Bümplitz 192. Bundalp, the 151. Bunderbach 172. Bündnerbergfirn, the 346. Bunschi-Bad 181. Bünzen 20. Buochs 76. -, Lake of 76. Buochser Horn, the 113. Buonas 90. Büren 15. Burg 24. Burg, the 159. Burgdorf 16. Burgeis 402. Bürgenstock, the 117. Burgfeldstand, the 145. Burgfluh, the 137. 181. Burghalden 92. Burgias, Alp 359. Burgistein 137. Burglauenen 153. Bürglen (Obwalden) 119 — (Thurgau) 46. — (Uri) 98. Burglen Sattel, the 181. - Pass, the 387.

Burone Glacier 395. Bürs 404. Bursinel 220. Burtigny 212. Burvein 369. Buscagno Alp 295. —, Passo di 287. 294. Büsingen 23. Bussalp, the 159. Busserailles, Casc. de 310. Camoscio, Corno del 323. Bussigny 192. Busswyl 11. Busto Arsizio 421. on the Linth Canal 41. Buthier, the 266. 268. 279. 280. Bütschelegg 134. Bütschwyl 57. Buttes 189. Buttlassen, the 151. 171. Campiglia 272. Bütz-Alp 42. Butzberg 16. Cabbiolo 364. Cabione 412. Cacciabella Pass, the 373. —, Piz di 371. Caccivio 434. Cadabbi, Passo del 363. Cadagno 101. Cademario 410. Cadempino 408. Cadenabbia 429. Cadenazzo 408, 415. Cad Val 370. Cadlimo, Val 101. 351. 354. Bocca di 101. Cadonighino, Alp 411. Cagliatscha 359. Caillet, Spring 249. Cainallo, Alp 429. Calabrien 357. Calanca, Val 365. Calancasca, the 365. Calanda, the 333. 335. Calasca 317. Calde 415. 417. -, Castello di 415. 417. Cálfreisen 343. Calolzio 433. Calmot, the 352. Caltignaga 423. Calvaggione, Monte 411. Cama 364. -, Bocchetta di Val 364 Camadra, Cima 354. -, Val 348. Camana Alp, the 346. Cambrena, Piz 387. 394. Glacier, the 387, 394.

Cambriales, Piz 110. Camedo 413. Camerlata 434 Camischolas 351 Camnago 433. 435. Camogasc 388. Camoghe (Val Piora) 101. Camoghè, Monte (near Lugano) 410. Camona, Alp 348. Camorino 407. Campagnola 269. Campascio 396. —, Piz 394. Camperio, Hospice 354. Campertogno 424. Campfer 377. —, Ľake of 377. Campi, ruined castle 356. —, Val 272. Campino 421. Campiolli 317. Campione, Mtc. 432. Campo (Val Bavona) 414. - (Lake of Como) 431. - (Valserthal) 348. - (Val Viola) 395. -, Corno di 395. -, Val 372. —, Valle di 395. 413. Campo Cologno 397. Dolcino 361. — Moro, Val 386. — Tencia 414. Campolungo Pass 414 Camporciero, Val 269. Campovasto 388. Campra 354. Campsut 359. Camscha, In 297. Canardhorn, the 338. Canaria Valley, the 101. 352.Canciano Pass, the 331. 397. Canicul 359. Cannero 417. –, Castelli di 417. Cannobbio (Lago Maggiore) 416. Cannobbino, Val 417. Canobbio (near Lugano.) 409. Canova, Castle 356. Cantone Glacier, the 373. --, Cima di 375. Cantu 434. Canzo 434. -, the Corni di 452. 433. Capella 388. Caploch 287.

Capolago 375. 411. Cappello, Alp 428. Capriasca, Ponte 410. Caprino, Monte 409. Carale, Piz 394. Carate 431. Carcegna 422. Carcoforo 424. -, Bocchetta di 424. Cardinell, Gorge 361. Carema 269. Careno 431. Carimate 435. S. Carlo (Lugnetz Valley) 347. - (Val Bavona) 413. (Val Piora) 101. - (Val Poschiavina) 396. – (Val Viola) 395. 399. Carlotta, Villa 429. Carmenna Pass 344. Carnusa Fall 346. Carouge 208. Château 196. Carrel, Capanna 310. Carrera 345. Casaccia (Val Bregaglia) Ceneil 310. -, Hospice on the Luk-Cengalo, Piz 398. manier 354. Casana, Piz 383. —, Val 388. Casana Pass 388. Casanella, Piz 388. Casanna the 338. Casätsch 372. Casbeno 434. Caslano, Monte 425. Casneda 417. Casnile Pass, the 373. Cassano 433. Cassarate 408. 409. 410. —, Val 409. 410. Cassons, Alp 346. Castagnola 409. 426. Castasegna 371. Castel, Château 24. Castelberg, Castle 348. 350. Castelletto 416. Castello 410, 432, --, Cima di 375. Castelmur, Ruin 372. Castels 337. Casti 368. Castiel 343. Castiglione 431. Castione 365. 108. 398. Castor, the 312. Cataeggio 398. S. Caterina, Baths 399. S. Caterina in Sasso 417. St. Catharinenthal 23.

Catogne, Mont 275. Catscharauls, the 110. 351. Cauma Lake 347. Caux, Mont 218. Cavaglia 395. Cavagliasco, the 395. Cavallo 349. Cavanna Pass, the 108. 111. 292. Cavardiras, Piz 110. Cavel, Piz 350. 348. Cavel-Joch (Somvixer Thal) 350. Cavell-Joch (Prätigau) 336. Cavendone 291. 418. Cavergno 413. Cavio, Cima di 371. Cavloccio Lake, the 374. Cavorgia 351. Cavradi, Piz 353. Cavreccia, Val 370. Cecilia, Capanna 397. Celerina 379. Céligny 210. 219. Cenere, Monte 408. Cenis, Mont 241. Centovalli, Valley 413. Centrale, Pizzo 107. Ceppina 399. Ceppomorelli 317. Ceres 274. Ceresio, Lago 425. Ceresole 274. Scalare di 275. St. Cergues 211. 238. Cérise 298. Cerlier 184. Cerniat 182. Cernobbio 432. Cernusco 433. Cervin, Mont 316. -, Petit 313. Cery 214. Cesnola 269. Cevins 242. Cevio 413. Chablais, the 231. Chable 280. Chables, Les 251. Chailly 216. 217. 228. Chaine, La 190. Chaise, the 242. Chalame, Val 269. Chalant 266. Chalchagn, Piz 383. 385. Chalets, Lac des 221. Challant, Val 324. Challes 241. Cham 69.

Chambave 268. Chambéry 240. Chambésy 219. Chambre, la 241. Chambrelien 187. Chamfer 377. Chamois 310. -, Col des 277. Chamonal 323. Chamonix 247. -, Valley of 249. Chamosalles 218. Chamossaire, the 221. 226. Chamouny, see Chamonix. Chamousset 241. Champ Babau 218. Champ du Moulin 189. 191. de Praz 269. Champ Löng 389. Champ Sech 389. Champatsch 392. Champel sur Arve 200. 206. (Montjoie-Valley) 261. Champéry 233. Champex, Lac de 276.

—, Val 276. Champlan 180, 324. Champlong (Val de Cogne) 272. 274. - (Valtournanche) 310. Champorcher 272. -, Finestra 272. , Val 269, 272. Champsec 280. Chamuera, Val 388. Chancy 238. Chandolin 225, 303. Chanélaz 190. Chanrion 281. Chant Sura 339. Chapeau, the 250. Chapieux, Les, or Chapiu 262. Chapis 274. Chapuis, Chalet 243. Chapütsch, the 376. Chapütschin, Piz 376. 385. , Pass, the 386, 387. Chardonnet, Aig. du 254. -, Col de 254. Charlanoz, Chalets de Charlottenfels, Villa 22. Charmettes, Les 241. Charmey 182. 197. Charmontel, Mont 197. Charmoz, Aiguille de 250.

Charnadüra 379. Charnex 217, 228. Charreire, Défilé de 277. Chiampatsch, Piz 392. Chartreuse, the 136. Charvensod 267. Charvonnex 244 Chasseral, the 184. 187. Chasseron, the 192. Chaste, on the Lake of Chiavenna 362. Sils 376. Chat, Mont du 240. —, Dent du 240. Château des Dames 310. Chiésaz, La 216. Château d'Oex 229. Chietres 197. de Pierre 245. Châtel 182. Châtel St. Denis 227. Chatelard 257. Châtelard, Le 246. —, Château 216. Châtelet 225. Châtillens 196. Châtillon, in the Aosta Chippis 303. Valley 268. Chironico, V Valley 268. Chironico, Val 412. Chöglias, Val 393. Chosalets, les 256. Choughy 207. 239. Chaudron, Gorge du 218. Chüern, Crap da 375. Chaulin 218. Chaumont, the 186. Chaussy, Pic de 226. 229. Churburg, Castle 402. Chauton 265. Chaux-de-Fonds, La 187. Churer Joch, the 367. Chavanis 271. 272. Chavannes, Lac des 221 de Bogis 210. Chavans en Haut 258. Chavornay 192. 197. Chaz-Seche, Colle di 272 Chécouri, Col de 264. Chède 246. Chemenin 216. Chemin, Mont 276. Chenalette, the 279. Chêne 245. Chênens 194. Chéran, the 240. Cherasca, Val 287, 289, 295 Chermignon 176. Chermontane, Grande 281 —, Petite 281. Chermontane, Colde 300 Chésalette, the 182. Chesière 221. Chessel 232. Chétif, Mont 264. Cheville, Pas de 230. . Chalets de 230. Chèvres, Pas de 282. 300. Chevrier 244. Chexbres 195. -, Signal de 195.

Chevres 194. Chiaclavuot 341, 366. Alp 392. Chiamut 352. Chiapili di sopra 274. Chiareggio 375. Chiesa 375, 386, 397, Chiesa, Alla 297. Chiggiogna 102. Chignana 310. Waterfall 310. Chignin, Castle 241. Chignin-les-Marches 235. Chillon, Castle 218, 220, Chilnaux, Castle 194. Chindrieux 238. Chunetta, the 382. Chur 333. Churer Alpen, the 344. Churfirsten, the 42. Churwalden 367. Cierfs 389. Cima 426. Cima, Villa 432. Cima Bianca 412. Cimalmotto 413. Cimbro 416. Cimes Blanches, Col des Colombire, Alp 284. 324.Cingino, Alp 290. -, Pizzo del 290. Cinuskel 388. Ciprianspitz, the 336. Ciraun 358. Cisano 433. Cittiglio 434. Civello 434. Civenna 434. 431. Civiasco 423. Clara, Villa 419. Clarens 216. 220. Clariden, the 62. 110. Claridengrat, the 110. Clariden-Pass, the 62, 110. Claridenstock, the 110. Claro 103. -, Pizzo di 103. Clavadel 342.

Clavalité. Val 268, 271. Clemgia, the 391. Cleuson, Col de 281. Cleva Creusa, Alp 324. Clugin 359. Cluozza, Val 389. Clusaz, la 241. Cluse, La, near Aosta 279. near Pontarlier 190. **198.** -. Montagne de la 240. Cluses 215. Cocco, Forcarella 412. -, Vál 412. Cocquio 434. Codelago, Lake of 294. Coglio 413. Cogne 271. -, Col or Fenêtre de 272. , Val de 270. Coire 333. Coiro 421. Col des Roches 185. Coldrerio-Tunnel 411. Colico 362, 428, Colla 410. 414. , Val 410. Collognasca 413. Collon, Col de 300. Glacier de 3(5. -, Mont 300. . Petit Mt. 300. Collonge 231. Collonges 238. Colma, Col di 423. Colobiano, Villa 431. Cologny 207, 231. S. Colombano, Piz 395. 400. Colombey 233. Colombier 190. the 238. Colonges 217. Colonno 431. Coltura 372. Columbe, Passo 354. 102. -, Piz 102. 354. Comabbio, Lago di 416. Comacina, Isola 431. Comano 410. Combal Lake 263. Comballaz 229. Combes, Défilé des 240. Combetta, Pointe de 324. Combin, the Grand 277. 281. 282. Combin de Corbassière, the 279. 281. Combloux 242. Comboé 267. 271. Comella, Passo di 413. Commugny 210.

Como 433. -, Lake of 427. Comologno 413. Concise 191. Concordia Hut, the 158 169, 293, Condemine 279. Confinale, Monte 399.

—, Passo 387. Conflans 242. Constance 27. -, Lake of 26. Contamines sur St. Ger-Cournère, Col de 310. vais 261. Contamines sur Arve 245. Conters 337, 343, 369, Conthey 230. 283. Conto, Monte 371. Contra 412. Convers, Les 187. Conversion, La 195. Coppet 210. Corbario, Castello 104. Corbassière, Glac. de 280. 281. -, Combin de 281. Corbeyrier 221. 187. -, near Avenches 196. -, near Grandson 191. Córdevio 413. Corenno 428. Corgémont 10. 187. Corippo 412. Corjeon, Dent de 227. Cormoret 187. Corna Rossa Pass 397. Cornaux 184. Cornera, Passo della 295. -, Pizzo di 295. -, Val 352. Cornet, Piz 392. Cornier, the Grand 302. 301. 304. Cornin, Port de 239. Corno, Val 296. Coroi, Piz 348. Coronas, Colle di 272. -, Lago di 272 Corridor, the 253. Cors, Chalet des 310. Corsier 231. Cort Lys 323. Cortaillod 191. Corte 414. Cortébert 187 Cortot, the 324. Corvatsch, Piz 385. 376. —, Glacier 377. 385. Corvo, Piz 354.

|Cosio-Traona **39**8. Cossonay 192. 197. Costainas, Pass 392. Costassa, Becco 272. Cotaiga, Mte. 430. Côte, La 211. 220. Cotschen, Piz 390. Cottens 194. Cotter, Alp 302. Courfaivre 9. Courgenay 9. Courmayeur 264. Couronné, Col de 304. Courrendlin 9. Court 10. -, Roches de 10. Courtelary 187. Courtes, Les 256. Courtetelle 9. Cousin-Berra 194. Cousset 194. Couvet 189. Coux, Col de 234. 255. Cozzera 348. Cramont, the 265. Cramosina, the 103. Crana 413. Corcelles, near Neuchâtel Crans, Château de 210. Crap Alv 366. 350. - da Chüern 375. da Flem 346. - Glarun 351. Long 44. Crapaneira-Tobel, the 343. S. Croce 371. 365. Crapteig, the 356. Crasta 376. Crastagüzza 386. Crasta Mora 367, 387, Crastatscha 389. Crastota 383. Cravate, the 316. Craveggia 413. Crédo, Tunnel du 238. Cremenaga 425. Cremeo 364. Cremia 428. Crémine 9. Crempiolo 294. Crépin, Cascade de 246. Cresciano 103. Cresogno 426. Cresper-Spitz, the 405. Cressa 423 Cressier 184. Crest Mutatsch 350. Cresta in the Averser Thal Cugy 194. - in the Engadine 379.

—, Lake 346.`

Crestalta 377. Crésus 182. Cret 272. Crêt, Col du 281. 298. -, Glacier du 281. Creta, Alp 299. Crétaz 271. Crête Sèche, Col de 282. Crêtes, Les 226. Crêtes, Château des 216. Créton 273. Crettet 276. Creux du Van, the 189. - de Champ, the 225. Creva 425. Crevin 208. Crevola 290, 297. —, Gallery of 290. Crey, Le 262. Cribiasca, the 102. Crin 413. Criner Furca, the 297. 413. Crischona 8. Crispalt, the 352. Crispausa 352. Cristallina Furca, 414. Cristallina, Piz 354. 414. —, Passo 353. -, Val 353. 414. Cristannes, Piz 392. Cristolais 380. Crocetta, Lago della 394. Crocione, Monte 430. Crodo 297. Croix, la 258. -, Col de la 221. 226. Croix de Fer, the 259. Ste. Croix 192. Crot 359. Croy 198. Craverola, Passo di 413. Croza Alp, the 318. Cray, Mont 229 Crozlina, Alp and Glacier Cruet 241. Cruina, Alp 292. Crugnolo 416. Crusch 393. Cruschetta, la 392. 402. Crusinallo 291. Cubli, Mont 218. Cucciago 434. Cuccione, the 426. Cudrefin 197. Cuera 333. Cugnasco 412. Culet, the 233. Cully 195. 214. 220. Culm de Val 352.

Culoz 238. Cumbels 348. Cunéaz, Col de 324. Cuorgne 275. Curaglia 353. Curciusa Glacier 363. —, Piz 364. Cureglia 410. Curfirsten, the 42. Cursolo 417. Curtinaccio 371. Curtins 369. Curtnätscherhof 346. Curver, Piz 358. 369. Cusio, Lago 422. Cuvio, Val 434. Cusy 240. Cuzzago 290. Dächli, Oberes 84.

-, Unteres 84. Dachsen 25. 30. Dachsfelden 10. Dagmersellen 19. Daigra 348. Dailly 224. Dala, the 175. 177. 284. Dala Glacier, the 177. Dalaas 404. Dalley, Casc. du 258. Dallenwyl 113. Dallikon 18. Dalpe 414. Dalvazza 337. Dammafirn, the 104. Dammapass, the 104, 122 Dammastock, the 122. 291. Dangio 355. Dänikon 18. 20. Danöfen 404. Dard, Cascade du 225. 252. 267. Dardina 349. Darligen 140. Darvun, the 352. Dätwyl 20. Daube, the (Gemmi) 174. - (Scheinige Platte) 145. Daubenhorn, the 174. Daubensee, the 174. Davos 340. am Platz 340. Dörfli 339, 340. Davoser See, the 339.340. - Landwasser, the 339. 340. Davresco 349. Dazio Grande 102.

Dazio-Tunnel 102.

Delebio 398. 428.

Dégioz 272.

Deitingen 13.

Delémont 9. Delle 9. Delsberg 9. Dent Blanche, the 316. 302. ---, Col de la 301. - -, Glacier de la 301. Denti di Vecchia 410. Dentro, Val di 396. Dents Blanches, the 233 Dents de Veisivi 330. Derborence, Lac de 230. Derby 266. Derendingen 16. Dervio 428. Desago 410. Desio 435. Devant, Au 229. Dévens 222. Devera, the 297. Devero-Alp 295. —, Val 294. 297. Devil's Bridge, the 105. Deyen Alp, the 58. Diablerets, the 225. 226. 230.Diablons, the 304. -, Col des 306. Diavel, Piz del 367. —, Passo del 389. ., Val del 389. Diavolezza, La 335. Diavolo, Ponte del 399. Diechterhorn, the 122. Diegten 12. Dielsdorf 44. Diemoz 268. Diemtigthal, the 181. Dieni 351. Diesbach 60. Diesrut, Alp 348.

—, Pass 348. Diessenhofen 23. Dietfurt 57. Diethelm, the 40. Dietikon 18. Dietlikon 45. Digg 346. Dingy St. Clair 243. Dintikon 18. 20. S. Dionigio, Promont. 432. Dotta, la 395. Diosaz, the 246. 254. —, Gorges de la 246. Dirinella 415. Dischma-Thal, the 339. 341. Disentis 350. Disgrazia, Monte della 397. -, Capanna della 397. Disiert 350. Distelalp, the 319. Distel Glacier, the 286. Distelhorn, the 286.

Diveglia, Alp 287. 295. Divonne 210. Divonne, Chalets de la 211. Dix, Val des 281. 300. Dixenze, the 298. Djouan, Lac 273. Dogern 22. Doire, the 263. 266. Doldenhorn, the 173. Dôle, the 211. Dolent, Mont 264. Dolf, Piz 346. Dollfus, Pavillon 169. 157. Dollone 264. Dom, the 315, 320, Domancy 246. Domaso 428. Domat 345. Domdidier 196. Domène, Bains 194. S. Doménica 365. Dom-Joch, the 321. Dominikhöhle, the 90. Domleschg, the 355. Domo d'Ossola 290. Dompierre 196. Donath 358. Dondenna 272. Dongio 355. Dongo 428. Donnas 269. Dopleschwand 123. Dora Baltea, the 263, 264. 266. etc. Dorfbach, the 163. Doria, the 241. Dorieres, Lac 271. Dorine, the 242. Dorio 428. Dornach 8. Dornbirn 406. Dornige Brücke, the 151. Doron, the 242. Dosdè, Pizzo di 395. Dossen, the 87. Dossenhorn, the 162. Dossenhütte, the 162. 167. Dossentobel, the 87. Dottikon 18. 20. Döttingen 21. Douanne 184. Doubs, the 9. 188. -, Côtes du 188. -, Saut du 188. Douglass Hut 404. Doveria, the 289. 290. Drance, the, in the Chablais 231. in the Valais 224, 25%. 275. 280.

Dreieckhorn, the 293. Dreiländerspitze, the 405. Dreilanderstein, the 39.92. Ebi, Meadow 362. Drei Linden, the 71. Drei Schwestern, the 328. Dreisprachenspitze, the Ebligen 164. 401. Drinc, Colle del 272. Droités, Les 256. Dronaz, Pic de 279. Dru, Aiguille du 249. Drusberg, the 32. Drusenfluh, the 405. Drusenthor, the 336.405. Duana, Passo della 395. 371. Duana, Pizzo della 372. Dubendorf 40. Dubino 362. Ducan Pass, the 342. Ducan, Piz 342. Dudingen 192. Dufour-Spitze, the 313. Edolo 397. 318. 323. Duggia Valley, the 424. Duin, Tour de 222. Duingt, Château 243. Dundelsbach, the 119. Dündenhorn, the 173. Dunden Pass, the 151. Dungel Glacier 179, 225, Egg 92. Dünnern, the 13. Eggen 344.

Durand, Glacier de (in Eggenalp, the 286. 315.

the Val d'Hérémence) Eggenschwand 172. 282. 298. 300. -, in the Val de Zinal 301. 304. 305. -, Col 305. 316. -, Mont 305. Duranna Pass, the 343. Durezza, la 392. Durgin, Piz 61. Durnachthal, the 66. Durnant, Gorges du 275. Dürrbach 137. Dürrenäsch 196. Durrenberg, the 150. 151. Eigenthal 123. Durrenbühlhütte, the 363. Durrboden, the 341. Düssistock, the 109. Duvin 348. Dynhard 30. Dza, Col de 310.

Eau, the Grande 225, 226, Morte, the 243.
Noire, the 256. 234. Eaux Rouges, Cantine des 265. Eaux Vives, Les 207. Eben Glacier, the 400. |Elevaz 265.

Ebenalp, the 54. Ebenrain, Château of 12. Elm 65. Ebihorn, the 305. Ebikon 69. Ebnat 57. Ebnefluh, the 152. Ebnefluh-Joch, the 152. Ebneten Alp 111. Ebnit 225. Ecandies, Col des 276. Ecce-Homo-Chapel 94. Echallens 214. Echelle, Pas de l' 208. , Pierre à l' 252. Echelles, Passage des 188. Emmen 125. Echevenoz, Les 279. Eclépens 192. 197. Ecluse, Fort de l' 238. Ecoulaies, Glacier des 281. Ecublens 196. Effingen 17. Effretikon 41. 45. Egelshofen 29. Egeri, Ober and Unter 94. -, Lake of 94. 69. Egerkingen 13. Egertenbach, the 149. Eggersried 51. Egginerhorn, the 320. Eggishorn, the 293. Eggli-Alp 138. Eginen, Valley of 292. 295 Eginenbach, the 295. Eglio, Lago d' 417. Eglisau 45. Egnach 29. Ehrenfels 356. Ehrlose, the 125. Eichbuhl 135. Eiger, the 157. Eiger Glacier, the 154. Eigerhöhle, the 157. Eigerjoch, the 158. Eigua, Col d' 317. 424. Eiken 17. Einfischthal, see Val d'Anniviers. Einshorn, the 360. Einsiedeln 92. Eishoden, the 156. Eisensluh, see Isensluh. Eisenkopf, the 404. El, Pont d' 270. Elend 88.

Elgg 46. Emaney, Col d' 234. 258. Embours, Glacier 323.

—, Val d' 323. Embrach 45. Emd 308.Emdthal 170. Emet, Lago di 360. —, Alp 359. —, Val 359. Emilius, Mt. 267. Emme, the Grosse 13. 16. 19. 124. , the Kleine 123, 124. -, the Weisse 124. Emmenboden, the 125. Emmenbrücke 19. 125. Emmenmatt 124. Emmenthal, the 16. 124. Emmetten 76. 77. Emmishofen 29. Ems 345. Encel, Pas d' 233. 234. Enclaves, Col d' 263. End der Welt, the 114. Engadine, the 373. Enge, near Bern 129. 134. near Zürich 32. 37. 38. 40. in the Simmenthal 181. near the Giessbach , near Grindelwald 156. Engelberg 114. -, the 114. Engelberger Aa, the 113. 121. Engelberg-Rothstock,the **115**. **1**80. Engelhorn, the 161. 162. Engethal, the 150. Enggistein 125. Engi 65. Engstlenalp, the 120. Engstlenbach, the 120. Engstlensee, the 121. Engstligen Alp 171. 172. Engstligenbach, the 171. Engstligengrat, the 172. 176. Engstligenthal, the 171. Ennenda 59. Ennetberge, the 59. Ennetbühl 57. Ennetlinth 62. Enney 227. Entfelden 19. Entlebuch 123. -, the 123. Entlenbach, the 124.

#### INDEX.

Entova, Val 376. Entrelor, Colle d' 273. -, Valle d' 273. Entremont, Val d' 275. Entreroches, Canal d' 192. Etsch, see Adige. Entrèves 264. Enzen, Alp 167. Enzisweiler 50. Epagny 227. Ependes 192. Epierre 241. Epinel 271. Eplatures 188. Eptingen 12. Equiline, Pont de l' 266. Erba 433. -, Piano d' 433. Erbser Bridge, the 66. Erde 230. Ergolz, the 11: 16. Erguel, chât. 187. Eringer Thal 298. Erlach 184. Erlen 46. Erlenbach in the Simmenthal 181. - on the Lake of Zürich|Eyelenegg 90. 38. Erlimons 12. Erlisbach 12. 20. Ermatingen 24, 29, Ermensee 126.
Ermitage, Balmes de l'Fadära 336. 208. Err, Piz d' 369. —, Val d' 369. Err Glacier 369. Errjoch, the 369. Erstfeld 98. Erstfelder Thal, the 98. Ervillière 271. Erzegg, the 120. Erzingen 22. Eschenbach 125. Eschenthal, the 290. Eschenz 24. 30. Escher-Canal, the 58. Eschia, Val d' 388. Eschlikon 46. Escholzmatt 124. Esel, the 89. Eselsrücken, the 161. Esen, Piz d' 388. Esino 429. Essets, Col des 222. Estavayer 194. Este, Villa d' 431. Estelette, Glacier de l' St. Etienne 276. Etivaz 229.

Etivaz, Vallée d' 229. Etoile, Mont de l' 299. Etrambière, Castle 245. Etroubles 279. Ettenberg, the 68. Etzel, the 92. Etzli Alp 351. Etzlibach, the 351. Etzlithal, the 99, 109, 110. Etzweilen 30. 23. Eugensberg 24. 30. Eulach, the 45. Euthal, the 95. Evancon, the 269. 324. Evêque, the 300. -, Col de l' 300. 301. Evian 231 238. Evionnaz 223. Evires 244. Evithal, the 99. Evolena 299. Ewen Pass, the 405. Ewig - Schneehorn, 153. 162. 166. 169. Excenevrex 231. Eyenalp, the 320. Eyrs 402. Eysee, Lake 164. Faderhorn, the 318. Fafler Alp and Thal 152. Fählen, Lake of 55. 58. Fellibach, the 99. **323.** Fahrwangen 126. Faiauna 337. Faido 102. Fain, Val del 394. 385. Faldumpass, the 177. Faldum-Rothhorn, 177. Falkenfluh, the 135. 144. Fenalet 229. Falknis, the 329. 43. Fallbach, the 137. 153.404. Fallbodenhubel, the 155. Faller, Alp 322. -, Val da 369. Fallera 347. Fallère, Mt. 267. Fallerjoch, the 369. Fallern 14. Fälli-Stutz, the 311. Faltschonhorn, the 348. Fang 303. Faoug 196. Fara 424. Fardun, ruined Castle 358. Ferney 208. Etablons, Coldes 280, 283 | Farnbühl, the Baths of Ferpècle 301. 123.

Färnigen 123.

Farrera 342. Fätschbach, the 62. Faucigny, Castle 245. Faucille, Col de la 208. 211. Faulberg, the 154. Faulen, the 60. 63. the Böse 60. -, the Hohe 98. 99. Faulenbach, the 98. Faulenberg, the 163. Faulensee, the 98.144.165. Faulensee-Bad 139, 171. Faulhorn, the 158. Faverges 243. Fay, Le 258. Fayet, Le 246. Federia, Val 388. Fedoz, Vadret da 375.

—, Val 375. Fée 320. Glacier, the 320. Feekinn, the 320. the Feissons - sous - Briancon 242. Felben 45. Feldbach 24. 30. Feldkirch 405. Feldmeilen 38. Feldmoos 122. Felikjoch, the 314. Fellaria Glacier, the 386. 397. Chalets 386. Fellers 347. Fellilücké, the 99. Felli Thal, the 99. Felsberg 345. Felsenburg, the 172. Felsenegg 37. 69. 144. Felsenhorn, the 172. the Felsenthor, the (Rigi) 81. 82. 84. Fenêtre, Col de (Gr. St. Bernard) 279. — (Val de Bagnes) 282. Glac. de 282. Fénis, Castle of 268. Féraché 264. Fer-à-Cheval, Vallée du 254.Ferden 176. Ferden Pass, the 177. Rothhorn 177. Ferdinandshöhe 400. Feriolo 291. 419. Fermel, Valley of 178.181. -, Glacier de 301. 302. Ferporta 336.

Ferrera 359, 424. Valley 359. Ferret 265. 279. Ferret, Col 264. 279. -, Petit Col 264. -, Valley of 264. 265. <sup>2</sup>76. Ferro, Sasso di 417. Festigletscher, the 309. 315. Festung (Bernina) 386. Fettan 390. Feuerstein, the 118, 124, Feuerthalen 22. 23. Feuillerette-Alp 175. Fousisberg 39. Fex-Glacier, the 376. 386. —, Valley of 376. Fex-Roseg, Fuorcla 386. Fex-Scerscen, Fuorcla 376. 3S7. Fexbach, the 376. Fianell-Pass 369. —, Piz 369. Fibbia, the 107. Fidaz 346. St. Fiden 48. Fideris 337. -, Baths of 337. Fiderisau 337. Fieno, Passo 394. Fier, the 240. —, Ďéfilé du 240. -, Gorges du 240. Fiera, Val 389. Fiernaz 310. Fiéry 324. Fiesch 293. Fieschbach, the 293. Fiescher Alp 293. Fiescher Glacier (Grindelwald) 157. —, (Valais) 169, 293. Fiescher Grat 158. Fiescherhorn, the Kleine Fiescher Joch, the 158. Fiescherwand, the 158. Fiesso 102. Figino 410, 425. Filisur 366. Fillar, Chalets de 318. Fillarkuppe, the 314. Fillarpass, the 314. Fille-Dieu, La 194. Fillière, the 244. Filzbach 43. Fimber Pass 393. Findelen 315. Findelenbach, the 311. Findelen-Glacier, the 313. 315. 319.

Finero 417. Finestra, Colle della 273. Fluhberg, the 40. Finge 285. Finhaut 257. Finsteraar Glacier 157. 168. Finsteraarhorn 169. 293. Finsteraarjoch, the 157. Finstere Schlauche 106. Finstermunz 403. -, Pass of 403. -, Hoch 403. Fionney 280. Fiora 80. Fiorina, Val 297. 414. Fischenthal 45. Fischerhölzli 26. Fischetz, the 26. Fisch-See, the 296. Fisistock, the 172. 173. Fiume Latte, the 429. Flaine, Lac de 245. Flamatt 192. Flambeaux, Les 253. Fläschen, Alp 167. Fläschenlochquelle 40. Fläscheralp, the 329. Flascherberg, the 328. Fläschli Alp 40. Flatzbach, the 379. 380. Flawyl 46. Fleckistock, the 105. Flégère, the 251. Flem 346. Crap da 346. Flembach, the 346. Flendruz 182. Fless Pass, the 338. Fless, Val 338. Fletschhorn, the 289. Fleurier 190. Flies 403. Fliesbordkamm 55. Fliess Alp 55, 58. Flims 346. Flimser See, the 347. Flimser Stein 346. Flirsch 404. Flon, the 214. Florentina, Tower 365. Floria, Aig. de la 251. Florins 391. Floschwaldweid 147. Fluchthorn, the 390. Fluela-Pass, the 339. —, Valley 339. Flüelen 80. 97. Fluh, village 406. Fluh Alp, the 175. 177. 315. 319. -, auf der, Castle 295. Fluh Lake 179.

Flüh Lakes, the 369. Flühli 124. Flühmatt, the 114. Fluhwande, the 179. Flumet 242. 244. Flums 44. Fluntern 31. Fobello 424. Foliérant, the 192. Follataires, les 224. Föllmis 63. Folly, La 265. Foncière, Pavillon 252. Fond de la Combe 251. Fondecca, Alp 322. Fondei 343. 344. Fondo Toce 291. Fonds, Vallée des 254. —, Col des 234, 254, 255. Fóngio 101. Fontaine des Merveilles 240.Fontaine Dessous 276. Fontainemore 323. Fontana 292. 391. 413. Chistaina 393. Fontaneto 423. Fontauna, Alp 341. Foo-Alp 66. Foo-Pass, the 66. 44. Foppa-Alp 346. Foppa Pass, the 332. Foppiano 297. Fora, Piz 376. Foraz, Piz 392. Forbisch, Piz 369. Forcellina, the 359. Forchetta, Passo di 287. Forciat, Mont 273. Forclaz, Col de la, near St. Gervais 246. near Martigny 257. 258. Val d'Hérens 299. 301. Forcletta, Pas de la 307. Forcola, la 365. 395. Forest Cantons, the 74. Formazza Valley 297. Fornet 273. Forno Alp, the 294. — Glacier, the 373. 374. —, Mte. 375. — Pass, the 375. 398. —, Scatta del 413. Foron, the 245. Fort, Mont 281. Fortezza, the 386. Foscagno Pass 399. Fouilly, Le 216, 247. Fourneaux, Les 310. Fours, Col des 262. -, Pointe des 262.

Ste. Foy 265. Fraele, Val 400. Fragstein, Ruin 336. Frakmund, Alp 89. Frambourg 198. St. Franciscus-Tunnel 97 Franzenshöhe 401. Franzosini, Villa 418. Fräschels 197. Frasco 412. Frasse 197. Frastanz 405. Frau, the 173. Frau, the Weisse 173. -, the Wilde 171, 173. Frauenbalmhütte, the **151**. **171**. **173**. Frauenfeld 45. Frauenkirch 341. Frauenthor, the 348. Fraxinado-Alp 289. Freggio-Tunnel 102. Freiberge, the 60. 65. Freibergen (Rigi) 82. Freiburg 193. Fremd-Vereina 338. Frenières 222. Frenkendorf 11. Frenkenthal, the 11. Frenschenberg 109. Fressinone, the 289. Frête de Sailles 222. Fréty, Mont 264. Freudenberg, the 47. —, Ruins 330. Freudenfels, Ruins 24. Fribourg 193. Frick 17. Fridau 13. Friedrichshafen 27. Frienisberg 197. Frisal, Piz 349. -, Val 349. Froda Fall, the 103. Frodolfo, the 399. Frohburg, the 12. Frohnalpstock, the (near Brunnen) 78. Frolichsburg, Ruin 402. Frölichsegg 56. 48. Frombach, the 287. Fromberghorn, the 138. Fronalp, the 59. Fronalpstock (near Glarus) 59. 43. Fronscha, La 350. Frontenex 242. Frua, Sulla 296. Frudière, Bec de 324. Fruitier, Pav. du 253. 264. Frumsel, the 42. Fründenhorn, the 173. Fründenjoch, the 173.

Frutbach, the 62. Frutberg, the 62. Fruth, Auf der 296. Fruthwald 297. Frutigen 171. Frutt Chapel 80. Fruttli 83. Frutt-Pass 163. Ftur, Val 389. Fuentes, Ruin 362. 398. Fuldera 389. 392. Fuorcla prievlusa 386. Fuorn 389. Fuorns 353. Furca, the 111. - di Betta, the 324. —, the Criner 297. Fúrcla, Piz 351. Furcletta, the 344. 389. Füren 122. Furgg Alp 320. Furggbach, the 320. Furgg Glacier 290. 309. Furgg Joch, the 314. Furgg Valley 290. 320. Furggenbaumhorn, the Furggle, the 61. Furgglen-First, the 52. Furka, the 111. Furkahorn, the (Furka) (Arosa) 344. Furkel, the 60. Furkelen, the 80. Furkenthäli 174. Furom 392. Furrenalp, the 114. Fürrenbach, the 114. Furstenau, Castle 356. Furstenburg, Castle 402. Furth 348. Furtwang Sattel 122. Furva, Val 399. Fusio 414. -, Val 414. Fusshörner, the 286. 294. Futschöl Pass, the 390. Gabelhorn, the 304. 316. Gabiet Alp, the 323. Gäbris, the 52. Gaby 323.

Gaden Alp 320.

Gais 52. 56. Galenhütten, the 112.

Gadmen 122. 313. Gadmenbach, the 120. 121.

Gadmer Flühe 120. 122.

Gagenhaupt, the 312. Gaglianera, Piz 348. 349.

Gadmenthal, the 122.

Galenstock, the 112. Galèse, Col de 274. Galgentobel 51. St. Gall, Hospice 354. Gallarate 421. 416. Gallegione, Piz 371. 359. St. Gallen 47. Gallenkirch 405. Gallina, Piz 292. Gallivaggio 362. Galmhorn, the 176. Galmis 182. Galmitz 197. Galtür 390. Gamchi Glacier 152. 171. Gamchilücke, the 152.171. Gammerrhein, the 352. Gampel 285. 176. Gampenhof, the 401. Gamperton-Thal 405. Gams 58. 328. Gamsboden, the 106. Gamsen, the 285. Gamser Glacier 288. Gamser Joch 288. Gamsstock, the 106. Gandria 426. Gannerathal, the 405. Ganter Bridge, the 287.

— Valley, the 287.

Gantrist Pass 137. 181. Garde, La, Chapel 299. Garfiun 338. Gargellenthal, the 405. Garin, Punta 272. —, Colle di 272. Garina, Cima 354. Garlate, Lago di 433. Garschenthal, the 111. Garstatt 182. Garstelet Glacier 314.323. Garzeno 428. Garzirola, Mte. 410. Gaschurn 405. Gassenried Glacier 321. Gastern 177. Gastern Valley, the 152. 173. 177. Gasterndorf 177. Gasternholz 178. Gastlose, the 182. Gatschiefer, the 337. Gauer Thal, the 405. St. Gada, Chapel of 350. Gauli Glacier 162. 166 169. - Pass 162. 166. Gavirate 434. Gay, Becca di 271. Géant, Col du 253. 264. Géant, Aiguille du 250. 253. -, Dent du 253. -, Glacier du 249. 253.

Géant, Grotte du 310. Gebhardsberg, the 406. Geierspitz, the 55. Geissberg, the 114. 120. Geissholz 162. Geisspfad Pass, the 294. Geisterspitze, the 401. Geitenberg, Alp 64. Gelé, Mont 282. Gelfingen 126. Gellihorn, the 173. Gelmerbach, the 168. Gelmerhorn, the 168. 291. Gestler, see Chasseral. Gelmersee, the 168. Geltenbach, the 173. 178. Gelten-Glacier 182. 225. Gelten Pass, the 225. Gelterkinden 12. Gemeinen Wesen, Alp 55. 57. Gemmi, the 174. Gemonio 434. Gemsbach, the 161. Gemsfayeralp, the 60. Gemsfayrenstock, the 60. Gemshorn, the 321. Gemsmättli, the 88. 89. Gemsstein, the 323. Generoso, Monte 411. Geneva 199. -, Lake of 209. Geneveys, Les Hauts- 187. Geneveys sur-Coffrane 187. Genf 199. Genthalalp, the 120. Genthalbach, the 120. 121. Genthod 210. 219. Genthod, Pointe de 209. Giessen 294. Gentilino 409. Chapel, in the Rhine -, Alp 231. Valley 323. 355. -, near Wallenstadt 44. Giettaz, La 244. - (Val di Rhême) 273. Geren Gletscher and Pass Gignod 280. 292. Gerenthal, the 292. Gérine, the 194. St. Germain 265. 269. Germanello 431. S. Germano 270. Germignaga 415. 417. Gerona, Val 432. Géronde, the 284. Gerra 412. Gers, Lac de 254. Gersau 76. Gerschni Alp, the 121.

Gerstenhorn, the 291. St. Gertrud 401. St. Gervais 246. Baths of 246. Geschenen (ReussValley), see Göschenen. (Rhone Valley) 292. Geschenen-Alp 104. Gessens, Phare de 240. Gessler's Castle 91. Gestelnburg, the 285. Gets, Les 231. Gex 211. -. Pavs de 210. Gfäll Alp 177. Ghemme 424. Ghiffa 417. Ghirone 348. Gemmenalphorn 145. 146. S. Giacomo on the Ber-Giumels, the 366. nardino 364. the Val Bedretto 296. in the Liro Valley 362. near Sedrun 351. — d'Ayas 324. - di Fraele 389. 399. – (Val de Lys) 323. Pass, the 101. 296. St. Gian 379. S. Giano 416. Giarsun 381. 390. Gibel, the 63. Gibloux, the 194. Gibraltar 71. 74. Gibswyl 45. Gierm, Val 351. Giessbach, the 165. – Glacier 15**4.** St. Georgen, near St. Gal- Giétroz, Glacier de 281. len 56. -, Hôtel du 281. St. Georges in the Jura Giffre, the 234, 245, 254, Glatthrugg 44. Giglistock, the 122. Gignese 421. Gilly 212, 220. Gimel 211. Gimmelwald 150. Gingins 211. St. Gingolph 232. Giomein 310. St. Gion, Hospice 354. Giona, the 415. Gionnero, Monte 411. Giop, Alp 379. Giordano, Punta 310. Giornico 103. S. Giovanni, river 418.

S. Giovanni, Island in the Lake of Como 431. , - in the Lago Maggiore 418. Giselafluh, the 20. Gisikon 69. Giswil 119. Git, Piz 109. 351. Gitschen, the 80. 98. Gittana 428. Gitte, the 242. 262. Gitzi-Furgge, the 176, 177. Giubiasco 407. 410. Giuf, Val 351. Giufplan 399. Giulia, Villa 430. Giulio, the 370. S. Giulio, Island 422. Giumaglio 413. Giumella Pass 365. St. Giusepp 348. S. Giacomo, Chapel in S. Giuseppe, Cantoniera 103. Giussano 435. Glacier, Col du 261. Glaciers, Les 262. Glaciers, Aig. des 262. -, Glacier des 261. 262. Val des 262. Gland 220. Glane, the 194. Glaris, see Glarus. in the Davos 341. Glarisegg 24. 30. Glärnisch, the 64. the Hinter 64. -, the Mittel 64. -, the Ruchen 64. the Vorder 59. 64. Glarnischhutte, the 64. Glarus 5S. Glas 358. Glas Pass, the 346. 357. Glasaurer Tobel, the 343. Glatt, the 40. 45. 46. Glattenfirn 115. Glattfelden 45. Gleckstein, the 160. Glecktobel, the 329. Glenner, the 346. 348. Gléresse 184. Gletsch, Im 112. 291. Gletscheralp, the, near Fee 320. 321. Gletscherhorn, the 122. 152. 178. Gletscherstaffel 286, 294. Gletschhorn, the 111. Gliems Glacier 61. Gliemspforte, the 61.349. Glims, Alp 390.

Glion (Grisons) 347	18
Glion (Grisons) 347. — (Vaud) 218. 217. Glis 285. 287.	ľ
Glis 285, 287,	l.
	١.
Glockthurm, the 403.	ŀ
tinggeren ine na	ŀ
Glovelier 9.	ŀ
Gluna, Piz 392.	ŀ
Glovelier 9. Gluna, Piz 392. Gluringen 292.	ľ
(*11) rng 4/17	ľ
Glüschaint, Piz 376. 386. —, Fuorcla 386.	ľ
—, Fuorcia 386.	ľ
Gnepfstein, the 88.	ľ
Gnifetti, Capanna 314.	ľ
Gnof, Alp 109.	ľ
Gobetta Cime di 100	ľ
Gobetta, Cime di 400. Goldach, the 48.	1
Goldach, the 48. Goldau 96.	1
Goldbach 16. 38.	ŀ
0-14-1 45-156	1
Golderen 163.	1
Goldiwyl 136.	ŀ
Golderen 163. Goldiwyl 136. Goldswyl 144. 164. —, the Lake of 144. Gole, Val di 387.	1
-, the Lake of 144.	ŀ
Gole, Val di 387.	l
Golese, Col de 234. 255.	ľ
Goletta, Colle 275.	ľ
Collier Cime 4: 979	ľ
Golèse, Col de 234. 255. Goletta, Colle 273. Golise, Col de la 274. Gollien, Cima di 273. Golzern Alp., the 109.	ľ
Golzern Alp, the 109.  — - See, the 109.  Gomagoi 401.	ľ
Gomagoi 401.	ŀ
Ganda 289	ŀ
Gonten, Baths in Appen-	ŀ
zell 46.  — on the Lake of Thun, see Gunten.	ŀ
- on the Lake of Thun,	ł
see Gunten. Gontenbad 46.	ľ
Gonzen, the 44. 328.	ľ
Gonzen, the 44. 328. Goppenstein 176.	1
Goppisberg Alp 294.	ŀ
Görbs-Bach, the 332. Gordola 412.	ŀ
Gordola 412.	ł
Gorezmettlen Alp 123.	1
Gorges mystérieuses (Tête	1
Noire) 257.	1
Gorgier 191. Gorner Glacier, the 309.	
312. 313. 315.	١
312. 313. 315. —, Gorges du 314.	ŀ
— Grat, the 312.	1
Gornerenbach, the 100.	ľ
	ľ
— Reuss, the 100. 104.  — Thal, the 104.  — Alp, the 104.  Gösgen, Castle of 20.	1
I nai, the 104.	ľ
Gösgen, Castle of 20	1
	ŀ
Gotochna the 338	ŀ
S. Gottardo, Sasso di 107.	ŀ
Gotteron, Pont de 194.	ŀ
S. Gottardo, Sasso di 107. Gotteron, Pont de 194. —, Vallée de 194.	ľ

St. Gotthard, the 107. —, Pass of 107. —, Hospice 107. -, Railway 95. -, Road 99. 104. Tunnel 100. Gottlieben 24. 29. Gottmadingen 23. Gottschallenberg89.92.94 Götzis 406. Gouille 299. —, Mt. de la 277. Gouillet 324. Goule, La 188. Goûter, Dôme du 253. -, Aiguille du 253. Gozzano 423. Grabs 58. Grafenort 113. Graffeneire, the 277. 282. Grauhorner, the 332. Graggihütte 122. Graian Alps, the 270. Grammont, the (Chablais) -, Vallone di 271. 272. 232.— (near Courmayeur) see Cramont. Granarioli, Alp 290. Grancrou, Col de 271. Grand Bornand 244. Grand' Cemetta 324. Grand Combin, the 277. Greifenbach, the 148. 281. 282. Grand Cornier 302, 304. —, Col du 301. - Crou, Colle 271. Désert 281. — Lac 324. - Mœveran, the 222.230. — Montoir 243. - Moulin 310. Paradis 273. St. Pierre, the 272. — Plateau 253. — Saconnex 207. Salève 208. — Tournalin 310. Villard 228. Grandate 434. Grande Chermontane 281. - Combe 277. Dent 300. — Eau, the 221. 225. 226. Grand' Eyvie, the 270. Grande Gorge, the 208. - Sassière, Aig. 266. Grandes Roches, the 214. Grandola 426. Grands-Mulets, the 253. Grandson 191. Grandval 9. Grandvaux 195. Granfelden 9. Grängen Bridge, the 295. - (Tödi) 62.

Granges 15, 284. Marnand 196. - Neuves 280. Granges, Les 258. Granier, Mont 241. Granois 225. Gran-Serre, the 273. Grapillon, Pas du 264. Graplang, Ruins 44. Grappli-Alp 58. Grasonet 256. Grassenpass, the 115. St. Grat 267. 271. Grätli, the 121. Gratschluchtgletscher112. Graubunden, the Canton 332. Graue Seeli, the 150. Grau-Haupt, the 324. Graun 402. Grauson 271. 272. Graustock, the 120. Gravasalvas, Fuorcia di 370. Gravedona 428. Gravellona 290. Greierz 227. Greierz-Leiter, the 144. Greifensee, the 40. Greifenstein, Castle 327. 366. Greina Pass, the 348. Greinabach, the 350. Grellingen 9. Gremenz 303. Grenchen 15. Grengiols, Bridge of 295. Grenoble 241. Grenzach 21. Grenz Glacier, the 314. Greppen 91. Gressan 270. Gressoney St. Jean 323. - la Trinité 323. Gressoney, Val 323. Grésy-sur-Aix 240. – sur-Isère 242. Grésy, Cascade de 240. Gretschins 328. Greyerz 227. Griaz, La 260. -, Glacier de 247. Nant de la 247. 260. Grialetsch Glacier 339. –, Val 339. Griatschouls, Piz 388. Gries Glacier, the (Valais) 296. - (Clariden) 62. 110.

Gries Pass, the 296. Grieset, the 60. Griessen 22. Griessenbach, the 109. Grunhornlücke, the 169. Griessengletscher, the 115. Grigna, Monte 429. Grignasco 424. Grimbach Valley 181. Grimence 303. Grimmenstein, Ruins 49. Grynau, Castle 41. Grynaui, the 181. Grynau 41. Grynaui 41. Grynau Grimsel, the 170. Grimselgrund, the 168. Grimsel Hospice, the 168. Grindelalp, the 160. 161. Gspaltenhorn, the 171. Grindelwald 155. - Glaciers 156. — —, the Lower 156. — —, the Upper 156. Grins 403. Griosch 393. Grisch, Piz 359. 369. Grisanche, the 274. —, Val 278. Grisons, Canton 332. Grivola, the 271. Glacier, the 271. Grodei 178. Groisy-le-Plot 244. Grolley 194. Grond, Piz 347. Gronda, Val 369. Grono 365. Gros-Jean, Tête du 230. Grosina, Val 399. Grosio 399. Grosotto 398. Gros-Planay 227. Grosshorn, the 149. Gross-Lauteraarhorn 157. Gross-Litzner, the 338. Gross-Nesthorn 177. Gross-Schreckhorn, the 157. Gross-Spannort, the 115. Gross-Strubel, the 172. Grossthal, the 59. 80. Grosstobel, the 343. Gross-Vermunt-Alp 405. Gross - Wannehorn 293. Grotte aux Fées, the 222. — aux Fours 191. — du Géant 310. Grovello 297. Grub 51. Gruben 306. Gruben-Alp, the 307. Grubenberg, the 182. Gruben Pass 337. 405. (truetta 261.

Grum, Alp 395.

Grünenberg, the 146. Grünenburg, the 126. Grünhorn Hut 61. Grünsee, the 315. Grüsch 336. Grüsisberg 136. Grütli, see Rütli. Gruyères 227. Gruze 45. Gschwänd-Alp 89. Gschwandenmad - Alp, the 162. Gspaltenhorn Glacier 150. Guz, Piz 376. Gspon 308. Gstad 225. Gstaldenbach, the 51. Gsteig, near Interlaken –, Sarine Valley 225. , on the Simplon 289. Gsteigthal, the 224. Gsteigwyler 141, 145, 147. Gstübt-Bach, the 63. Guarda 390. Guardavall, Ruins 388. Güda Glacier 348. Guert, Alp dil 344. Güferhorn, the 363. Gufern-Alp 109. Guferplatten-Alp 123. Gugel, the 312. Gugelberg, the 40. Guggerloch, the 57. Guggernüll, the 360. Guggi Glacier 154. 157. Hut. the 154, 157. Güggisgrat, the 145. Guin 192. Gula, Ponte della 424. Gumfluh, the 182.229. Gumlingen 125. 135. Gummegg, the 125. Gummenalp 146. Gummihorn, the 145. Gundlischwand 153. Gungbach, the 188. Gunten 139. Gunz on the Simplon 289. – on the Lake of Walenstadt 43. Gupf, the 52. Guppen-Alp 60. Guppen-Seeli 60. Gurbenbach, the 146. Gürbethal, the 137. Gurf 297. Gurgaletsch, the 367. Gurin 413.

Gurnigel, the Upper 137. 181. Gurnigelbad, the 137. Gurro 417. Gurschenstock, the 106. Gurten, the 134. Gurtepohl 405. Gurtnellen 99. 100. Guschenkopf, the 331. Güschihorn, the 295. Guspis Valley 106. Güssfeldtsattel 386. Gutsch, the (Lucerne) 74. (Brunnen) 78. Guttannen 167. Guttenberg, Castle 328. Guttingen 29. Gwächtenhorn, the 122. Gwärtler, the 120. Gwatt 178. 180. Gydisdorf 156. Gyrenbad, the 46. Gyrenspitz, the 55. Haag 328, 58. Habkern 146. - Thal, the 146. Habsburg, Ruins 21. -, Baths of 21. -, Neu-, Château 91. Hacken, the 94. Hackenpass, the 94. Haderlibrücke, the 105. Hägendorf 13. Hagletschalp, the 146. Hägrigenbach, the 100. Hagnau 27. Hahnenberg, the 114. Hahnenmoos, the 171. Hahnenschrifthorn 225. Haibutzli, the 66. Haldenstein 329. -, Chalets 329. Hallwyl 126. Lake of 126. Hals, the 156. Haltenegg, the 136. Hammetschwand, the 117. Handegr Falls 167. Hangendgletscherhorn, the 162. Hangbaum-Alp, the 80. Hanggiessen, the 12. Hanghorn, the 115. Hannig Alp, the 320.321 Hard, Château 24. 30. Harder, the 144. Hardermannli, the 144. Hardwald, the 45. Hasenbuhl, the 51. Hasenmatt, the 15.

Hasenstock, the 80.

Hasle 16, 124. Haslen 56, 60, Haslen See, the 58. Hasli-Grund 166. Hasli-Jungfrau, the 160. Hasli-Scheidegg, the 161. Hasli, Valley of, or Hasli im Weissland 163. 166. Hasliberg, the 119. 163. Haudères 299. Hauenstein 12. 22. -, the Obere 12. - Tunnel of 12. Haupt, the 336. Haupter Alpe, the 343. Hauptweil 46. Haurüthi 70. Hauseck, the 170. Hausen, on the Albis 68. Herzogenbuchsee 16. Hausstadt, Alp 164. Hausstock, the 66. 59. Haut-Châtillon 292. Haute-Combe, Monastery Heuthal, the 394. Haute-Luce 242. Hauteville 240. —, Château 216. Hauts-Geneveys, Les 187. Hilterfingen 139. Häzingen 60. Hedingen 68. Heerbrugg 327. Hegernalp 138. Henle Platte, the 168. Heidegg 126. Heidel Pass, the 44. Heidelspitz, the 44. Heiden 51. Heidenthurm, the 118. Heider See, the 368. 402. Hinter-Steinibach 66. Heiligenberg, Castle 29. Heiligenschwendi 136. Heilighäusle 95. Heiligkreuz 84. 124. 295. Hinweil 41. Heiligkreuzcapelle 84. Heimberg 136. Heimwehiluh, the 143. Heinrichsbad 46. Heinzenberg 346. 355. Heitibach, the 238. Heldsberg 327. Ste. Hélène, the 273. Ste. Hélène des Millières Helsenhorn, the 295. Hemishofen 23. 24. Hemmenstadt 23. Hendschiken 18. 20. Henggart 31. Henniez 196. Herbagères, Mont des 259. Herberig, the 58. — Tunnel 97. Herbetet, Col de l' 273. Hochgallmig 403.

Herbetet, Mont 273, 274. Hochkärpf, the 60. Herblingen 23. Herbrigen 308. Hérémence 298. -, Val d' 298. Hérens, Col d' 302. 316. —, Dent d' 316. -, Val d 298. Hérgiswyl 88. 117. Herisau 46. Hermance 231. Herren-Alp, the 57. Herrenberg, the 93. Herrenrüti 114. Herrliberg 38. Herrsberg 27. Hertenbühl 159. Hertenstein 75. Herthen 21. Hettlingen 31. Heuboden Alp 59. Heustrichbad, the 170. Heutte, La 10. Hexenkessel, the 171. Hildisrieden 125. Hilfikon 126 Hindelbank 16. Hinterburg See 166. Hinter-Frakmund 89. Hintergasse 404. Hinter-Glarnisch, the 64. Hohgant, the 146. Höhgau, the 23. Hinterrhein, Village 363. Hinterrhein, the 363. Hintere Röthe, the 122. Hinterruck, the 42. Hinter-Thierberg 122. Hinter-Valzeina 336. Hinter-Wäggithal 40. Hirli, the 358. Hirondelles, Col des 254. Hohwang Glacier 305. Hirschberg, the Obere 53. Hoierberg, the 50. Hirschensprung, the 328. Hoiren 50. Hirzboden 171. Hirzel 70. Hirzelhöhe 70. Hirzli, the 43. Hitzkirch 126. Hochbalen Glacier 321. Hochberghorn, the 363. Hochdorf 125. Hoch-Ducan, the 341. Hoch-Etzel, the 92. – -Finstermünz 403. Hochfluh 23. 76. 87. 166 295. Tunnel 97.

Hochmaderer, the 405. Hoch-Ryalt, Kuin 357. Hochsteg, the 309. Hochstein, the 84. Hochstuckli, the 95 Hochwacht (Albis) 37. -, near Regensberg 45. -, on the Zugerberg 69. Hoch-Wulflingen 45. Hockenhorn, the 177. Hofersalpe, the 289. Hoffnungsau 341. Hofstetten 163. Hofwyl 11. Hohberg Glacier 315. Hohbuhl, the 144. Hohe Brisen, the 80. 113. Hohe Faulen, the 98.99. Hohe Kasten, the 53. 328. Hohe Mesmer, the 55. Hohe Licht, the 314.323. Hohenems 406. Hohenklingen 24.30. Hohenrain 125. Hohen - Rhatien 357. Hohenstollen 120. 163. Hohentrins, Castle 346. Hohentwiel 23. Hohe-Rhonen, the 89. 92. Hohe-Thurm, the 60. Hohfläschen Alp 40. Hohfluh 163. Hohgleifen, the 177. Hohle Gasse, the 91. Hohlicht Hut 309. 316. Hohsaas 289. Hohsand, Alp 295. Hohsand Glacier 294. Hohstock, the 286. Hohthaligrat, the 312. Hohtbürli Pass, the 151. - Clubhut 151. Holderbank 12. Holdri, the 150. Holle, the 122. 363. Höllenen 321. Höllengraben, the 285. Höllenhaken, the 17. Höllenschlund, the 353. Hölstein 11. Holzegg, the 97. Homberg, the 125, 126. Homburger Thal 12. Hône-Bard 269. Honegg 117. Hongrin, the 228. Hôpital 242.

Hôpitaux, Les 198. Horbachgütsch 69. Horben, Schloss 20, 125. Horbisthal, the 114. Horgen 38. 40. 70. Horger Egg, the 70. Horn 29. 49. Hörnfeli Alp, the 105. Hörnli, the 315. 338. Hornussen 17. Horw 116. Hospenthal 106. Hospitalet, l' 277. Hottingen 31. Houches, les 246. 260. Hübeli, the 125. Huemoz 221. Hüfi Alp, the 110. Hüfi Glacier, the 109. 110. Hugisattel, the 169. Hühnerstock 108. 111. Hullenhorn, the 295. Hundschüpfi, the 120. Hundshorn, the Great 151. Hundsrücken, the 69. Hunegg, Château 136. Hungistock, the 69. Hünibach, the 136. Hunnenfluh, the 147. Hunzenschwyl 20. Hurden 39, 92. Hurithal, the 63. 94. Hurnberg, the 124. Huteck 321. Hutmad Alp 171. Hutstock, the 115. 118. Hutten 39. 92. Hütten Alp 55.

Ibach 95. Iberg 95. Iberger Egg 95. Ifferten, see Yverdon. Iffigen, Chalets 180. Iffigen Fall, the 179. Iffigensee, the 179. Ignes, Casc. des 299. -, Glac. des 299. Ilánz 347. 11es, Les 256. Ilfis, the 124. Ill, the 405. 406. Illgraben, the 285. Illhorn, the 303. Illiez, Val d' 233. Illklamm, the 405. Illmenstein, Alp 167. Im Boden 167. Gletsch 291. - Grund 89. 166.

- Hof 166.

- Laad 57.

Im Ladt 296. - Lerch, Chapel 320. Loch 66. - Moos 296. Imfeld 294. St. Imier 187. —, Valley of 187. Immensee 90. Immensee-Küssnacht 96. Immenstaad 27. St. Immerthal, see Imier. In den Fründen, Alp 173. In der Stapf 317. Incino 434. Inden 176. Indren Glacier 314. Ingenbohl 95. 97. Inkwyl 16. Inn, the 380, 388, 403, etc. Innere Thurm, the 319. Innerthal 40. Innertkirchen 166. Ins 197. Inschi 99. Inschi Tunnel 100. Inschialphach, the 99. Intelvi Valley, the 426.431. Interlaken 140. Intra 418. Intragna 413. . Val 418. Introbbio 428. Introd, Château 273. 274. Introzzo 428. Invergnan, Becca dell'373. Invergneux, Passo d' 271. Ippolita Pass 314. Ischa. Alp 341. Ischgl 393. Isella 322. Iselle 289. Iseltenalp, the 145. Iseltwald 164. 166. Isenaux 225. Isenfluh 147. Isenthal, the 80. Isère, the 241, 242. Isla Persa 385. Islas 375. Isleten 80. Isola Bella 419. – S. Giovanni 418. Madre 419. - dei Pescatori 419. Superiore 419. Isolacci**a 396.** Isolella-Vanzone 424. Isorno, Val 413. Ispra 416.

Issime 323.

Issogne 269. Itramen Alp 153. Ivrea 270. Jacobsbad 46. Jacobshübeli, the 136. St. Jacob on the Birs 8. - (Isenthal) 80. - (Unterwalden) 117. St. Jacques (Val de Lys) Jägerhorn, the 314. 318. Jägerjoch, the 314. Jägernstocke, the 62. Jagerrücken, the 318. Jägigletscher, the 294. Jaillet, Col 244. Jaman, Dent de 228. Jaman, Col de la Dent de 228. Jamthal, the 390. Jardin (Chamonix) 250. – (Argentière) 256. Jatzalp, the 66. Jaun 181. Jaun, Valley of 182. Javernaz, Croix de 222. Jazzi, Chalets de 318. —, Cima di 313. – Glacier, the 314. 318. Jäzzihorn, the 290. Jazzikopf, the 314. Jazzi Pass, the 314. St. Jean 303. St. Jean d'Aulph 231. - de Maurienne 241. de Sixt 244. Jenatz 337. Jenins 329. Jenisberg 342. St. Jeoire 255. Joch Glacier, the 121. Joch Pass, the 121. Joderhorn, the 319. St. Johann 40 am Platz 340. -, Alt 57. -, Neu 57. Johannisberg, the 378. Johannisburg 40. Islikon 45.
Isola in the Engadine 375.
— on the Splügen 361.

St. John, Church of 357.
Joli, Col 242, 261.

Mont 246, 261. Jolimont, the 184. St. Jon 392. —, Piz 392. Jona 41. --, the 41. 45. Jonswyl 57. Jorasses, the 250, 254, 264, Jorat, Mont 212. Jordils 2**12**. Jörgenberg 349.

S. Jorio, Passo di 428. Jöri Glacier 338. — Lakes 338. Jörithal, the 338. Jöri-Fless Pass, the 338. St. Joseph am Gänsbrunnen 10. - on the Rigi 87. St. Joseph, Convent (Muottathal) 63. -, near Schwyz 97. Jougne 198. Jougnenaz, the 198. Jouplane, Col de 231. 255. Joux, La 256. -, Col de 323. -, Fort de 190. 198. Lac de 198. Jouxtens 214. Jovençan 270. Jovet, Plan 262. Juchli, the 115. 118. Juchlistock, the 118. Juf 359. Julia, the 368. 369. St. Julien 238. Julier, the 370. Julier, Piz 370. 377. Julier-Alp, the 370. Jumeaux, Les 312. — du Vallon 310. Jungen 307. Jung-Pass, the 307. Jungfrau, the 151. 293. —, the Hasli- 160. Jungfraufirn, the 158. Jungfraujoch, the 158. Jupiter, Plan de 279. Jura, the 8. 14. 186. 187. Jurten, see Mont Jorat. Justisthal, the 139. 140. Juvalta, Ruin 356.

Käferberg, the 44. Kägiswyl 117. Kaien, the 51. Kaiser-Augst 16. Kaisereggschloss, the 194. Kaunserthal, the 403. Kaiserstuhl, the 80, 119, Kavestrau Grond 349. on the Rhine 45. Kalchthal, the 122. Kalfeuser Grat, the 66. Kalfeuser Thal, the 44. Kehrbächi 296. 66. 332. Kalkberg, the 360. Kalkstock, the 98. 110. Kalli, the 157. 158. Kallnach 197. Kaltbad, the (Rigi) 81. 82. Kernwald, the 117. Kaltberg, Chalets of 307. Kerzers 197. Kaltbrunn 41.

Kaltbrunnenkehle 104. 105. Kaltenbrunn 403. Kaltwasser Glacier 287. Kammer Alp 60. Kammerstock, the 60. Kammli Alp 110. Kammlilücke, the 110. Kammlistock, the 110. Kamor, the 53. Kanal Glacier 348. Kanalthal, the 348. Kander, the 170. 172. 177. etc. Kander Glacier, the 151. Kandergrund 172. Kandersteg 172. Kändle, the 180. Kanzel, the, in the Rhine valley 328. Känzli, near Brienz 164. -, the, on the Rigi 82. -, near Coire 333. , near Seelisberg 77. -, Falls of Rhine 26. Via Mala 357. -, Weissenstein 15. Kapfenberg, the 42. Kappel on the Albis 69. in the Toggenburg 57. Kärpfstock, the 59.60. Karrenalp, the 64. Karrenegg, the 40. Karrholen, the 146. Kärstelenbach, the 99. 108. Käsbissen, the 84. Käsern 64. Käserruck, the 44.58. Kastanienbaum 116. Kastelen-Alp, the 89. Kastelhorn, the 297. Kästenbaum Bridge 295. Kästris 346. Katzensee, the 18. Katzensteig 54. Katzenstrick 94. Katzenzagel, the 64. Katzis 356. Kehle Glacier 104, 122. Kehlen Alp 122. Kehlhof 38. Kehrsatz 137. Kellerbach, the 100. Kemptthal 45. Kerenzen-Berg, the 43. Kerns 117.

Kessel, the 80.98. Kesseltobel, the 63. Kesswyl 29. Kestenberg, the 20. Kiemen, Promont. 90. Kienholz 164. Kienthal 171. -, the 171. 151. Kiesen 135. Kilchberg 38. 40. Kilchmoos 181. Killwangen 18. Kindlimord, Chapel 76. Kinnbrucke, the 321. Kinzig Pass, the 63. Kippel 176. Kirchalphorn, the 363. Kirchberg 27. —, the 60. 64. Kirchberg Tunnel 100. Kirchenthurnen 137. Kirchet, the 166. Kirchspalt Glacier 150. Kirel, the 181. Kistenband, the 62. Kistenpass, the 62. Kistenstein, the 343. Kistenstöckli, the 62. St. Klaus 118. Klausen-Alp 62. Klausen-Pass, the 62. Klein-Basel 3. Buin, the 338. - Lohner, the 172. - Spannort 115. Klein-Thal, the, in the Canton of Glarus 61.65. —, in the Canton of Uri 80. Kleinthalfirn, the 80. 115. Klenenhorn, the 287. Klimsenhorn, the 89. Klingnau 21. Klönthal, the 64. 59. Klonthaler See, the 64.59. Klosterberg Bridge 64. Klösterli (Rigi) 83. Klosters 337. Klostersche Stütz 338. Klosterthal, the 404. Klus in the Gastern Valley 178. 173. - in the Jura 12. — in the Prätigau 336. - near Weissenburg 181. Knieri, the 113. Knonau 69. Koblenz 45. Kohlerenschlucht 136. Kohlgrübli 65. Kohlthal, the 77 Kollbrunn 45. Kesch, Piz 341. 366. 388. Kölliken 19.

Königin, Alp 296.	La Barma (Val d' Héré-	La Tour de Trême 227. — Trême 227.
Konigsfelden 17.	mence) 281, 298.	— Trême 227.
Konolfingen 124.	— —(Valtournanche)324.	- Turr 358
	— Batiaz 223.	Verbon 264
Köpfenstock, the 92.		— Vachey 264. — Vaux 214. 220.
Kräbel 83.	- Belotte 231.	— vanx 214. 220.
Kräbelwand, the 83.	- Bergerie 211.	- Villette 261.
Kradolf 46.	- Blonnière 243.	Laaswald, the 137.
Krähenwald 51.	— Chaine 190.	Laax 347.
Kranzbergfirn, the 152.	- Chambre 241.	Laaxer Tobel 347.
Vanishing 140 171		
Krattigen 140. 171.	Chapelle 261.	Lac Noir 194, 221, 273.
Krauchthal, the 65.	- Chaud, Plan 279.	Lacerandes, Pointe des
Krayalp, the 55. 58.	— Chaux-de-Fonds 187.	279.
Krayalpfirst 55.	— Chêne 229.	Lachat, Mont 260.
Kräzern 57.	— Chiésaz 216.	Lachen 40.
Kräzernbrücke 47.	- Clusaz 244.	Ladis, Baths 403.
		Talls, Datus 400.
Kräzern Pass, the 57. 46.		Ladsteg, the 296. Lagalb, Piz 395.
Kreuz, the 337.		Lagalh, Piz 395.
Kreuzberg, the 391.	— Comballaz 229.	Lagant, Alp 404. Läger, Chalet 150.
Kreuzhoden, the 225.	— Conversion 195.	Läger, Chalet 150
Kreuzboden, the 225. Kreuzlingen 29.	— Côte 211. 220.	Lagorngohing the 18 45
Kreuzingen 20.		Lagerngebirg, the 18. 45.
Kreuztrichter, the 75. Kriegalp Pass, the 295.	- Croix 226. 258.	Laghetto, Passo di 412.
Kriegalp Pass, the 295.	- Fille-Dieu, Nunnery	Laglietto 322.
Kriens 71. 74.	191.	Laglio 431.
Kriensbach, the 116.	— Folly 265.	Lago, Cima di 359.
Krinnen, the 179. 225.	- Foppa 332.	Alpa del 412
		—, Alpe del 412.
Krinnenboden, the 160.	- Forclaz 221.	Lago Bianco 394.
Krinnenfirn, the 161.	— Garde 299.	— Maggiore 414.
Krisiloch, the 89.	— Giettaz 244.	— Minore 394.
Kronbühl 48.	— Gitte 262.	- Nero 273, 394.
Krönlet, the 98.	Goule 188.	- Spalmo, Cima di 395.
Kroniet, the Jo.	G-in- 960	T 37-1 905
Krottenstein, Ruins 329.	- Griaz 260.	Lagone, Val 395.
Kruibach Tobel, the 140.	— Heutte 10.	Lagrev, Piz 370. 376.
Krummbach, the 179. 288.	Joux 256.	Laiblau, Piz 351.
289.	— Layaz 225.	Laisch, Alp 391.
Krummenau 57.	- Lécherette 229.	Lambro, the 434.
Kaijali Dean the 110 351	I notto 182	Lummarhach the 100
Krüzli Pass, the 110. 351.	- Luette 282.	Lammerbach, the 109.
Kublibad, the 140.	- Lume, Tunnel 103.	Lammerbach-Alp, the
Kublis 337.	— Mola 251.	Upper 110.
Kuhalpthal, the 341. 342.	- Montaz 299.	Lämmern Glacier, the
Kuhalphorn, the 341.	— Motta 395.	172. 174. 179.
Withhodonglotecher 200	— Pischa 370.	Lämmernjoch 172. 176.
Kühbodengletscher 292. Kühbodenhorn 107. 292.		
	- Pleine 238.	179.
Kuhlauenengletscher, the	— Poia 270.	Lamone 408.
154.	— Porta 372.	Lampenberg 11.
Kühthal Alp 60.	— Pousaz 221.	Lampertsch Alp 348.
Kummenalp, the 177.	- Praz 241.	Lancebranlette, the 265.
Kummenberg, the 406.	- Rippe 211.	Lancettes, Glacier des
Kunkels 332.	Roche-sur-Foron 244.	261.
Kunkels Pass, the 332.	— Rösa 395.	Lancey 281.
Küpfen 344.	- Sage 299. 302.	Landeck 403.
Kurfirsten, the 42.	- Salle 242. 266. 282.	Landenberg, the 118.
Kurzegg 48. 52.	- Sarre, Castle 266.	Landaran 194
		Landeron 184.
Kurzenburg, the 48.	- Sarraz 192. 197.	Landquart 329. 336.
Kusnacht on the Lake of	- Sauge 197.	—, the 329.
Zurich 35.	- Saxe, Baths 263.	Landwasser, the Davoser
Kussenberg, Castle of 22.	<ul> <li>Seiloz 265.</li> </ul>	339. 341. 366.
Kussnacht on the Lake of		Langen 404.
	- Tapiaz 252.	
Lucerne 91.		Langenbruck 12.
Kyburg, the 45.		Langendorf 14.
	— Thuile 265. 274.	Langenegg 52.
	— Tine 228.	Langenegg Alp 58. 84.
La Balmaz 223.	– Tonta 395.	Lange Fluh, the 320, 321.
- Balme 261.	- Tour de Peilz 216. 220.	Langenmatt 308

## INDEX.

Langenstein 44. Lauterbrunnen 147. Langenthal 16. -Scheidegg, the 155. Längisgrat, the 112. Lauterthal, the 57. Lautrach 406. Langnau 124. Längneibad, the 137. Lauzon, the 272. Langtauferer Thal 402. -, Colle di 272. Läng-Thal, the 295. Languard, Piz 384. Langwies 343. Laval, Pont de 271. Lavancher 250. 256. Lavaz, Val 350. Lank 56. Lavazjoch, the 350. Lanna 299. Lavedo, Promontory 431 Lansch 368. Laveggio, the 411. Lavena 425. Lanterna, Val 386. 397. Lanzada 386. 397. Laveno 416. 417. Laver, Val 393. Lanzo 426. Laquinbach, the 289. Lavertezzo 412. Laquin Valley 289. Lavey, Baths of 224. Laquinhorn, the 288. Lavez Valley 323. Laquinjoch, the 288. Laret, Ober and Unter-Lavin 389. 339. Lavina, Punta 272. Laret, the Alp 379. 392. Laviner Joch 338. Lavinuoz, Val 338. 389. Laret-Höhe 376. Lavirum Pass 388. Laretto, Alp 372. --, Piz 388. Lario, Lake 427. Lasa, Alp 332. -, Val 388. Lavizzara, Val 414. Lavoi, the 346. Laschadura, Val 389. Lasnigo 434. Lat, Piz 393. Lavorgo 102. Latelhorn, the 290. 320. Lax 295. Laternser Thal, the 406. Layaz, La 225. Latsch 366 Lazza, Alp 322. Le Basset 216. 188. Latscher Kulm, the 366. Lattenfirn, the 62. Latterbach 181. Biot 231. Borgeau 275. Bourget 240. Laubegg Alp 44. Laubeggstalden, the 182. Brassus 198. 211. Laubergrat, the 118. Breuil 310. Lauberhorn, the 155. Lauchbühlhütte 161. Brocard 275. Caillet 249. Laucherhorn, the 146. Châtelard 246. Crêt 281. Lauchernalp 177. Crey 262. Laucherspitze, the 177. Laudegg, Ruins 403. Fay 258. Lauenen 120. 225. Fayet 246. —, Valley of 225. Fouilly 246. 247. Laufbodenhorn 178, 179. Lac 188. Lieu 198. 211. Läufelfingen 12. Laufen, Schloss 26. Locle 188. Laufen on the Birs 9. Money 271. Montet 222. Laufenburg 22. Lauibach, the 119. 148. Mouret 194. Plan 225. Lauinenthor, the 152. Pont 198, 211. Praz Conduit 252. Laupen 192. St. Laurent 244. 276. Pré 228. Laurenzenbad 12. 20. Prese 396. Lausanne 212. Rivage 207. Sepey 226. Lausen 12. Lautaret 298. Sentier 198. Lauteraar Glacier 168. Tour 259. Villair 264. Lauteraarjoch 158, 169. Lebendun Lake 294.

Lecco 432. -, Lago di 432. Lechaud, Col 234, 254. Léchelles 194. Lécherette, La 229. Leckihorn, the 108. Leckipass, the 108. Led, Piz 376. Leggia 365. Leggiuno 416. St. Légier 216. Leggistein Tunnel 100. Leggiuno 416. Legnano 421. Legnone, Monte 428. Legnoncino, Monte 428. Leguana, brook 408. Lei, Valle di 359. Leidboden 342. Leimboden, the 120. Leisse, the 240, 241. Leissigen 140. 171. Leistkamm, the 42. Leitergrat, the 171. Lej Alv 394. Nair 394. Lejs, Piz dels 394. Léman, Lac 209. Lemenc 241. Lemo, Monte 410. Lenk 178. Lenno 431. Lens, Pas du 276. Lenta-Lücke, the 318. Lenta Valley 348. Lenz 344. 365. 368. Lenzburg 126. 20. Lenzer Heide, the 368.

— Horn, the 368. St. Léonard 284. 298. Leone, Monte 288. 289. Lerch 309. —, Chapel 320. Lerow 140. Les Agettes 298. Allamans 234. – Allinges 231. Avants 228. Barats 225. Bois 250. 255. Bossons 252. Brenets 184. Chables 251. Chapieux 262. Charmettes 241. Chavans 258. Chosalets 256. Contamines 261. Convers 187. Crêtes 216, 226, Eaux-Vives 207. Echevenoz 279.

Les Follataires 224. - Fourneaux 310. - Geneveys-sur-Coffrane 187. - Gets 231. Granges 258. - Hauts-Geneveys 187. - Hôpitaux 198. - Houches 246, 217, 260 Iles 256. Montées, near Servoz 246. - Montets, near Trélechamp 256. Mosses 229. Mossons 251. - Mouilles 249. - Moulins 228. - Ouches 246, 247, 260, - Pitons 208. - Planches 217. 218. - Planchettes 188. - Plans (near Bex) 222. Pontis 303.Ponts 250. - Praz 250. 255. Rappes 258. - Refrains 188. - Rousses 211. - Tines 250, 255. — Tsours 252. Vadalles 227. Valettes (Martigny) 275. - Vallettes (Lake of Geneva) 231. - Verrières 190. - Villards 244. Lesa 420. Leschaux, Col de 243. Glacier de 249. Les na, the 398, 428. Letze, the 94. Leuchi, Chalets of 264. Leuerfall, the 54. Leuggelbach 60. Leuggelstock, the 60. Leuk 176. 281. -, Baths of 175. —, Station of 284. Levanna, Mte. 274. Leveno, Alp 410. Leventina, the 102. Leviona, Chalets 272. Levo 421. Leysin 221. 226. Lezzeno 431. Liappey 282, 298, 3(11). Lichtenberg, Castle 402. Lichtensteig 57. Liddes 276. Liechtenstein, Ruins 328. Löffelhorn, the 292.

Liechtenstein, Princip. of Loggio 426. 328.Lieli 125. Lielpe, Alp 414. Liène, the 284. Lierna 432. Liesberg 9. Liestal 11. Lietingen 9. Lieu, Le 198. 211. Ligerz 184. Lignerolles 198. Lillianes 323. Limmat, the 18, 32, 44 etc. Limmern - Bach, the 61. Limmern Glacier 62. Limmernthal, the 62. Limonta 423. Linard, Piz 390. Lindau 49. Lindenberg, the 125. Lindenhof 49. Linth, the 38. 58. 59. Linth Canal, the 40. 41. -, Colony of the 42. Linththal 60. Linty, Capanna 314. 323. Lion, Col du 314. 316.

—, Tête du 310. Lipplisbühl 63. Liro, the 361. 362. Lischanna, Piz 392. Lischanna, Vadret 392. Liserne, the 230. 283. Litta, Villa 428. Littau 123. Litzenrüti 344. Litzner, the 338. Liverogne 266. Livigno 388, 399. Livinen-Thal, the 102. Livonea, Col de 268. Livrio, Val 397. Locana 275. —, Val 272. 274. Locarno 412. —, Lake of 415. Loccie, Col delle 322. Loccie Glacier 322. Lochau 406. Lochbach, the 111. Lochberg, the 104. Lochlibetter 56. Lochmuhle 147. Löchlipass, the 346. Locle, Le 188. Loco 413. Loderio 355. Locche-Ville 176. -les-Bains 175. - Souste 284. Loges, Col des 187.

Lognan, Pav. de 256. Lohlen Pass 352. Lohner, the 172. Loita 421. Lomazzo 434. Lombach, the 141. 144. Lombard 275. Lombardoi, Alp 372. Lombraoro, Alp 290. Lommiswyl 15. Lona, Pas de 302. London, the 238. Longacqua 395. Longirod 212. Longone 434. Löntsch, the 57.65. Lonza, the 176. Lopper, the 116, 117. Lora, Punta di 272. Lorciolo 349. St. Lorenz, Chapel 356. Lorenzhorn, the 363. Lorze, the 69. 70. 94. Lösis, Alp 44. Losone 413. Lostallo 364. Lostorf 13, 20. Lötschen Glacier 177, 294. Lötschenlücke 177, 297, Lötschen-Pass, the 177. Lötschenthal, the 176. Lottigna 355. Louèche, see Loëche. Lourtier 280. Louvie, Col de 281. Lovagny 240. Lovenex, Lake of 232. Loveno 429. Löwenbach, the 289. Löwenberg, Castle 347. Lowerz 96. -, Island of 96. —, Lake of 96. Lü 389. 392. Luan, Alp 221. St. Lúc 305. St. Luce 212. Lucel 299. 300. Lucendro, Piz 107. –, Alp 107. --, Lake of 106. Passo di 108. Lucens 196. Lucerne 70. Lake of 74. Luchsingen 60. S. Lucio, Pass of 410. St. Lucius, Chapel of 335. Ludiano 355. Ludretikon 38. Ludwigshohe, the 313.

Lueg, the 16. Luette 299. -, La 282. Lugano 408. 426. -, Lake of 425, 411. Lugete 92. Lugnetz Valley, the 348. Lugrin 238. Luino 415. 417. Luisettes, the 277. Luisin, the 258. Lukmanier, the 354. Lumbreda, Piz 364. Lumbrein 348. Lumino 365. Lumpegnia, Alp 350. Luna, Mte. 332. Lüner See, the 404. Lungenstutz 109. Lungern 119. Lungern, Lake of 119. Lunghino, Piz 375.

—, Lake 375. —, Fuorcla di 359. 375. Lunschania 348. Lurate 434. Lürlebad 333. Lüsch, Lake of 357. Lüscherz 184. Luseney, Bec de 268. Lüsgen-Alp 286. Lussery 197. Lussai 392. Lustbühl, the 144. Luterbach 13. Lütholdsmatt 89. Lütisburg 57. Lutry 195. 214. 220. Lütschenthal, the 153. Lütschine, the 141. 147. 164 etc. —, Gorge of the 156. -, the Black 147. 153. -, the Sefinen 150. the White 147. 150. Lützel, the 9. Lützelau 75. -, Island of 39. 40. Lützelflüh 16. Luvini, Villa 409. Luvino 417. Luvis 347. Luzein 337. St. Luzienberg, the 328. St. Luziensteig, the 328. Luzzone, Val 349. Lyrerose, Glacier de 282. 300. Lys, Cort 323. -, Dent de 228.

Lys Joch, the 314. 323. Lyskamm, the 313. 323. Lyskammhütte, the 323. Lys Valley, the 269. 323. Lyss 11. 197. Lyssach 16. Maasplankjoch 104, 122. Maccagno 415. 417. Macolin 11. Macugnaga 317. Glacier 318, 322. Macun 389. Madatsch Glacier, the 401. -- -Spitz, the 401. Maderanerthal, the 108. Madesimo 361. -, the 360. 361. Passo di 360. Madlain, Piz 392. Madlenerhaus 405. Madonna di S. Martino 413. del Monte 434. – della Bocciola 423. – di Campagna 418. del Sasso on the Lago Maggiore 412. - near the Lake of Mannen, the 66. Orta 423. Madonna di Tirano 397. Madrano 101. Madrera, Val 432. Madriser Thal 359. Mädrishorn, the 338. Madulein 388. Magadino 415. 416. Magenhorn, the 288. Mägenwyl 20. Maggia 413. Maggia, the 412. 413. 416. Maggia, Val 413. Maggiore, Lago 414. Magglingen 11. Mägisalp, the 162. Magland 245. Magliasina, Val 410. Magliaso 410, 425. Magnin, Forest of 259. Magreglio 434. Maienfeld 328, 331. Maienwand, the 170. Maierhof 348. Maigels-Pass 352. -. Val 352. Maikirch 197. Mainau, Island of 29. Maira, the 362. 371. Maison du Diable 239. Maisons Blanches, the -, Col des 277. 282.

Lys Glacier, the 314. 323. Majing Glacier, the 176. Majinghorn, the 177. Majoria, Castle 284. Maladers 343. Malans 329 Malanser Alp 66. St. Malchus, Chapel 84. Malenco, Val 375. 397. Malero, the 375. 397. Malesco 413. 417. Malgrate 432. Malix 367. Malleray 10. Mallet, Mont 250. Malnate 434. Maloggia, or Maloja, the 374. 372. Mals 402. Malser Heide, the 402. Malters 123. Malvaglia 355. S. Mamette 410. 426. Mammern 24. 30. Manas 393. Mandello 432. Mangbach, the 405. Mäniggrund Valley 181. Mannas, the 336. Mannedorf 38. Mannenbach 24. 30. Mannenberg, Castle 182. Männlichen 155. 157. Mapello 433. Maran 344. Marangun, Alp 338. Marbach 24. 30. Marbrées, Aiguilles 253. St. Marcel 268, 272. -, Col de 272. -, Vallone di 272. Marcellaz 240. Marcheiruz, Col de 198. 212.Marchhorn, the 297. Marchino, Villa 409. Marcio, Pizzo 359. S. Marco 289. -, Passo di 398. Märenberge, the 62. Marengo, Pas de 277. St. Margarethen 327. 331. St. Margarethenkapf 406. S. Margherita, Capanna 274. Margna, Piz della 376. Margorabbia, the 415. 417. Margozzolo, Mte. 421. S. Maria di Castello 103. - Maggiore 413. - della Salute, Chapel 104.

S. Maria del Soccorso 431. Martinsloch, the 66. 346. Meglisalp, the 55. St. Maria der Engeln, Martinstobel, the 48. 51. Mchlbach, the 117. Monastery 57. S. Maria, Hospice on the Masein 356. Lukmánier 354. in the Münsterthal Masino 398. 389. 400. 402. - in Val Sesia 322, 424. Masone 290, 317. — on the Stelvio 400. - zum Schnee 83. - Sonnenberg, Chapel 77. -, Muot 376. -, Val 354. Mariahilf, Chapel 106. -. Nunnery of 95. Marie, Pont de 247. Marienberg on the Adige Matt 65. 66. - near Rorschach 48. Marienthal, the 124. Marignier 245. Marin 186. Marinelli, Capanna (Mte. Rosa) 318. – (Bernina) 387. 397. Märjelen Alp 293. Marjelen See, the 293. Markelfingen 23. Marlens 242. Marlioz 239. Marly 194. Marmorè, Muot 376. Marmorera 369. Marnand 196. Marnein 336. Maroggia 411. Mars 298. Marscholhorn, the 363. Mauremont, the 192. St. Maurice 222. Marsoel 334. Märstetten 45. Marthalen 31. Martigny 224. Martigny-Bourg 224, 258. St. Martin in the Kalfeuser Thal 44.66. — in the Lugnetz Valley Mazzo 398. 347. 248. - (Val d'Hérens) 299. - near Aosta 270. - near Sallanches 246. Charvonnex 244. Martinach, see Martigny. S. Martino (Val Masino) Medjekopf, the 338. 398. - (near Lugano) 409. 411. Meeralp, the 66. 426. —, Forcella di 372. 398. —, Madonna di 430. —, Sasso 430.

Martin bruck 393.

Mary, Mt. 280. Masekbach, the 363. -, Val 398. Massa, the 295. Massagno 408. 410. Massongex 234. Mastallone, Val 424. Masuccio, Piz 398. Matan 336. Mathon 35S. Matmoire, the 268, 310. Matran 194. Mattalp, the 89. Matten near Interlaken Meiringen 162. 142, 147, near Lauterbrunnen Meitschlingen 99. 151. in the Upper Simmenthal 178, 181. Mattenalp, the 166. Matterhorn, the 316. —, the Little 313. Matterjoch, the 309. 313. Mattervisp, the 312. 315. Matthorn, the 88. Mattmarkalp, the 319. Mattmarksee, the 319. Mattmark Weissthor 319. Mattwald Glacier 288, 289 Mattwaldhorn, the 288. Maudit, Mont 253. Mauensee, the 19. Maurienne, the 241. S. Maurizio, Monte 433. Mauvais Pas 250. 257. Mauvoisin 281. Mayen, la Tour de 221. Mayenbach, see Meienbach. Mayenfeld 328. Medel, Piz 348, 354. Medel, Mompè 350. Medels 362. Medelser Glacier, the 350 351. Medelser Thal, the 353. Meer Glacier 66. Meersburg 27. Mégève 242. Meggen 91. Meggenhorn, the 75, 91. Meggiagra-Tunnel 108.

Meiden 306. Meidenalp, the 306. Meiden Pass, the 306. Meidenhorn, the 306. Meien 123. Meienbach, the 122. Meienkreuz Tunnel 100. Meienreuss, the 110. 123. Meienschanz, the 123. Meienthal, the 123. Meierhof 340. Meilen 38. Meilleret, Pointe de 226. Meillerie 232. 238. Meina 420. Meina, Col de la 298, 299. St. Meinrad, Chapel 92. Meisterschwanden 126. Melch Aa, the 118. Melchberg, Alp 64. Melchsee, the 118. 120. Melchthal, the 118. Meldegg, the 49. 327. Meleza, the 413. Melide 411. 425. Mellen, Piz 61. Mellichen Glacier 319. Valley 319, 321. Mellig, the 320. Mellingen 20. Mello, Val di 372, 375, 398. Mels 44. Melzi, Villa 430. Menaggio 429. Mendrisio 411. Menoge, the 245. Menthon, Château 243. Mentue, the 194. Menzberg, the 123. Menzikon 126. Menzingen 69. 92. Mer de Glace, the, near Chamoniv 250. –, near Grindelwald 157. Mera, the 362. 371. Mera, Val 395. Merate 433. Merdesson, the 299. Mergoscia 412. Mergozzo, Lago di 291. Mergozzolo, Mte. 421. Méribé 298. Merignier, the 276. Merishausen 23. Merjelen Alp, the 293.

— See, the 293. Merlenalp, the 43, 59. Merligen 140. Meschino 396.

Mesmer, the 54.
Mesmer, the 54. Mesocco 364.
Mesolcina, Val 364. Mesoncles, Col de 273. Messernalp, the 294. Mettelbach Fall 63. Mettelborn, the 315. Mettelborn, the 315.
Mesoneles Col de 972
Massaches, Col de 210.
messernalp, the 294.
Mettelbach Fall 63.
Mettelhorn, the 315.
Mettlen 56. Mettlenalp 124. 154. 155.
30 -4411 - 404 454 455
mettlenaip 124, 134, 133,
Mettmenstetten 68.
Mettmenstetten 68. Meyrin 238.
Mezaun, Piz 388. Mezdi, Piz 389.
Mezdi Piz 389.
Mezza Serva Sor.
Mezzegra 451.
Mezzem, Piz 388.
Mezzola, Lago di 362.
Miage, Glacier de 253.
261 263
Mezze Selva 331.  Mezzegra 431.  Mezzem, Piz 388.  Mezzola, Lago di 362.  Miage, Glacier de 253.  261. 263.
—, Col de 254. Miasino 422. 423.
Miasino 422, 425.
St. Michael, Chapel of 82.
Missino 422. 423. St. Michael, Chapel of 82. St. Michel 241. St. Michel, Piz 366. 369. S. Michele 297. Midi, Aiguille du 246.
St Michel Piz 366, 369.
S Wigholo 207
34:1: A::11 J., 046
Midi, Aiguille du 240.
250. 252. 253
Midi, Dent du 233.
Midi, Aiguille du 246. 250. 252. 253. Midi, Dent du 233. Miège 284.
Migiandone 200
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milchbäche, the 109.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milchbäche, the 109.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milchbäche, the 109. Milchbachloch, the 156.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milchbäche, the 109. Milchbachloch, the 156.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milchbäche, the 109. Milchbachloch, the 156.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milchbäche, the 109. Milchbachloch, the 156.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milchbäche, the 109. Milchbachloch, the 156.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milchbäche, the 109. Milchbachloch, the 156.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milchbäche, the 109. Milchbachloch, the 156.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milchbache, the 109. Milchbachloch, the 156. Milcb 196. Milez 352. Miné, Mont 301. 302. Miné, Glacier du Mt. 301. Minestra, Ponte 395. Minger, Val 392.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milchbache, the 109. Milchbachloch, the 156. Milcb 196. Milez 352. Miné, Mont 301. 302. Miné, Glacier du Mt. 301. Minestra, Ponte 395. Minger, Val 392.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milchbache, the 109. Milchbachloch, the 156. Milcb 196. Milez 352. Miné, Mont 301. 302. Miné, Glacier du Mt. 301. Minestra, Ponte 395. Minger, Val 392.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milchbache, the 109. Milchbachloch, the 156. Milcb 196. Milez 352. Miné, Mont 301. 302. Miné, Glacier du Mt. 301. Minestra, Ponte 395. Minger, Val 392.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milchbache, the 109. Milchbachloch, the 156. Milcb 196. Milez 352. Miné, Mont 301. 302. Miné, Glacier du Mt. 301. Minestra, Ponte 395. Minger, Val 392.
Milan 435.  Milar, Val 351.  Milchbache, the 109.  Milchbachloch, the 156.  Milchbachloch, the 156.  Milez 352.  Miné, Mont 301. 302.  Miné, Glacier du Mt. 301.  Minestra, Ponte 395.  Minger, Val 392.  Minor, Val 394.  Minor, Val 394.  Mischun, Piz 390. 392.  Miolans, Castle 241.  Mionnaz, the 195.
Milan 435.  Milar, Val 351.  Milchbache, the 109.  Milchbachloch, the 156.  Milchbachloch, the 156.  Milez 352.  Miné, Mont 301. 302.  Miné, Glacier du Mt. 301.  Minestra, Ponte 395.  Minger, Val 392.  Minor, Val 394.  Minor, Val 394.  Mischun, Piz 390. 392.  Miolans, Castle 241.  Mionnaz, the 195.
Milan 435.  Milar, Val 351.  Milchbäche, the 109.  Milchbachloch, the 156.  Milden 196.  Milden 301.  Miné, Mont 301.  Miné, Mont 301.  Minestra, Ponte 395.  Minger, Val 392.  Minor, Val 394.  Minschun, Piz 390.  Mindans, Castle 241.  Mionnaz, the 195.  Misaum, Alp 383.  Mischabel, the 312.  320.
Milan 435.  Milar, Val 351.  Milchbäche, the 109.  Milchbachloch, the 156.  Milden 196.  Milden 301.  Miné, Mont 301.  Miné, Mont 301.  Minestra, Ponte 395.  Minger, Val 392.  Minor, Val 394.  Minschun, Piz 390.  Mindans, Castle 241.  Mionnaz, the 195.  Misaum, Alp 383.  Mischabel, the 312.  320.
Milan 435.  Milar, Val 351.  Milchbäche, the 109.  Milchbachloch, the 156.  Milden 196.  Milden 301.  Miné, Mont 301.  Miné, Mont 301.  Minestra, Ponte 395.  Minger, Val 392.  Minor, Val 394.  Minschun, Piz 390.  Mindans, Castle 241.  Mionnaz, the 195.  Misaum, Alp 383.  Mischabel, the 312.  320.
Milan 435.  Milar, Val 351.  Milchbäche, the 109.  Milchbachloch, the 156.  Milden 196.  Milden 301.  Miné, Mont 301.  Miné, Mont 301.  Minestra, Ponte 395.  Minger, Val 392.  Minor, Val 394.  Minschun, Piz 390.  Mindans, Castle 241.  Mionnaz, the 195.  Misaum, Alp 383.  Mischabel, the 312.  320.
Milan 435.  Milar, Val 351.  Milchbäche, the 109.  Milchbachloch, the 156.  Milden 196.  Milden 301.  Miné, Mont 301.  Miné, Mont 301.  Minestra, Ponte 395.  Minger, Val 392.  Minor, Val 394.  Minschun, Piz 390.  Mindans, Castle 241.  Mionnaz, the 195.  Misaum, Alp 383.  Mischabel, the 312.  320.
Milan 435.  Milar, Val 351.  Milchbäche, the 109.  Milchbachloch, the 156.  Milden 196.  Milden 301.  Miné, Mont 301.  Miné, Mont 301.  Minestra, Ponte 395.  Minger, Val 392.  Minor, Val 394.  Minschun, Piz 390.  Mindans, Castle 241.  Mionnaz, the 195.  Misaum, Alp 383.  Mischabel, the 312.  320.
Milan 435.  Milar, Val 351.  Milchbäche, the 109.  Milchbachloch, the 156.  Milden 196.  Milden 301.  Miné, Mont 301.  Miné, Mont 301.  Minestra, Ponte 395.  Minger, Val 392.  Minor, Val 394.  Minschun, Piz 390.  Mindans, Castle 241.  Mionnaz, the 195.  Misaum, Alp 383.  Mischabel, the 312.  320.
Milan 435.  Milar, Val 351.  Milchbäche, the 109.  Milchbachloch, the 156.  Milden 196.  Milden 301.  Miné, Mont 301.  Miné, Mont 301.  Minestra, Ponte 395.  Minger, Val 392.  Minor, Val 394.  Minschun, Piz 390.  Mindans, Castle 241.  Mionnaz, the 195.  Misaum, Alp 383.  Mischabel, the 312.  320.
Milan 435.  Milar, Val 351.  Milchbäche, the 109.  Milchbachloch, the 156.  Milden 196.  Milden 301.  Miné, Mont 301.  Miné, Mont 301.  Minestra, Ponte 395.  Minger, Val 392.  Minor, Val 394.  Minschun, Piz 390.  Mindans, Castle 241.  Mionnaz, the 195.  Misaum, Alp 383.  Mischabel, the 312.  320.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milar, Val 351. Milchbäche, the 109. Milchbachloch, the 156. Milden 196. Mile 352. Miné, Mont 301. 302. Miné, Glacier du Mt. 301. Minestra, Ponte 395. Minger, Val 392. Minor, Val 394. Minschun, Piz 390. 392. Miolans, Castle 241. Mionnaz, the 195. Misaum, Alp 383. Mischabel, the 312. 320. Mischabel Joch, the 321. Misox, Ruins 364. Misoxer Thal, the 364. Misoxer Thal, the 364. Mission 303. Mitlödi 59. Mittagfluh, the 181. Mittaggüpfi, the 88. Mittagfupfi, the 88. Mittagfuprn, the 152. 180.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milar, Val 351. Milchbäche, the 109. Milchbachloch, the 156. Milden 196. Mile 352. Miné, Mont 301. 302. Miné, Glacier du Mt. 301. Minestra, Ponte 395. Minger, Val 392. Minor, Val 394. Minschun, Piz 390. 392. Miolans, Castle 241. Mionnaz, the 195. Misaum, Alp 383. Mischabel, the 312. 320. Mischabel Joch, the 321. Misox, Ruins 364. Misoxer Thal, the 364. Misoxer Thal, the 364. Mission 303. Mitlödi 59. Mittagfluh, the 181. Mittaggüpfi, the 88. Mittagfupfi, the 88. Mittagfuprn, the 152. 180.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milar, Val 351. Milchbäche, the 109. Milchbachloch, the 156. Milden 196. Mile 352. Miné, Mont 301. 302. Miné, Glacier du Mt. 301. Minestra, Ponte 395. Minger, Val 392. Minor, Val 394. Minschun, Piz 390. 392. Miolans, Castle 241. Mionnaz, the 195. Misaum, Alp 383. Mischabel, the 312. 320. Mischabel Joch, the 321. Misox, Ruins 364. Misoxer Thal, the 364. Misoxer Thal, the 364. Mission 303. Mitlödi 59. Mittagfluh, the 181. Mittaggüpfi, the 88. Mittagfupfi, the 88. Mittagfuprn, the 152. 180.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milar, Val 351. Milchbäche, the 109. Milchbachloch, the 156. Milden 196. Mile 352. Miné, Mont 301. 302. Miné, Glacier du Mt. 301. Minestra, Ponte 395. Minger, Val 392. Minor, Val 394. Minschun, Piz 390. 392. Miolans, Castle 241. Mionnaz, the 195. Misaum, Alp 383. Mischabel, the 312. 320. Mischabel Joch, the 321. Misox, Ruins 364. Misoxer Thal, the 364. Misoxer Thal, the 364. Mission 303. Mitlödi 59. Mittagfluh, the 181. Mittaggüpfi, the 88. Mittagfupfi, the 88. Mittagfuprn, the 152. 180.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milar, Val 351. Milchbäche, the 109. Milchbachloch, the 156. Milden 196. Mile 352. Miné, Mont 301. 302. Miné, Glacier du Mt. 301. Minestra, Ponte 395. Minger, Val 392. Minor, Val 394. Minschun, Piz 390. 392. Miolans, Castle 241. Mionnaz, the 195. Misaum, Alp 383. Mischabel, the 312. 320. Mischabel Joch, the 321. Misox, Ruins 364. Misoxer Thal, the 364. Misoxer Thal, the 364. Mission 303. Mitlödi 59. Mittagfluh, the 181. Mittaggüpfi, the 88. Mittagfupfi, the 88. Mittagfuprn, the 152. 180.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milar, Val 351. Milchbäche, the 109. Milchbachloch, the 156. Milden 196. Mile 352. Miné, Mont 301. 302. Miné, Glacier du Mt. 301. Minestra, Ponte 395. Minger, Val 392. Minor, Val 394. Minschun, Piz 390. 392. Miolans, Castle 241. Mionnaz, the 195. Misaum, Alp 383. Mischabel, the 312. 320. Mischabel Joch, the 321. Misox, Ruins 364. Misoxer Thal, the 364. Misoxer Thal, the 364. Mission 303. Mitlödi 59. Mittagfluh, the 181. Mittaggüpfi, the 88. Mittagfupfi, the 88. Mittagfuprn, the 152. 180.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milar, Val 351. Milchbäche, the 109. Milchbachloch, the 156. Milden 196. Milden 196. Mine, Mont 301. 302. Mine, Glacier du Mt. 301. Minestra, Ponte 395. Minger, Val 392. Minor, Val 394. Minschun, Piz 390. 392. Miolans, Castle 241. Mionnaz, the 195. Misaum, Alp 383. Mischabel, the 312. 320. Mischabel Joch, the 321. Misoxer Thal, the 364. Misoxer Thal, the 364. Misoxer Thal, the 364. Mistagfluh, the 181. Mittagfluh, the 181. Mittagfun, the 181. Mittagforn, the 152. 180. 320. 364. Mittel-Glärnisch, the 64. Mittel-Glärnisch, the 64. Mittel-Rhein, the 350.353.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milar, Val 351. Milchbäche, the 109. Milchbachloch, the 156. Milden 196. Milden 196. Mine, Mont 301. 302. Mine, Glacier du Mt. 301. Minestra, Ponte 395. Minger, Val 392. Minor, Val 394. Minschun, Piz 390. 392. Miolans, Castle 241. Mionnaz, the 195. Misaum, Alp 383. Mischabel, the 312. 320. Mischabel Joch, the 321. Misoxer Thal, the 364. Misoxer Thal, the 364. Misoxer Thal, the 364. Mistagfluh, the 181. Mittagfluh, the 181. Mittagfun, the 181. Mittagforn, the 152. 180. 320. 364. Mittel-Glärnisch, the 64. Mittel-Glärnisch, the 64. Mittel-Rhein, the 350.353.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milar, Val 351. Milchbäche, the 109. Milchbachloch, the 156. Milden 196. Milden 196. Mine, Mont 301. 302. Mine, Glacier du Mt. 301. Minestra, Ponte 395. Minger, Val 392. Minor, Val 394. Minschun, Piz 390. 392. Miolans, Castle 241. Mionnaz, the 195. Misaum, Alp 383. Mischabel, the 312. 320. Mischabel Joch, the 321. Misoxer Thal, the 364. Misoxer Thal, the 364. Misoxer Thal, the 364. Mistagfluh, the 181. Mittagfluh, the 181. Mittagfun, the 181. Mittagforn, the 152. 180. 320. 364. Mittel-Glärnisch, the 64. Mittel-Glärnisch, the 64. Mittel-Rhein, the 350.353.
Milan 435. Milar, Val 351. Milar, Val 351. Milchbäche, the 109. Milchbachloch, the 156. Milden 196. Mile 352. Miné, Mont 301. 302. Miné, Glacier du Mt. 301. Minestra, Ponte 395. Minger, Val 392. Minor, Val 394. Minschun, Piz 390. 392. Miolans, Castle 241. Mionnaz, the 195. Misaum, Alp 383. Mischabel, the 312. 320. Mischabel Joch, the 321. Misox, Ruins 364. Misoxer Thal, the 364. Misoxer Thal, the 364. Mistagfluh, the 181. Mittagfluh, the 181. Mittagfluh, the 182. Mittagfluh, the 182. Mittagflorn, the 152. 180. 320. 364. Mittagstock, the 98. Mittel-Glärnisch, the 64. Mittel-Rhein, the 360. 353

Mitthal 176. Mittholz 172. Moanda, Col della 322.422. Modane 241. Moësa, the 103. 364. Moesola, Lago 363. —, Piz 364. Mœveran, Grand 222, 230, Mogno 414. Möblin 17. Moine, Aiguille du 250. Moiry, Glac. de 301. 302. 304. -, Val 302. Mola, La 251. Môle, the 245. Moléson, the 227. Molina 365. Molinära, Castle 329. Molincero Tunnel 408. Molins 369. Mollia 424. Mollis 58. Mols 43. Moltrasio 431. Mombello 416. Moming, the 304. 316. - Pass, the 305. 316. Мото 423. Mompè Medel 350. - Tavetsch 351. Monbaron, Colma di 270. Monbiel 338. Mönch, the 157. -, the Schwarze 149. Mőnchalpthal, the 338. Mönchenstein 8. Mönchhütte 154. 158. Mönch Joch, the 158. Moncodine, the 429. Moncorvé, Alp 273. — Glacier 273. Mondadizza 399. Mondange 273. Mondelli Pass, the 317. Mondin, Piz 393. 403. Mondloch, the 90. Money, le 271. —, Colle 271. Monica, the 384. Monnaie, Galerie de la 275. Monnetier 208, 244. Monschia, the 383. 334. 386. Monstein in the Davos 340. on the Rhine 327. Mont, Col du 274. Montagna s. Heinzenberg Montagnaia, Col de 268. Montagnier 280. Montailleur 242.

Montalto Dora 270. Montandayné, Glacier de 27**3**. -, Becca de 274. Montanvert 249. Montavon, the 405. Montaz, la 299. Montbarry 227. Montbenon, the 214. Mont Blanc, the 252. Mont Blanc de Seilon 282.- du Tacul 252. 253. -, Pav. du 253. 264. -, Rocher du 253. Montbovon 228. Mont Brulé, Col du 301. 316. Montbrun, the 225. Mont Durand, Glacier du 281. 282. Montées, les 246. Montellier 197. Montenvert, the 249. Monterascio-Pass 349. Monterone, Mte. 421. Montestrutto 269. Montet, Le 222. Montets, Col des 256. Montévraz 194. Monthey 233. Montiole Valley, the 246. 261. Mont Joli 261. Mont Jovet 269. defile and castle of 269.Montmajeur 274. Montmélian 241. Montorfano 291. 433. Montoz, the 10. Montreux 217. 220. -, Baie de 217. 218. Montriond 231. Montrottier 240. Mont Rouge, Col du 282. Mont Ruan, Glacier du 233.Montsalvens, Ruins 182. Monvalle 416. Monza 435. Moos 170, 369, Moosburg, the 29. Mora, Val 399. Morast 296. Morat 197. -, Lake of 196. Morbegno 398. Morcles 223. -, Dent de 222. 223. Mórcote 425.

Mörel 295.

Morgarten 94. Morge, the, in Savoy 232. -, the, in the Cant. of Valais 225. 230. 283. Morgen, the 317. Morgenberghorn, the 146. 171. Morgenhorn, the 171.173. Morges 212. 220. --, the 220. Morgeten-Alp, the 181. Morgex 266. Morgin 233. Moriana, Col della 424. Mörigen 184. Morignone 399. —, Serra di 399. St. Moritz (Engad.) 378. Mulinen in the Kander -, Baths of 377. -, Lake of 378.
- (Lugnetz Valley) 348.
Mornex 208. 245. Moro, Monte 318. Morobbia, Val 410. Morrissen 347. Morschach 78. Mörschwyl 48. Mort, Mont 279. —, Moulin de la 188. Morteau 188. Mortel, Piz 385. -, Club Hut 383. Morteratsch, Piz 385. Glacier 382. Mortirolo, Monte 397. Morzine 231. 255. Mosen 126. Mosses, Les 229. Mossons, Les 251. Motier 197. Môtiers 189. —, Grotte de 190. Mótta, La 395. Mottelischloss, the 48. Mottelon 231. Motterone, Monte 421. Mottets 262. Motto 355. Moud, Colle di 322. 422. Moudon 196. Mouilles, Les 249. Moulins, Les 228. Mountet, Le 304. Mouret, Le 194. Moutier in the Jura 9. -, Val 9. Moûtiers en Tarentaise 242.Mouton, Tête du 305. Моиху 204. Muccia Glacier, the 365. Muggio 411. Muhlau 20.

Mühlbach, the, near Brienz 164. near Meiringen 163. Muhlebachthal 43. 65. Muhlefluh Tunnel 83. Mühlehorn 43. Mühlen 369 Mühlerain 333. Muhlestalden 121. Muhlethal, the 120. 121. Mühle Tunnel 100. Mühlibach on the Faulhorn 159. Mühltobel, the 20. Mühren Tunnel 100. Mulets, the Grands 253. , the Petits 253. Thal 170. near Interlaken 146. 147. Mulins 346. Mülkerblatt, the 179. Mullheim 45. Mumpf 17. Munchen-Buchsee 11. Mundaun, Piz 347. Munoth, Castle 22. Munsingen 135. Munster on the Birs 9. - on the Lake of Constance 23. -, Grisons 402. Valais 292. Munsterlingen 29. Munsterthal, the (Grisons) 389. 402. - in the Jura 8.9. Munterütsch 380. Muota, the 63. 97. etc. Muotathal 63. Muottas, Sass da 379. Mur de la Côte 253. Muraigl, Alp 384. -, Muottas 380. 384. -, Piz 384. Muraiglbach, the 380. Muranza Valley, the 400. Muraun, Piz 350. 353. Muraz 230. 232. Muretto Glacier, the 375. -, Monte 375. Pass, the 375. 397. S. Murezzan 378. Murg on the Rhine 21. on the Lake of Wallenstadt 43. -, the 16, 45. Murgenthal 16. Murgsee Furkel 43, 59. Murgthal, the 43. Muri 20. Murinascio 101.

Murren 149. Murrenbach, the 149. 151. Murten 197. Murtener See, the 196. Murtèra 392. —, Piz 392. Murtschenalp, the 43.59. Murtschenstock, the 43.59. Muschelfels, the 55. Müsella, Munt 388. Musenalp, the 80. Musocco 421. Musso 428. Müstail 357. Mustair 402. -, Val 389. 402. Mústèr 350. Mut, Piz 349. Muttbach, the 112. Mutten 357. Muttenalp, the 62. Mutten Glacier 108. Muttenhorn, the, near the Furka 108. 112. Muttensee, the 62. Muttenthaler Grat 66. Muttenz 11. Mutthorn, the, in the Bernese Alps 152. Muttler, the 393. Muttnerhorn, the 357. Muttner Tobel, the 357. Mutun, Piz 364. Muveran, see Mœveran. Muzzano, Lake of 409. 425.Mylius, Villa 429. Mytenstein, the 79. Mythen, the 97. Nachat, Plan 251. Nadelhorn, the 320. Nadeljoch, the 321. Nadla, the 150. Näfels 53. Nagelis Gratli 112. 170. Nair, Piz 379. Naira, Piz 344. Nalps, Alp 351. -, Pass 351. –, Val 351. Naluns, Muotta 391. Nandro, Val 369. Nangy 245. Nänikon 40. Nant 222. Pont de 222. Nant Blanc 252. Nant Borrant, Chalets de 261. Nant Bride 234. Noir, the, on the Col de Balme 258.

## INDEX.

Nantua 238. Nanzer Thal 285, 288, 308 Napf, the 123. Napoléon, Pont 287. —, Fontaine 211. Naravedro, Alp 372. Nase, the 140. Näseli, the 165. Nasen, the 75. Naters 286. 295. Natons, Val 369. Nauders 402. Naudersberg, Castle 402. Nava, Rochers de 305. —, Pointe de 305. Navigenze, the 302. 303. Naxberg Tunnel 100. Naye, Rocher de 218. Naz 366. S. Nazzaro 415. Nebikon 19. Neftenbach 31. 45. Neienalp, the 80. Neirivue 228. Nendaz 281. --, Val de 281. Néndeln 406. Nenzing 405. Ner, Piz 349. Neri, Mt. 324. Nernier 231. Nero, Monte 386. Nerone, Bagni di 413. Nessel 286. Nesselboden-Alp, the 15. Niederwyl 16. Nessenthal, the 122. Nesslau 57. Nessleren 146. Netstall 58. Neubrücke, the, in the Visp Valley 308. Neubruc 23. Neubrücke 1991. Neubrücke 1991. Neubrücke 1991. Neubrücke 1992. Neubrücke 199 Neuburg 24. 30. Neuchâtel 185. -, Lake of 184. 197. Neudorf 48. Neuenburg 185. Neueneck 192. Neuenstadt 184. Neu-Habsburg, Château Neuhaus 140. Neuhausen 22. 24. 25. Neu St. Johann 57. Neumunster 38. Neunkirch 22. Neuschels 183. Neu-Solothurn 13. Neu-Toggenburg, Ruins Nomenon, the Grand 273. Neuva, Glacier de la 254. Nordend, the (MonteRosa) 265.

Neuveville 184. Neu-Wartburg, Castle 13. Neyruz 194. Niagara, Piccolo 413. St. Nicolas de Veroce 261. St. Nicolaus (Göschenen Valley) 104. (Visp Valley) 308. S. Niccolò da Mira 103. Nidau 10. Nidelbad, the 38. Nidfurn 60. Nidwalden 113. Niederalp, the 288. Nieder-Bauen, the 77. Niederbipp 13. Niederdorf 12. Niedergestelen 285. Niederglatt 18. 44. Niederhallwyl 126. Niederhasli 44. Niederhorn, the 145. Nieder-Juvalta 356. Nieder-Rawyl 180. Nieder-Realta 356. Nieder-Rickenbach 113. Niederried 164. Nieder-Schönthal 11. Niederschwörstadt 21. Niedersee, the 58. Nieder-Surenen 115. Nieder-Urnen 58. Nieder-Utzwyl 46. Niederwald 292. Niesen, the 137. Niesenalp, the 138. Niesenhorn, the 179. Niggelingen 306. Niva, Alp 299. Niven, the 177. Pass, the 177. Nivolet, Chalets de 274.

—, Col de 274. -, Dent du 240. 241. Noasca 275. Noaschetta, the 275. Ober-Bauen, the 72. Oberbergli 139. Nofels 406. Nohl 25. Noiraigue 189. Oberbipp 13. Noir-Mont, the 211. Oberblegisee, the 60. Nolla, the 356. 357. Oberbuchen 126. Nollen, the, on the Titlis Oberbuchsiten 13. 115. Oberburg 16. Nom, the 243. Oberdorf 12. 14. Ober-Egeri 94. Combe de 271. Oberegg 51.

**313**. 318.

Notkersegg 48. 52. Notre-Dame de la Gorge 261. de Briancon 242. de Guérison 263. des Ermites 92. de Lorette 276. de Rhêmes 273. du Sex 222. Nottwyl 19. Nouva, Alp 273.

—, Col della 272. Nóvaggio 410 Novai, Alp 338. Novara 423. 424. Novate 362, 434. Novel 216. 232. Novena, Passo di 292. Nozon, the 197. Nudrit, Pont 277. Nuefelgiu Pass, the 294. Nufenen 363. Nufenen Pass, the 292. Nufenenstock, the 292, 295. Nüglia, Val 389. Nuna, Piz 389. Nünalphorn, the 118. Nünihorn, the 172. Nuclen, Baths of 40. Nuova, Alp 292. Nurschallas, Piz 352. Nus 268. Nüschenalp, the 62. Nyon 210. 0b dem See 329. Obeche, 1' 304. Ober-Aar Gacier, the Oberaarhorn, the 169. Oberaar Hut 169. Oberaarjoch, the 169. Oberaar-Rothjoch 169. Ober-Albis 37. Ober-Aletsch Glacier 286. 294. Oberalp, the 353. Pass, the 353. Oberalpsee, the 353. Oberalpstock 109, 351. Ober-Arth 83.

Oberems 345.

Ober-Gabelhorn 304. 316. (Oensingen 13. Obergestelen 292. Oberglatt 44. Ober-Gschwänd 87. Oberhalbstein Rhine, the —, Lake of 173. 151. — Thal, the 173. Oberhalbstein-Thal 368. Oberhaupt, the 88.89. Oberhofen 139. Oberhornsee, the 151. Ober-Juvalta 356. Oberkäsern, Alp 42. 109. Oberkastels 348. Oberland, the Bernese 127. -, the Bündner 345. Ober-Laret 339. Oberlaubhorn, the 179. Oberlauchringen 22. Obermatt 122. Obermeilen 38. Obermutten 357. Obereinach 125. Ober-Rickenbach 80. Oberried on the Lake of Brienz 164. - in the Simmenthal 178. Oberrieden 38. 40. Oberriet 328. Ober-Rothhorn 315. Oberrüti 20. Obersaxen 347. Oberschan 328. Ober-Schönenbuch 63. Oberschwand 114. Obersee, the 58. 98. 294 Oberstaad 24. 30. Oberstalden, the 137. Ober-Stocken 181. Ober-Urnen 58. Ober-Utzwyl 46. Obervatz 368. Oberwald 292. Ober-Winterthur 30. Oberwyl 90. Oberzell 24. Obhaag, Alp 115. Obladis 403. Obort 61. Obrist, Alp 358. Obstalden 43. Obwalden 118. Oche, Dent d' 232. Ochs, the 158. Ochsenberg, the 336. Ochsenblanke, the 61. Ochsenhorn, the 308. Ochsenjoch, the 158. Ochningen 24. 30. Ochrli, the 55. Oelberg Tunnel 97. Oen, Ova d' 375.

Oerlikon 44. Oesch 229. Oeschinen, Alp 151. 173. Ors-Dessus 271. Oeschinengrat, the 151. Oeschinenborn, the 173.
Oeschinenborn, the 173.
Ofenberg, the 389.
Ofenhorn, the 294.
Ofen Pass, the 389.
Ofenthal, the 290. 319.
Ofenthal Pass, the 200.
Organization 417. Oggebbio 417. Ogliasca 428. Oira 297. 422. Okenshöhe 38. Olcio 432. Oldenalp, the Upper 226. Osola, Val d' 412. Oldenhorn, the 225. 226. Ossasco 292. Oleggio 416. Olen, Col d' 323. Olgiate 433. 434. Olginate, Lago di 433. Olimpino, Monte 411. Olivone 354. Olloccia, Val 424. Ollomont 282. -, Val 282. Ollon 221. Olona, the 434. Olten 12. Olten-Hammer 13. Oltingen 12. Oltschibach, the 163. Oltschikopf, the 166. Omberenza, Crête d' 307 Omegna 291. 422. Ondezzana, Pic d' 272. Onnens 191. Onno 432. Onsernone, Val 413. Or, Mont d' 192. 198. Orasso 417. Orbe 192. 197. -, the 192. 197. 198. Orco, Val d' 274. Ordeno 374. Ordlegna, the 373. 375. Oren, Col d' 282.

—, Combe d' 300. Oria 426. Origlio, Lake of 410. Ormelune, the 265. 273. Ormona 225. Ormont-dessous 225. - -dessus 226. Ornavasso 290. Orny 197. -, Cabane d' 254. 276. -, Combe d' 254. -, Glacier d' 254. 276.

Oro, Monte d' 370. Oron-le-Châtel 195. – -la-Ville 195, 196. Orsera 106. Orsera Valley, the 298. Orsières 276. Orsino, Piz 106. Orsino Pass, the 107. Orsirora Lake 107. Orso, Colmo dell' 361. Orta 422. -, Lago d' 422. Ortenstein, Castle 356. Ortler, the 401. Ortschwaben 197. Ortstock, the 60. 62. Orvin 10. Osogna 103. Ossingen 30. Ossola, Val d' 290. Osteno 426. Ostermundingen 135. Ot, Piz 380. Otá, Alp 383. Otanes, Col des 281. Otelfingen 18. 45. Otemma, Col d' 282. — Glacier d' 281. 300. -, Pointe d' 281. St. Othmar, island 24. Othmarsingen 18, 20. Ottenberg 46. Otterschwyl 90. Ouches, Les 246. 260. Ouchy 212. Ovesca, the 290. Oyace 300. St. Oyen 279. Padella, Piz 380. Pain de Sucre, the 279. Painsec 303. Paix, He de 219. Palanzo 431. Palésieux 265. Palette, the 225. Palézieux 195. 196. Palfries, Alp 44. 328. Pallanzá 418. Pallanzeno 290. Pallavicini, Villa 420. Pallud 242. Palpuogna 366. Palu, Piz 386, 387. Glacier, the 387. 395. , Lake 397. Palus, Alp 336. 405. Pambio 409. Paneyrossaz, Glac. de 230. Panix 66.

Panix Pass, the 66. Panixerbach, the 349. Panossière, Cabane de Pantenbrücke, the 61. Para, Chalet de la 252. Parabiago 421. Paradies, the 363. -, nunnery 23. Paradis, Piz 351. Paradiso 408, 409, Paradiso, Gran 273, 274. Paraviso 426. Pardella 349. Pardenn 338. Pardi 353. Pardisla 336. Pardorea Tunnel 102. Parè 432. Paresseux, Col des 233. Parmelan, the 243. Parpan 367. Parrain, Mt. 281. Parrot-Spitze, the 323. Parseier Spitze, the 403. Parsenn 338. Part-Dieu, Convent 227 Partnun Pass, the 337.405. Partnuner Staffel 337. Pascolo 422. Paspels, Castle 356. Pass Mál, the 357. Passalacqua, Villa 431. Passetti Pass, the 365. Passo, Al 297. Passo Crap 348. Passugg 333. 367. Pasta, Villa 432. Patenen 405. Patnaul, Fuorcla da 348. Patznaun Thal, the 390. 404.Paudèze, the 195.214.220. Paun da Zücher 385. Payerhütte, the 401. Payerne 194. 196. Pazzallo 409. Pazzola, Piz 351. Peccia 323. 414. Pedenosso 396. 399. Pedriolo Alp 318. 322. Glacier 318. Peiden, Baths 348. Peiler Thal, the 348. Peist 343. Pelaggia, Cima 432. Pèlerins, Nant des 252. -, Glacier des 252. Pella 423. Pellina, Val 267. Pellino, the 423. Pelousé, Pointe 254. Pendant 256.

Pennine Alps 279. Percée, Pointe 246. Percia, Cima di 273. Perdatsch 353. Perledo 429. Perletoa 323. Perolles, Lac de 193. Perralotaz, Pont 247. 252. Perrignier 238. Perroc, Dent 300. Pers, Munt 385. Pers, Glacier 385, 382, –, Isla 385. Pesciora, Pizzo 107. 296. Pescone, the 291. Pestarena 317. St. Peter, Nunnery 405. – (Grisons) 343. 348. , Isle of 184. Peter and Paul 48. Peterlingen 196. Petersgrat, the 152. 171. 173. 177. Petershausen 24. St. Petersthal 348. Petit-Bornand 244. Petit-Plateau 253. Petit-Saconnex 207 Petit-Salève, the 208. Petits-Mulets 253. St. Petronilla, Chapel 103. Pettenasco 291. 422. Pettneu 404. Peulaz, Col de la 264. -, Chalets de la 264. Peuteret, Aiguille de 263. Peyrasas 272. Peziner Spitze, the 404. Pfafers, Abbey 331. —, Bad 330. Village 331. Pfaffen Glacier, the 121. Pfaffenhorn, the 179. Pfaffensprung, Bridge 99. Pieterlen 15. Tunnel 100. Pfaffenwand, the 115. 121. Pfäffikon 39. 40. 41. -, Lake of 41. Pfänder, the 406. Pfannenstiel, the 38. Pfannenstock, the 60. Pfedernwald, the 83. Pfeffingen 9. Pfunds 403. Pfungen 45. Pfyn (in the Valais) 285. Pian' Alto 101. Pian Canfèr 370. Piana 424. -, La, Alp 322. Pianaccio, Alp 372. Pianascio, Alp 414.

Pianazzo 361. Piancanino 373. 375. Pianello 428. Pianès 272. Pianlò 372. Piano 420. —, Lago del 426. Piano d'Erba 433. - dei Porci 101. di Segno 354. del Tivano 431. Pianotondo Tunnel 103. Pians 403. Piantonetto, Val 272. 275. Piatta Mala 397. – Martina 400. Piazza, Cima di 395. 400. Piazza S. Martino 398. Piccola, Valle 322. 424. Piccolo Altare, Col del 424.Pie di Mulera 317. 290. Pièce, Glacier de 300. Pierre a dzo, La 233. - à Béranger 250. à Bérard 255. à Bot 186. – à l'Echelle 252. - Grept, Tête 222. 230. Joseph, Col de 254. Pertuis 10. - Pointue, Pavillon de la des Servagios 305. taillée 266. à Vire 281. -à-Voir 224. 276. 280. 283. -, Château de 245. St. Pierre d'Albigny 241. – de la Cluse 190. -, Castle near Aosta 266. – Mont-Joux 276. Pietrarossa, Val 397. -, Alp 410. S. Pietro 323.372, 426.434. -, Pizzo 319. S. Pietro-Berbenno 398. Pigliamohorn, the 322. Pignieu, Baths of 358. --, Cuolm da 66. Pila 424. Pilatus, the 88. Pile Alp, the 322. Pillergletscher, the 338. Pillon, Col de 225. -, Chalets de 226. Pino 415. Pinterjoch, the 32. Pioda 398. Piode 424. —, Alp 414.

Piode Joch, the 314. — Glacier 314. Piora, Hôtel and Val 101. Piotta 102. Piottino, Monte 102. Tunnel 102. Pioverna, the 428. Pirlo Lakes, the 397. St. Pirminsberg 331. Pisch, Aua da 402. Pischa, La 385. —, Fuorcla 366. Pischahorn, the 338.340. Pisciadella 396. Piscie, Col delle 323. Pisoc, Piz 392. Pissevache, the 223. Pitasch 348. Pitons, Les 208. Pitschen, Lej 394. Piumogna, the 102. Piuro 371. Pizokel, the 333. Pizzo, Villa 431. Plaffeyen 194. Plafna, Piz 390. 392. —, Val 389. 390. Plaine Morte, Glacier de la 172, 179. Plambuit 221. Plan (Ormont) 225. Plan Bel Achat 251. — de Jupiter 279. — de l'Aiguille 252. - des Dames 262. — des Roses 180. Fenêtre, Col 267. — Jovet 262. — la Chaud 279. Nachat 251. Névé, Glacier de 222. des Roses 180. Plan, Aig. du 251. 252. Planalp, the 164. Planards, Chalets 249. Planaval 274. Planches, Les 217. 218. Planchettes, Les 188. Planeira 368. Plangolin, Col de 281. Plankenalp, the 80. 115. Planpraz 251. 254. Plan Sena 395. Plan Rai, Glacier 338. Plans, Les (Bex) 222. -, Vallée des 222. Plantour, the 221. Plasseggen Joch 337. 405. Platé, Déseit and Esca-Pontis, Les 303. liers de 254. Platifer, the 102. Platta 353. 376. Platta, Piz 369.

Plattas, Val 350, 353, Platten 286, 309, Platten Alp 59. Plattenhörner, the 338. Plattiberg, the 117. Plattje, the 313, 320. Plazbi, Val 366. Pleiades, Les 216, 218. Pleine, La 238. Pleisshorn, the 401. Plessur, the 333. 343. 367. Pletschbach, the 147. 149. Pletschen 306. Pletschen Alps 147. Pleureur, Mont 281. Pliniana, Villa 431. Plou 268. Plurs 371. Po, the 424. Poch, Val del 392. Pochtenbach, the 151.171. Pochtenkessel, the 171. Pognana 431. Poia, la 270. St. Point, Lake of 190. Pointe Percée, the 246. Poldi, Villa 431. Polleggio 103. Pollenzer Thal 354. Pollux, the 312. Polmengo Bridge 102. Pombia 416. Pommat, the 297. Pont (Val Savaranche) 273. 274. Pont, Al 297. -, Le 198. ′ d'El 270. Boset 272. – de Marie 247. Pélissier 246. St. Martin 269. - de Nant 222. - Serrant 265. Pontarlier 190. Ponte, Al 287. 294. Ponte (Engadine) 388. - (Val Locana) 275. Capriasca 410. – del Diavolo 399. Grande 317. Oscuro 413. S. Pietro 433. Tresa 425. Ponte Alto 289, 400. Pontet 261. Pontida 433. Pontlatz Bridge, the 403. Prato Sesia 424. Ponton 272. -, Alp 271. -, Tour de 272.

Pontresina 380. –. Muottas da 382. Ponts, les 250. Porcareccio, Passo di 413. Plattenschlucht, the 348. Porcelizza, Val 372. Plattiberg, the 117. Porchabella Glacier 341. 366. Porclas 346. 348. Porlezza 426. Porrentruy 9. Port de Cornin 239. de Puer 239. Valais 232. Porta da Spescha, the 61. 351. – dei Merli 428. Porte du Sex, La 232. Portein 356. Portjengrat, the 289. Porto Ceresio 425. Porto Valtravaglia 415. 417. Porto Varallo 416. Porza 410. Pöschenried 179. Pöschenriedthal, the 179. Poschiavina, Val 387. Poschiavino, the 396. 397. Poschiavo 396. Lago di 396. Posses, aux 229. Pougny 238. Pourri, Mont 266. Pousaz, La 221. Pousset, Punta del 271. Pousset-dessus 271. Poyaz 256. Pozzaccia, Casc.della 413. Pozzolo, Pizzo 290. Praberón, Alp 284. Praborgne 311. Prad 402. Prada 344. -, Alp 429. Pradella 392 Pragel, the 64. Pralaire, the 208. Pralong 244. Pralovin 299. Prangins, Château 211. 219. Prarayé 267. 300. Prarion, the 246. 260. Präsanz 369. Prasuratsch 379. Pratigau, the 335. 336. Prato 412. - Tunnel 102. -, Val 414. Pratteln 11. 16. Praz 197. - La 241.

Praz, Les 251, 255, - Combeira 180. Conduit 252. de Fort 265. - Jean, Chalets 299. — Sec 264. Präzerhöhe 356. Prazfleuri 301. -, Col de 281. Prazlong 298. Prazmousse 299. Pré, Le 228. 264. Pré de Bar 264. Precassino Tunnel 408. Preda 366. Predelp Pass 102, 354. Préfargier 186. Prégny 207. Premadio 396, 399, Premeno 418. Premia 297. Premosello 290. Prequartero 317. Pré St. Didier 265. Prese, Le 396. Presse 298. Pressura, Monte 401. St. Prex 212. 220. Prievlusa, Fuorcla 383. Prima, Alp 383. Prime, Moulin de 240. S. Primo, Monte 434. 431. Ramin Alp 66. Primsch 43. Pringy-la-Caille 244. Prolin 298. Promenthouse, the 211. Ramosa, Alp 348. Promenthoux 211. Promontogno 372. Prosa, Mte. 107. Proz, Cantine de 277.

—, Glacier de 277.

—, Plan de 277. Pruntrut 9. Prutz 403. Puer, Port de 239. Pulaschin, Piz 370. 377. Pultmenga, Tower 351. Punta Nera 101. Puntaiglas, Val 349. 61.
— Glacier 349. 61. Puntota, Bridge, near Pon-Rapperswyl 39. 41. tresina 382. 383. — —, near Zernetz 388. —, Val 388. Puschlav 396. Pusiano, Lago di 434. Putz 337. Puzatsch 348. Pyrimont 238.

Quarazza, Val di 317. 322, 424.

Quarona 424. Quarsano 431. Quart, Château 268. Quart-Villefranche 268. Quarten 43. Quatervals, Piz 367, 389. Quincinetto 269. Quinten 42. 43. Quinto 102. Rabenfluh, the 136. Rabius 349. Rawylhorn, the 180. Rabiusa, the (near Coire) Rawylsee, the 180. Räzliberg, the 178. (Safierthal) 345. 346. Rabuigne, Glacier de 273. Rachisberg, the 16. Radolfzell 23. Radunthal, the 339. Rætikon, the 336. 405. Rafrüti, the 124. Ragatz 329. Ragol 332. Raimondi, Villa 432. Rain 125. Raisse, Ravine of the 189. Redasco, Piz 400. Rali, Alp di 397. Ralligen 140. Ralligstöcke, the 140. Rambach, the 389, 392. 402. Raminbach, the 66. Ramin-Pass, the 66. 44. Ramissluh, the 118. —, Fuorcla da 348. Ramsen 23. Ramsey 16. Ramuosch 393. Ranasca Alp, the 66. Rancio, Bocchetta di 272 Randa 309. Randen, the Beringer 23. —, the Hohe 23. Ranft, the 118. Rang, Tête de 187. Rankweil 406. Ranzo-Gerra 415. Ranzola, Col de 323. Rappenfluh 136. Rappes, Les 258. Raron 285. Raschil, Alp 368. —, Piz 368. Raspilly Valley 172. Räterichsboden, the 168. Räterschen 46. Rathhausen 125. Rauft, the 165. Raus, the 9.

Rauschenberg 23.

Raut Glacier, the 287. Rauthorn, the 287. Rauti-Alp, the 58. Rautifelder, the 58. Rautispitz, the 58. Raveisch Lakes, the 341. Raverette, La 229. Ravetsch, Piz 353. Ravins, Les 180. Ravoir 224. Rawyl, the 180. Räzli Glacier 178, 179. Re 413. Realp 111. Realt, Hoch-, Ruin 357. Realta, Ruin 356. Reams 369. Rebbio, Punta del 287. Rebstein 327. Rechthalden 194. Reckingen 45. 292. Reconvilier 10. Redessau, Mt. 310. Redorta, Corona di 412. Passo di 412. Refrains, Les 188. Regensberg 45. Regensdorf 18. Regina, Piz 348. Regina Margherita, Ca. panna 267. Regoledo 428. Rehtobel, the 52. Reichenau 345. 355. -, Island of 23. Réichenbach 171. -, the 161. 162. -, Falls of the 162. Réichenburg 40. Reichenstein 182. Reiden 19. Reidenbach 181. Reignier 244. Reinach 126. Reisen 12. S. Remigio, Promontory 418. -, Villa 418. Rémoinze 307. Remus 393. St. Remy 279. Renan 187. Renens 192. 220. Renfenhorn, the 162. Renggli Alp 171. Rennendorf 9. Rentiert, Alp 350. —, Piz 350. Reposoir 244.

Reposoir Valley, the 244. Rhone Glacier, the 112. Rima 424. Rimasco 322. 424. 291. Rimpfischhorn 315, 319. Reppischthal, the 68. , Perte du 238. Rhonen, the Hohe 39. Rimpfischwänge 319. Reschen 402. Rindelfluh Tunnel 96. Reschen-Scheideck 402. Rhonen-Alp 99. - -See, the 402. Rhonestock, the 291. Rinderbiel 110. Rescia 426. Rialt, A 296. Rinderhörner, the 174. Rindwaldbad, the 171. Resegone di Lecco 433. Richensee 126. Resgia 380. Richetli Pass, the 66. Ringelspitz, the 346. Resi 14. Ringgenberg, Ruins 144. Richisau 64. Resti-Pass, the 177. Richterswyl 39. 40. 164. Rinkenberg 349. Rinkenkopf, the 66. Resti-Rothhorn, the 177. Rickelshausen 23. Resti-Tschingel Glacier Rickenbach 95. 97. 109. Rickenbach, Ober- 80. Rinkenthal-Alp 61 Resy 324. –, Nieder- 113. Ripaille, Castle 231. Riddes 283. Rippe, La 211. Retico, Lago 354. Rischenen Alp 286 Rettau Lake 226. Ried on the Inn 403. Reuchenette 10. (Lötschenthal) 176. Riseten Fall, the 76. Reulissenberg, the 179. – (Muotathal) 63. Risikopf, the 65. Ritom, Lake 101. Reuschbach, the 225. – (Töss Valley) 45. Reuse, see Areuse. - (Valais) 294. Ritter Pass, the 295. Reuse d'Arolla, Col de la Riedbad 57. Ritzberg Alp, the 179. Rieder Alp, the 294. Ritzengrätli, the 159. Furka, the 294. Reuss, the 69. 18. 72 etc. Ritzingen 292. -, the Realper 111. Riederhorn, the 294. Riva in the Sesia - Valley Réutigen 181. 322. 424. Riedern 65. - di Palanzo 431. Revers 274. Riedlochbach, the 339. Rezzonico 428. Riedmatten, Col de 300. Riva, Lago di 362. Rhæticon, the 336. 405. Rhäzuns 355. Rivage, Le 207. Riedpass, the 321. Riedwyl 16. Rivarolo 275. Rhein, Averser 360. Rivasco 297. -, Hinter 345. 363. Riehen 8. Rivaz St. Saphorin 195. - (Source of the) Riein 348. 220. 363. —, Piz 346. Rive 212. -, Auf der 317. -, Medelser, or Riciner Tobel, the 348. —, Mittel, the 350. 353. Rive Haute 276. |Rielasingen 23. Oberhalbstein 368. Riveo 413 Riemenstaldenthal, the —, Valser 348. 64. 79. 97. 98. Rivera 408. -, Val 360. -, Vorder 345. 350. 352. Rienzer Stock, the 100. Riviera, the 103. Riesbach 31. Rivolte, Alp 410. 353. Roasco, the 398. Rieseten-Pass, the 65. Vriner 348. Rietberg, Castle 356. Robici, Alp 297. 414. Rheineck 49. 327. Riffair 402. Roc Noir, the 304. Roccapietro 424. Rheinfelden 17. Riffelalp, the 312. 311. Riffelberg, the 312. Riffelbord 312. S. Rocco 297. -, Bei 21. Riffelbord 312.
Riffelhaus, the 311. 312. — on the Rhone 220.
Riffelhorn, the 312. 313. Roche Percée, La 257.

Lake the 312. — sur Foron 244.
Château 15 Rheingau, Upper 327. Rheinklingen 24. Rheinquellhorn, the 363. Rheinthal, Vorder- 346. Rheinwald Glacier 363. Riffel Hotel 312. Rochefort, Château 196. Rheinwaldhorn, the 363. Rocher, Chalets sur le 252. Riffler, the 404. Rheinwaldthal, the 360. Rhême, Val di 273. Riggisberg 137. Roches, Col des 188. Rigi, the 81. Rodi-Fiesso 102. Rigi Felsenthor 81. 84. Rodont-Bridge, the 106. —, Colle di 273. -, Glacier de 273. - First 81. 87. Rofelstaffel 318. - Notre-Dame 273. — Kaltbad 81. 82. Rofelhörner, the 318. Klösterli 81. 83. - St. Georges 273. Roffna 369. Rhine, the 3. 21. 25. etc. Kulm, the 81. 84. Rofna-Ravine, the 360. - Rothstock, the 82. —, the Falls of the 24. Roggenhorn, the 337. Rhò 421. Scheidegg 81. 87. Roggwyl 16. Rhodan, the 292. – Staffel 81. 82. 83. Rohbützli Alp 64. Rhone, the 112. 220. 232. Rigiblick 75. Rohr 12. 291. etc. Rigithalstock, the 114. Rohrbach, the 100.

Rohrbachstein 179, 180. Rohrbach-Tunnel 100. Rohren 117. Roi, Rocher du 240. Roisetta, Bec 310. Rol, Punta 272. Rolle 211. 220. Romagnano 424. Romainmotier 198. Romanico 421. Romanshorn 46. 29. Römerswyl 125. Romiti 82. Romont 194. Romoos 123. Roncalia, Villa 371. Roncio 297. Ronco 272, 416, 422, Rondadura Pass 351. -, Piz 351. 354. Rondchâtel, Castle 10. Rongellen 358. Rorbas 45. Rorschach 48. Rorschacher Berg, the 48. Rösa, La 395. Rosa Blanche, Pte. de 281. Rosa, Monte 313. 318. Rosairy, Chalets 243. Rosanna, the 404. Rosatsch, Piz 385. Rosé 194. Roseg, Piz 386. — Glacier 383. 386. -, Porta 386. -, Valley of 383.
Roselette, Mt. 261.
Rosenbach, the 151.
Rosenberg, the 48. Rosenhugel 46. Rosenlaui, Baths of 161.

— Glacier 161. Roslen first 55. Rossa 365. Rossa Viva, the 271. Rossberg, the 94.96. Rossboden Glacier 288. Rossbodenhorn, the 289. Rossbodenjoch, the 288. Rossbühel, the 48. 51. Rossetto, Colle 273. Rossfall, the 57. Rossinières 228. Rossmand, the 55. Rossmant Valley 64. Rosso, Mte 418. -, Cima di 375. Rossstock, the 98. Röteln 45. Rothbach, the 56. Röthe, the 15. -, the Hintere 122.

Rothegg, the 115. Rothe Herd, the 150. - Kumme, the 172. 312. - Totzen, the 88. Röthelspitze, the 401. Rothenberg 182. Rothenbrunnen 356. Rothenburg 19. Rothenegg, the 146. Rothfluh, the, near Vitznau 75. - near Lauterbr. 147. - near Arth 83. 84. Rothenthurm 94. Rothgrätli, the 80. 115. — Lake 274. Rothhorn, the Brienzer Rumikon 45. 164. 119. 124. — Rumilly 240. -, the Aroser 344. -, the (Blümlisalp) 173. -, Faldum 177. Ferden 177. –, Resti 177. - (Macugnaga) 318. – (Oberaarjoch) 169. -, the Sigriswyler 139. - (near Saas) 289. — (Zermatt) 315. - (Zinal) 304. 316. Rothhornsattel, the 169. Russo 413. Röthihorn, the 159. 160. Ruth, Dent de 182. Rothkreuz 20, 69, 95. Rothloch, the 169. Roth-See, the 69. Rothstock, the Rigi-82. -, the Uri-80.115. -, the Engelberg 115. 80. - Lucke, the 80. Roththal, the 152. 154. Roththal Sattel 152. 154. Roththor, the 43. Rotondo, Pizzo 107. 292. Rotten, the 292. Rouge. Mt. 263. Rougemont 182. Rousseau's Island 202. Rousses, Les 211. Rovana, Val 413. Rovano, Passo 387. Rovenna 432. Roveredo 365. Rovio 411. Roysan 280. Rozberg, the 117. Rozloch, the 117. Ruan, Mont 254. Rubi, Alp 62. Rubigen 135. Rublihorn, the 182. 229. Ruch-Eptingen 12. Ruchen, the Grosse 110. Safenwyl 19. Ruchenglärnisch, the 64. Safien Platz 346. Ruchhubel, the 115. Ruchkehlen Pass 110. 63. Safierberg, the 346.

Ruchi, the 59. Rück, Alp 109. Ruden 289. Rudenz, Château 81. Rue 196. Rüegsau 16. Ruèras 351. Rufi, the 96. Rugen, the Kleine 142. Ruinaz 266. Ruinette, the 282. Ruis 66. 349. Ruitor, the 265. 273. Falls, the 265. 274. Lake 274. Rumlang 44. Runca Bridge 346. Runplanas 357. Ruosalp 64. Ruosalper Kulm 64. Ruppen, the 52. 328. Ruppersweil 20. 21. Ruscheiner Alp 66. Ruschlikon 38. 40. Rusein, Piz 61. —, Val 61. 350. Ruthi in the Rhine Valley 328. Rüti near Rapperswyl 41. 45. - near Stachelberg 60. Rütli, the 79. Rütti 16. Ruttifirn, the 123. Rüttihubelbad 125. Ruvino, Valle 292. Ruz, Val de 187. Rykon 45. Saane, see Sarine.

Saanen 182. 224. — Moser, the 182. Saas im Grund 320. Saas in the Prätigau 337. Saasberg, the 60. Saas-Pass, the 290. Saasgrat, the 285. 308. Saasthal, the 320. Sachseln 118. Säckingen 21. Saconnex 207. Sacro Monte, the, near Orta 422. — near Varallo 424. Safierbach, the 346.

Safier Thal, the 346. Sage, La 299. 302. Sagens 346. 347. Sagerou, Col de 234, 254. Sagetobel, the 342. Sagisthal See 146. 160. Sagliains, Val 338, 389. Sagne, Mont 187. Saillon 283. Saissa 358. Sajento, the 396. Sala 410. 431. Salanfe Alp. the 233, 234. Sarina Alp 329. —, Col de 234. Salay 301. Salba 395. Saleinaz, Fenêtre de 276. Sarn 356. —, Glacier de 254. Salenstein 24. 30. Salenton, Col de 254. Sales 195. Saletz 328. Salève, Mont 208. Salgesch 284. Salins 242. Sälischloss 13. Saljoan 264. Sallanches 246. Salle, La 242. 266. 282. Sallières, Tour 233. Salorino 411. Salquenen 284. Sals Alp 44. Salteras, Piz 366. Saltine, the 285. 287. Salute, La 417. Saluver, Val 379. Salux 369. Salvagny 254. Salvan 258. Salvasplanas 380. S. Salvatore, Monte 409. Samaden 379. Sambeina, Becca di 273. Sambucco 414. Samedan 380. Samina Valley 405. Samoëns 254. Samolaco 362. Samstagern 92. Samtis-See 55. 58. 328. Sanagra, Val 426. Sand-Alp, Lower 61. —, Upper 61. 351. Sandalp Pass, the 61. 351. Sandbach, the 61. Sand Glacier, the 351. Sandfirn, the 61. 110. 351. Sandgrat, the 110. 351. Sandhubel, the 342. Sanetsch, the 225.

Sanctschhorn, the 225. Sanna, the 403. Santhià 270. Santino 418. Saoseo, Corno di 395. St. Saphorin 195. 220. Sapun 344. Sardasca Alp 338. Sardascabach, the 338. Sardona Alp 66. — Glacier, the 66. Sala 410. 431. — Pass, the 66. Saland 45. Salanfe, the 223. 233. 258. Sargans 44. 328. Sarine, the 182. 192. 193. Scalettahorn, the 341. 227. etc. Sarmensdorf 126. Sarnen 118. Lake of 118. Sarner Aa, the 118. Saronno 434. Sarraz, La 197. Sarre, La, Castle 266. Sarsura, see Sursura. Sartuns 368. Sass Auta 389. Sassa Plana 360. Sassalbo, Pizzo 396. Sassal Masone 387. 394. Alp 395. Sassella 398. Sassello Pass, the 414. Sasseneire, the 299. 302. Sassière, the 266. Lac de la 273. Sassiglione, Alp 396. -, Forcola di 396. Sassina, Val 291. 428. Sasso di Ferro, Il 417. - Bissolo, Val di 397. S. Martino 430. — Rancio, Il 428. Satarme 299. Satigny 238. Sattel 94. Sattelhorn, the 286. 294. Satteli, the 121. 161. Satteltelücke, the 348. Sattlegi 177. St. Saturnin 241. Sauce, Chalet de la 262. Sauge, La 197. Saugern 9. Sauren Glacier, the 66. Saurenstock, the 66. Sausbach, the 147. Saussure, Pavillon 265. Sauterot 298. Savaranche, Val 266. 272. Schams, Valley of 358. 274.Savognin 369.

|Savosa 410. Sax 323. Saxe, La, Baths 263. —, Mont de 264. Saxer Lucke, the 328. Saxeten 146. Saxetenbach, the 146. 147. Saxon, Baths of 283. Scai, Piz 102. 354. Scairolo, Val 410. Scala, Lago della 395. Scale, Mte. delle 399. Scale di Fraele 399. Scaletta-Pass, the 341. - Glacier 341. Scanfs 388. Scara Orell 107. Scaradra Pass 348. Scareglia 410. Scarl 392. Scarl, Val da 392. Scarljöchl, the 392. Scatta, Passo della 413. Scerscen Glacier, 376. 386. 387. Monte di 386. Pass, the 387. Scesaplána, the 336. 401. Schaan 406 Schachen 50. 123. Schächenbach, the 62.98. Schachenbad, the 49. Schächenthal, the 62.98. Schadau, Chấteau 136. Schadburg, the 144. Schafberg, the (near Wildhaus) 57, 58, - (Lötschenthal) 177. - (Pontresina) 383. · (Engstlenalp) 120. - (Oeschinenthal) 151. Schafboden, the 55. Schaffhausen 22 Schäfle's Egg 56. Schaffer, the 55. Schafloch, the 139. Schafmatt, the 12. Schaftelen 122. Schafthal, the 336. 376. Schalbet-Gallery, the 287. Schall 368. Schallberg, the 287. Schalliberg Alp 316. Schallihorn, the 305. Schallijoch, the 305. 316. Schallithal, the 309. Schalpel Alp 321. Schamella Clubhut 336. 405. Schanfiggthal, the 343. Schangnau 146.

Schänis 41. Schäniser Berg, the 42. Scharans 356. 368. Scharinas 352. Scharmadläger, Alp 122. Schattenburg, Ruins 405. Schattorf 98. Schatzalp, the 341. 344. Schaubhorn, the 168. Schauenberg, the 46. Schauenburger Bad 11. Scheerhorn, the 62.110. Scheerhorn Griggeli Pass, the 110. Scheggia, Alp 354. Scheibe, the 66. — Pass, the 66. Scheibenstoll, the 42. Scheidegg, the Great 161. —, the Hasli 161. -, the Lauterbrunnen, or Little 155. -, the Reschen 402. —, the Rigi 87. -, the Susten 122. the Wengern 155. Scheinige Platte, the 145. Schera Alp 389. Scherzligen 135, 138, 139, Scheuss, the 10. 187. Scheye, the 58. Schiahorn, the 341. 344. Schienhorn, the 286. Schiers 336. Schiffli, the 146. Schild, the (Rigi) 88. - (near Glarus) 59. Schildbach, the 83. Schiltalp, the 150. Schiltflühe, the 150. Schilthorn, the (Lötschen-Pass) 177. — (near Mürren) 150. Schimberg, the 124. Schimberger Bad, the 124. Schindellegi 92. Schinznach 21. Schirmensee 38 Schlagstrasse, the 94. Schlans 349. Schlappiner Joch, the 338. 405. Schlappinthal, the 338. Schlarigna 379. Schlatteinbach, the 379. Schlauche, Finstere 166. Schlechtenwaldegg 138. Schleierbach, the 109. Schleins 393. Schleuis 347. Schlieren 18. Schlierenalp 171. Schlierenbach 89. 118.

Schlierenthal, the 118. Schlinga, Val 393. Schlossberg, the 116. Schlossberg Glacier 98. Schlossberglücke, the 98. 115. Schlossfelsen, the 80. Schlösslikopf, the 332. Schlossstock, the 115. Schlossstocklücke, the 80. 115. Schlosswyl 125. Schlucht 286. Schlücht, the 22. Schluderns 402. Schlündi, the 182. Schlündibach, the 182. Schlundtobel, the 336. Schlupf, the 156. the 316. 319. Schmadribach, Fall of Schwärze Glacier 108. the 150. Schmadrijoch 152. 177. Schmerikon 41. Schmidhäusern 294. Schmitten (Belfort) 342. (near Freiburg) 192. – (Prätigau) 3**3**6. - (Schanfigg) 344. Schmittertobel, the 342. Schmorras, Alp 369. - Pass 369. Schnan 404. Schnaner Klamm, the 404. Schnaus 349. Schneckeninsel, the 164. Schneehorn, the, on the Jungfrau 154. near the Splügen 360. Schneestock, the 122. Schneidehorn, the 180. Schnittweyer Bad 136. Schnurtobel, the 82. Schollberg, the 328. Schöllenen, the 125. Schönboden, the 92. Schönbrunn 69. Schönbühl 16. 177. Schönegg 145. 333. Schönegg Pass, the 80. Schönenberg 39. Schönenbuch, Ober- 63. Schönenwerth 20. Schönfels 69. Schönhorn, the 288. Schönibrück, the 99. Schrättern, Alp 166. Schreckhorn, the 157. Schreienbach, the 61. Schrinen, Alp 44. Schrinnen, the 55, Schruns 405. Schuls 391. Schüpfen 11,

Schüpfheim 124. Schwabhorn, the 146. Schwaldis, Alp 44. Schwalmern, the 146. Schwalmis, the 113. Schwanau, Island of 96. Schwanden, on the Lake of Brienz 163. on the Lake of Thun 139. near Glarus 59. 65. Schwändi 60. 89. Schwändifluh, the 77. Schwarenbach 174. Schwarzach 406. Schwarzbach, the 174. Schwarzberg Glacier 319. Schwarzberg - Weissthor, 314. Schwarzegg Hut 157. 169. Schwarze Mönch, the 149. Schwarzenbach 46. 64. Schwarzenberg 123. Schwarze See, the, near Davos 339. near Freiburg 194. - near Tarasp 391. Schwarzgletscher 174. Schwarzgrätli, the 172. Schwarzhorn, the, near the Faulhorn 160. 166. near the Blümlisalp near the Fluela-Pass 339. 341. - (Gruben) 307. (Montavon) 405. (Monte Rosa) 313. (Parpan) 344. Schwarz-See, the 194. 315. Schwarzsee-Bad 194, 182. Schwarzthor, the 314. Schwarzwald Glacier 161. Hütten, the 120. Schwattenfall 332. Schwefelberg 137.181.182. Schwegmatt, the 311.315. Schweibach, the 321. Schwein Alp, the 40. Schweinalp-Pass 40. Schweiningen 369. Schweizerhalle 11. Schweizer-Thor 336. 405. Schwellaui, the 64. Schwellisee, the 344. Schwende 54. Schwendenthal, the 181. Schwendi 51. Schwendi-Kaltbad 118. Schwendlenbad, the 124. Schwerzenbach 40.

Schwyz 96. Schyn Pass, the 356. 368. Sella Pass, the 386. Schynige Platte, the 145. — Glacier, the 386. Sciernes 228. —, Pointe 310. Scionzier 245. Sciora, Alp 372. 373. Sciundrau, Lago 414. Scona 354. Scopa 424. Scopello 424. Scopi, the 354. Scuol 391. Seckelamtshüsli 23. Sedrun 351. Secalpsee, the 54. Seebach 18. Seeboden, the 346. Seeboden-Alp, the 84. Seedorf 80. 81. Seegruben 344. Seehorn, the Gross- 338. Seehörner (Silvretta) 338. Seekopf, the 404. Seelibühl, the 137. Seelisberg 77. Seelisberger Kulm 77.
— See 76. 77. Seen 45. Seengen 126. Secrüti 65. Seesvenna, Val 392. —, Piz 392. Seethal, the 125. Seewen 96. Seewinen Glacier 319. Seewis 336. Séez 265. Seez, the 44. Seezberg, the 44. Seezthal, the 44. 66. Sefinenalp, the 150. Sefinenfurgge, the 151. Sefinenthal, the 150. Sefinlütschine, the 150. Seftigschwend 137. Segl 375. —, Lej da 375. Segnas 351. Segnes Glacier 66. 346. — Pass, the 66. 346. — Piz 66. Segno, Piano di 354. Segrino, Lago del 434. Seidenbach, the 109. Seigne, Col de la 263. Seignelégier 188. Seilon, Col de 263. 282. Chalete 282. 298. 300. Seiloz, La 265. Sela, the 377. Selbsanft, the 60. Selden 177.

Selkingen 292. , — (Lyskamm) 314.323. Sesia, the 322. 424. La 386. Sella-Lake, the 107. Selnau 36. Selun, the 42. Selva 352. Selvas, Muot 376. Selzach 15. Sembrancher 275. Semione 355. Semnoz, the 243. Semogo 396. 399. Sempach 19. --, Lake of 19. Sempione 288. Semsales 227. Sena, Pizzo di 394. Sengg 166. Sengie, Colle 272. -, Punta 272. Sengla, la 301. Senk, Am 288. Sennebrunnen 64. Sennhof 45. Sennthum 306. Sennwald 54. 328. Sense, the 182. 192. Sent 393. Sentier, Le 198. Sentigraben, the 138. Sentis, the 54. Seon 126. Sepey, Le (Ormont) 226 - (Val d'Hérens) 301. Septimer, the 370. Seranastga, Alp 348. -, Piz 348. Serbelloni, Villa 430. Seregno 435. Serena, Col de la 279. Serenbach, the 43. Serengia, Piz 351. Sergnement 230. Sergnieux 258. Serlas 388. Sermenza, Val 424. Serneus 337. Sernf, the 60. 65. - Thal, the 65. Sernio 398. Serpentine, the 282. Serra, la 389. Serra Neire 304. Serrant, Pont 265. Serré 274. Serrières 189. Sertena, Alp 410.

Sertig-Dörfli 342. Sertig Pass, the 342. Sertigthal, the 342. Servaplana 231. Rifugio (Mont Blanc) Serviezel, Ruin 393. Servoz 246. Sesia Joch, the 314.

— Glacier, the 322. — Valley, the 322. 423. Sessa, Val di 431. Sesto 435. Sesto-Calende 416. 421. Setherbach, the 349. Sether Furke, the 66. Tobel 66. Sett, Passo di 370. Settimo Vittone 270. Seuzach 30. Sevelen 328. Sevenen, Alp 289. St. Séverin 230. Sevey 273. Sevreu, Col de 281. Sévrier 243. Sewelistock, the 98. Sex Rouge, the 225. Seyon, the 185. 187. 189. Seyssel 238. Sfazzu 396. Sgrischus, Lej 386. Sichellauenen 151. Siders 284. Sieben Brunnen, the 178. Siebnen 40. Siedelhorn, the Great 168. -, the Little 168. Siedeln Glacier, the 111. Siegmundsried 403. Sielva 402. Siéroz, the 240. -, Gorges du 240. Sierre 284. Siggenthal 21. Signalhorn, the 338. Signalkuppe, the (Monte Rosa) 313. 318. 323. Signau 121. Signaves 280. Sigriswyl 139. Sigriswyl-Grat, the 189. Sihl, the 19. 32. 70. 92. etć. Sihl-Brücke, the 70. Silberhorn, the 154. Silberstock, the 60. Silenen 99. Sils (Engadine) 375. - in the Rheinthal 356. —, Lake of 375. Silvaplana 377. Lake of 376, Silvenoire 271.

Silvio, Monte 316. Silvretta, the 388. 390. Silvretta Clubhut 338. Silvretta Glacier 338. Silvrettahorn, the 338. Silvretta Pass, the 338. Simelihorn, the 159, 160, Simelipass, the 288. Simme, the 178. 181 etc. -, Fall of the 178. the Little 182. Simmenegg, the 181. Simmenfluh, the 181. Simmenthal, the 178, 181. St. Simon 240. Simpeln 288. Simplon, the 288. Hospice 288. Sinestra, Val 393. Singen 23. Singine, see Sense. Sins 393. Sion 283. —, Mayens de 298. -, Monastery of 41. Sionne, the 283. Sirnach 46. Sirvoltenjoch, the 288. Sisikon 79. 97. Sismonda, Signal 267. Sissach 12. Sissacher Fluh, the 12. Sisseln-Thal 17. Sissone, Monte 375. Sitten 283. Sitter, the 46. 53. Sitterthal 46. Siviriez 195. Six-Madun, the 106. 352. Sixt 254. Sizzano 424. Soana, Val 272. 275. Soazza 364. Soglio 371. Soja, Val 355. Sol, Piz 332. Soladino Fall 413. Solalex 230. Solavers, Ruins 336. Solbiate 434. Soldo, Val 410. 426. Solis Bridge, the 357. Soleure or Solothurn 13. Som la Proz 265. Somascona 354. Sombeval 10. Someo 413. Someraro 421. Somma 421. Sommariva, Villa 429. Sommerau 12. Sommerikopf, the 57.

Somvix 349. -, Val 349. Sonadon, Col du 277. 282. -, Glacier du 277. 282. Sonceboz 10. Sonchaud, Mont 218. Sondalo 399. Sondrio 397. Sonlerto 413. Sonnenberg, nearLucerne Spondalonga 400. 71. 74. near Zürich 31. near Aeschi 171. near Seelisberg 77. Sonnighorn, the 320. Sonogno 412. Sonvillier 187. Sonzier 218, 228. Soragno 410. Sorebois, Col de 302. -, Corne de 302. 304. Sőrenberg 124. 164. Sorengo 409. Sorescia, the 107 Sornaz, the 194. Sorne, the 9. Sorreda Pass, the 348. Sort, Colle di 273. Sorvilier 10. Sosto, Mt. 354. Sottile, Ospizio 323. Souste, La 284. Soyhières 9. Spadlatscha, Val 366. Spaniola, la 381. Spannegg 59. 43. Spannort, the Great and Staldenegg, the 138. Little 115. Spannorthutte, the 115. Spannort Joch 98, 115. Sparrhorn, the 286. Speer, the 42. 57. Speicher 52. Spersils 391. Spescha, Porta da 61. 351. Spicherfluh, the 120. Spiellau See, the 351. Spielmatte 141. 142. Spiert 381. Spiessbrücke, the 309. Spiez 139, 170. Spiezwyler 137. 170. Spin, Val 389. Spinabad, the 341. Spino 371. Spinoel 334. Spiringen 63. 98. Spissa 322. Spissbach, the 147. 148. Spissenegg, the 117. Spitalmatte, the 174. Spitelrüti 62.

Sommet des Vignes 224. Spitzalpelistock, the Hintere 110. Spitzberg, the 104.111. Spitzen, the 63. Spitzliberg, the 105. Splüdatsch, Castle 369. Splügen 360. Splügen Pass, the 361. Spoccia 417. Spöl, the 389. 394. Spondinig 402. Spontisköpfe, the 335. Sporeralp, the 405. Sprengibruck, the 105. Spruga 413. Sprung, the 57. 363. Sruors, las 384. Staad 327. Stabbio Alps, the 365. Stabbio-Grat, the 364. Stachelberg, Baths of 60. Stäfa 38. Stäfelalp, the 109. Stäfeli, the 44. Stafeln, the 109. Staffa 317. Staffelalp, the (near Zermatt) 315. (Turtmann Valley) 306. Stäffeli 115. Staffelwald 297. Stalden in the Visp Valley 308, 321, -, on the Pragel 64. -, in the Simmenthal 178. Staldenbach, the 109.137. Staldengarten 65. Staldenhorn, the 287. Staldenried 308. 321. Stalla 369. Stallerberg, the 359. Stalusa-Bridge, the 350. Stalvedro 369. Stalvedro, Stretto di 102. Stammerspitz, the 393. Stammheim 30. Stampa 372. Stampbach, the 140. Stand, the 115. Stans 113. Stanserhorn, the 113. Stansstad 117. Stanz, see Stans.

—, Valley of 404. Stapf, In der 317. Starkenbach 57. Starkenstein 57. Starlera, Val 359. Starzlenbach, the 64. Statz, Lake of 379. Stätzer Horn 368, 333,

Staubbach, the 148. Stäubende Brücke 105. Stauberbach, the 109. Stockknuber, wis 528. Staubfall(Adelboden)171. Stoll, Acqua di 371. Stoos, near Brunnen 78. Staufberg, the 20. 126. Stavelatsch, Fuorcla 350. -, Alp 350. Stavelchod, Val 389. Stechelberg 151. Steckborn 30. Steffisburg 136. Steg 45. 171. -, Zum 297. Steghorn, the 172. Steig 56. 23. Steigli-Egg, the 88. Stein, Zum 122. zu Baden 18. -, in the Grisons 368. —, on the Rhine 17. 24. 30. — (Toggenburg) 57. Steinach, the 48. —, Castle 49. Steinalp-Brisen, the 113. Steinbach 95. Steinberg, the 122. -, the Lower 150. —, the Upper 150. Steinen 94. 96. Steinen-Aa, the 94. 96. Steinenberg 94. 96. — Alp, the 151. 171. Steinerne Tisch 49. 327. Stein-Glacier, the 122. Steinli, the 51. Stein-Limmi 122 Steinhaus Alp 122. Steinsberg 390. Steinthal, the 57. Steinthalhorn, the 307. Steinthäli, the 64. Steje, Becco delle 269. Stella, Corno 397. Stellihorn, the 319. 320. Stelli-See, the 315. Stelserberg, the 337. Stelvio 401. Stelvio Pass, the 400. St. Stephan 178. Sternschanze, the 39. Stiegenlos, the 14. Stierenfall, the 115. Stieren-Iffigenalp 179. Stilfs 401. Stilfser Joch, the 400. Stille Bach, the 393. 402. Stockach, the 26. Stockalp, the 169, 293. Stockalper-Canal 232. Stock Glacier 268. 302. Stockerli 40. Stockgron, the 61.

Stockhorn, the 137. 181. St. Sulpice 190. Stockje, the 302. 315. 316. Storegg, the 115. 118. Stoss, near Gais 53. 328. Stössi 109. Strada 393. Strahlegg, the 157. Strahlegg, Ruins 337. Strahlegghörner 157. Strahlhorn, the 315. 319. Strassberg, Ruins 343. 367. Strassenhaus 405. Strättligen 137, 181, Strela-Alp, the 341. 344. Strela Pass, the 344. Strengen 404. Strengmatt 99. Stresa 420. Stretta, La 394. -, Piz della 394. Strich, Zum 317. Strim Alp, the 351. Strim Glacier 110. 351. Strimthal, the 110. 351. Strona, the 290. 291. 424. Strubel Glacier 172. Strubelegg, the 172. Stuben 403. Stücklistock, the 123. Studerfirn, the 169. Studerhorn, the 169. Studerjoch, the 169. Stufensteinalp, the 152. Stulsergrat, the 342. Sturnabodén 336. Stürvis 357. Stüsslingen 20. Stutz 116. Stütz, Klostersche 338. Stutz-Alp, the 338. 346. Stutzberg, the 76. Stutzeck Tunnel 97. Suberg 11. Subigen 16. Sublage, le 225. Suchet, Mont 192. Süd-Lenzspitze 320. Sueglio 428. Sufers 360. Suggithurm, the 146. Sugiez 197. Suhr 19. 20. Suldalp 171. Suldbach, the 171. Sulden 401. Suldenthal, the 401. Sulden Glacier, the 401. Suldthal, the 147. 171. Sulegg, the 146. 147. Sulgen 46.

Suls, Alp 146. Sulsanna 341. -, the Val 341. 388. Sulz, the 156. Sulzfluh, the 337. 405. Sumiswald 16. Sumvix 349 Suna 291. 419. Sundgraben, the 140. 144. Sundlauenen 140. Suort 393. Supersax, Castle 295. Sur 369. Sura, Alp 346. 350. Surava 343. 365. Surenen Pass, the 115. Suretta, Val 360. Surettahorn, the 359. 361. Surlej 377. Surlej, Alp 377.

—, the Fuorcla da 377.

—, Piz 377. 385. Sur-les-Bois 243. Surovel, Alp 377. 383. 385. Surpalix, Val 352. Surrhein 349. 351. Sur Sass 393. Sur Seissa 369. Sursee 19. Sursura, Piz 389. Glacier 389. , Val 389. Sü Som 389. Süs 389. Susasca, the 338. 339. Suser Thal, the 338. Sussillon 303. Susten 284. Susten Alp, the 123. Susten-Hörner 122. 128. Susten-Limmi 122. 104. Susten-Scheidegg, the 122. Sutt Foina, Alp 369. Suvoroff Bridge 63. Suvretta, Val 379. Suzanfe, Col de 233. —, Alp 234. Suze, the 10. 187. Tabaretta Kamm 401.

Tabor, Mont 316. Taborberg, the 331. Taconay, Glacier de 247. Tacul, Glacier du 249. 253. Montblanc du 252. 253. -, Cabane du 253. Taferna-Bach, the 192. Tägertschi 124. Tägerweilen 29. Tagliaferro, the 322.

Taglioni, Villa 432. Tagstein, Castle 356. Taillères, Lac des 190. Taino 416. Talamona 398. Talêfre, Aig. de 254. Glacier de 249. 254. Talent, the 192. Talloires 243. Tamaro, Monte 410. Tambo Alp 360. Tambohorn, the 360. Tamié, Col de 242. Tamina, the 332. 333. Tamins 346. Taneda 101. Taninges 231. 245. 255. Tannenalp, the 118, 120 Tanney, Lake of 232. Tanzbödeli, the 147.171. Tanzenberg 75. Tapiaz, La 252. Tarasp, Castle 391. -, Baths of 391. Tarentaise, the 242. 265. Tartsch 402. Täsch 309. Täsch-Alp, the 320. 321. Tête à Féa 305. Täschhorn, the 312. 320. Tête Noire, the (near the Täsch- Pass, the 319. Täschthal, the 309. Tasna, Val 390. Tatlishorn, the 178. Tätschbach, the 114. Taubenloch 10. Taubenstein, the 356. Taubwald, the 306. Taufers 400. 402. Tavagnasco 269. Tavanasa 349. Tavannes 10. Tavel 216. Taverna, Villa 432. Taverne 408. Tavetsch 351. —, Mompè 351. -, the Valley of 351. Távordo 426. Tecchio, al 360. Tecknau 12. Teglino, Val 397. Teglio 397. Tei, Becca de 273. Tein 342. Tell's Chapel (near Küss- Thayingen 23. nacht) 91. - (near Bürglen) 98. (Lake of Lucerne) 79. Tell's Platte, the 79. 97. Théodule Pass, the 309. Telleccio, Colle di 272. Tellenburg, the 172. Telli, the 150. Tellithal, the 152, 173.

Tendre, Mont 198. Teniger Bad 349. Tenji, Val 349. Tenneverge, Pointe de -, Col de 254. Tenniken 12. Tennwyl 126. Teo, Pizzo di 394. Termine, Val 102. Terms, Val 352. Ternate 416. Terrarossa, Punta di 287. Terrassa 270. Terri, Piz 348. Terrible, Mont 9. Territet 217. 218. 220. Territet-Chillon 218. - Glion 220. Tersiva, the 271. Terzen 4**3.** Tesel Alp 55. Tesserete 410. Tessin, see Ticino. Tessonet, Cresta del 272. Tête Blanche 268.301.315. Tête de Bois, the 276. Col de la Forclaz) 257. (near St. Gervais) 246. Tiatscha, Val 393. Tête de Rang, the 187. Reussthal 105. near Mürren 150. - in the Sihlthal 92. Teufelsmünster, the 77. Teufelsstein, the 99. 105. Teufelsthal, the 367. Teufen 56. Tgietlems, Chalets 352. Thal 327. Thalalp-See 59. Thalbach, the 150. Thaleggli, the 122. Thalheim 30. Thälibach, the 319.363. Thaliboden, the 319. Thalkirch 346. Thälligrat, the 293. Thältistock, the 121. Thalwyl 38, 40, 113. Theodule Glacier, the 309. Tisch, Val 366. 313. —. Pavillon du 309. 313. Tödi, the 61. 349. 313. 314. 324. Theodulhorn, the 309.

Thiengen 22. Thierachern 136. Thieralplistock, the 122. Thierberg, the 108. 122. Thierberg Gletscher 179. Thierberg-Limmi, the 105. 122. Thierbergli, the 122. Thierfehd, the 61. Thierweid 55. Thon 60. Thônes 243. Thonon 231, 238, 255, Thörishaus 192. Thrängibach, the 58. Thuille, the 265.

—, La 265. 274. Thun 135. -, Lake of 138. Thur, the 30. 31. 46. etc. the Weisse 57. Thurgau, Canton 45. Thurm, the Acussere and Innere 319. Thurmberg, the 144. Thusis 356. Tiarms, Pass da 352. —, Piz 352. -, Val 352. Tiatscha Pass, the 338. – Glaciér 389. Teufelsbrücke, the, in the Ticino, the 102. 108. 292. 415. etc. , the Canton of 103. Tiefenau, Bridge of 16. Tiefenbach 111. Tiefengletscher, the 111. Tiefenkasten 368. Tiefenmatten Glacier 302. Tgietschen, Piz 109. 348. Tiefensattel, the 111. 122. 351. Tiefentobel, the 111. 342. Tigial, Alp 366. Tignes 266. Tignet 272. 274. Tilisuna Hut 405. Tine, La 228. Tines, Les 250. 255. Tinière, Col de la 219. Tinzen 369. Tinzenhorn, the 366. Tinzenthorpass 366. 369. Tirano 397. -, Madonna di 397. -, the Bündner 349. Tödi, the Lesser 351. Todtalp, the 404 Thièle or Toile, the 191. Todtensee, the 170. Thièle or Zihl, the 11. 184. Toggenburg, the 56.

Toggia, Valle 296. Toile or Thièle, the 191. 192. Toma, Aua da 352. Toma-See, the 352. Tomiliasca 355. Tomlisalp, the 90. Tomlishorn, the 89. Tomül, Piz 348. Tondu, Col du Mt. 261. -, Mont 261. Tonta, La 395. Tonzanico 432. Torcè, Becca 269. Torgnon Glacier 300. Tornico, the 418. Torno 431. Torre 355. 397. Torrent, Col de 302. -, Val de 302. Torrentalp, the 175. 302. Torrenthorn, the 175. Torrigia 431. Torrone, Pizzo 375. Torta, Val 338. 414. Tosa, the 290. 296. 419 etc. —, Falls of the 296. Tosens 403. Töss 45. Töss, the 31. 45. Tougues 231. Tounot, the 306. —, Alp 306. -, Lac de 305. Tour 259. -, Aig. de la 252. -, Aig. du 254. —, Col du 254. Tour, Glacier du 254. 259. d'Ai, La 221. — d'Arboé 274. de Boussine 282. — de Duin 222. — de Mayen 221. — Noire 254. 256. de Peilz, La 216. 220.
Sallières, La 233. — de Trême, La 227, 182. Tourbillon, Castle 284. Tourme de Bouc 281 Tournalin, Grand 310. Tournanche, Val 310. \_, Col de 314. Tournelon Blanc, the 281 Tourneresse, the 228.
Tournette, Mont (Isère Valley) 242. — (near Annecy) 243. Tours 242. Tour-Ronde 232.

Tourtemagne 285.

Trachsellauenen 150.

Tovo 398.

Tracht 164. Tracuit, Alp 304. -, Col de 306. Trafoi 401. Bach, the 401. Trafoi Glaciers, the 401. Trais Fluors 380. Trajo, Glacier de 271. Tramelan 10. Trasquora 287, 289, Travers 189. -, Val de 189. Traversière, Bec de la 273. Travi-Tunnel and Viaduct 103. Treib 77. Trelatête, Glacier de 261. -, Aig. de 261. -, Col de 254. 261. . Pavillon de 261. Trélechamp 256. Trélex 210. Trême, the 227. Tremettaz, Alp 227. Tremezzina, the 430. Tremezzo 430. Tremoggia, Piz 376. Tremoggia Pass, the 376. Tremola, Val 108. Tremorgio, Lago 414. Trepalle 399. Tresa, the 415. 425. Tresa, Ponte 425. Tresculmine Pass 365. Tresenda 397. Tresero, Piz 400. Tresserve 239. Tre Uomini, Passo 365. Trevano. Villa 409. Trezzo 433. Tribschen 116. Tribulation, Glacier de la Tschierva - Scerscen, **273**. Tricot, Aig. du 261. Triège, the 258. 234. Trient 257. 258. -, the 257. 223. -, Col de 257. -, Glacier de 254.258.276. -, Gorge du 223. Trift Alp (Saas) 320. Trift Glacier, the 121. 122. 305. 320. Triftgrat, the 320. Trifthorn, the 304. 320. Trifthütte, the 121. Triftjoch, the 304. 316. Triftlimmi, the 122. Trift Valley 121. Trimbach 12. Trimmis 329. Trinità, Monte della 412. Tuckett, Col 271.

Trins 346. Trinserhorn, the 66. 356. Triolet, Aiguille de 254. —, Col de 253. St. Triphon, Ollon 221. Triquent 258. 234. Trisanna, the 404. Tritt, the 61. Tritthorn, the 107. Trobaso 418. Trogegg 179. Trogen 52. Troisrods 191. Troistorrents 233. Tronchet, Pont 277. Trons 349. Trub 124. Trübbach 328. Trubinasca, Piz 398. Trubschachen 124. Trübsee, the 121. Trübsee-Alp, the 115. 121. Trudelingen 63. Trugberg, the 158. Trümleten Thal, the 154. Trümmelbach, the 148. 151. Truns 349. Trupchum, Val 388. Trüttlisberg, the 179. 225. Tsanteleina, the 273. Tschaguns 405. Tschalmeten 172. Tschamut 352. Tschanuff, Ruins 393. Tschappina 346. 357. Tschentenbach Gorge, the 171. Tschera, Piz la 359. Techiertschen 344. Tschierva, Piz 386. –, Vadret da **383**. Fuorcla 386. Tschingelalp 151. 171. Tschingelberg, the 65. Tschingel Glacier 151. 152. 173. Tschingelgrat, the 149. Tschingelhorn, the (Lauterbrunnen) 149. 152. Tschingelhörner, the (Sernfthal) 66. Tschingellochtighorn172. Tschingeln-Alp 44. 66. Tschingelnbach, the 66. Tschingel-Pass 152. 173. Tschingeltritt, the 152. Tschuepis 181. Tschuggen 155. 339. 344. Tsours, Les 252. Tübach 49.

Tuckettspitze, the 401. Tumein 346. Tummenen 306. Tuoi, Val 338. 390. 405. Tuors, Val 341. 366. Turba, Val 359. Turbach Valley 179, 182, 225.Turbenthal 45. Turgi 18. 22. Türl, Lake of 37. Turlo, Col del 322. Turlo, the Little 424. —, Mte. 322. Turr, La, Castle 358. Turratsch, Castle 372. Turtig 285. Turtmann 285. Turtmann Glacier 306. - Valley 285, 306. Tüsch, Val 41. Tuseun 356. Twann 184. Twäriberg, the 87. Tyndall, Col and Pic 316. Tzeudet, Glacier 277. Tzintre, Défilé de la 182.

Uccello, Piz 364. Ueberlingen 27. Ueberlinger See 24. 27. Uechtland, the 193. Uechtsee, the 196. Ueli Alp, the 61. Uerikon 38. Uertsch, Piz 367. 388 Ueschinenthal 172, 173. Ueschinenthäli 172. Uetliberg, the 36. Uetikon 38. Ufiern, Alp 351.

—, Val 353.

— Pass, the 354.

—, Piz dell 351. 354. Ufnau, Island of 39. 40. Ugine 242. Uglix, Alp 366. Uina, Val 393. Ulrichen 292. Ulrichshorn, the 320. 321. Umbrail Pass, the 400. Umbrail, Piz 400. Ungeheuerhorn, the 338 Unspunnen, Ruins 143. Unter - Aar Glacier 169. Unter Aletsch 294. Unteralp Pass 101. 352. Unter-Bergli, the 139. Untere Buchberg, the 41. Uttwyl 29. Unter-Egeri 94. Untereggen 48. Unterfluh 163.

Unterfuren 122. Unter-Gabelhorn, the 315. Unter-Gschwänd 87. Unterhorn, the 346. Unter-Laret 339. Unter-Lavtina, Alp 44. Unter-Mustail 357. Unter-Mutten 357. Unterschächen 63. Unterschwand 114. Untersee, the 24. 30. Unterseen 142. Unter-Siez-Alp 66. Unter-Sihlwald 37. Unter-Solis 357. Unterstalden, the 137. Unter-Steinberg 150. Unterstetten 87. Unterterzen 43. Unterwald 297. Unterwalden 118. Unterwasser 55. 57. Unterzell 23. Uomo, Piz dell' 102. 107. - Pass, the 102. 354. Ur, Alp d' 387. Uratstocke, the 122. Urbachthal, the 166. Urden Fürkli, the 344. Urdenthal, the 344. Urdorf 68. Urezas, Val 390. Urgbach, the 403. Uri, Canton 80. 97. -, Lake of 79. 97. - Rothstock 115, 80. Urio 431. Urlaun, Piz 61. 349. Urlichen 292. Urmein 346. Urnäsch 46. Urnenalp, the 166. Urner Boden, the 62. Loch, the 105. See, the 79. 97. Ste. Ursanne 9. Urschai, Val 390. Urseren 106. -, Valley of 105. 111. Urswyl 125. Urtier, Val d' 271. 272. Urwängi Alp 77. Urweid, Innere 167. Useigne 299. Usmate 433. Ussel 268. Ussin 310. Uster 40. Uttigen 135. Utzensdorf 15. Utznach 41.

**V**achey, La 264. Vadalles, Les 227. Vadret, Piz 339. 341. 384. Vadurá 332. Vaduz 328. 406. Val Dobbia, Col di 323. – Rhein 360. Tournanche 310. - Tüsch, Alp 44. Vala, the 352. Valais, the Canton 283. Valaisan, Mt. 265. Valbella 365. 368. Valcava 389. 392. Valdentro, Col di 287. Valdobbia, Col di 323. Valeille, Vallone di 272. Valendas 346. Valens 331. St. Valentina.d. Heide402. Valeria, Castle 284. Valettes, Les 275. Valgronda-Joch 350. 369. Vallatsch 348. Valle 101. Vallée Blanche 253. des Morts 277. Valleiry 238. Vallesina, the 425. Valletta, Pizzo la 107. Vallettes, Les 232. Vallorbe 198. Vallugn, Piz 366, 369. Valmaggia 424. Valmaggia, Bocchetta di 297. 414. Valmara, the 415. Valnontey 271. 272. -, Vallone di 271. Valorcine 256. Valpellina 267. 285. 280. 300. -, Col de 267. 301. 316. Válpelline 280. 282. 300. Valprato 272. Valrhein, Piz 363. Vals am Platz 348. Valsainte 182. Valsavaranche 272. Valser Berg, the 348. - Thal, the 348. Valserine, the 238. Valsorey, Col du 276. —, Aiguilles du 276. –, Glacier du 276. 277.
 –, Vallée du 276. Valtellina, the 397 Valtenigia, Alp 349. Val Torta 338. 414. Valtournanche 310. -, Glacier 309. 324. Váltravaglia, Porto 415. 417.

Utzwyl 46.

Valurrank 332. Valzeina 336. Van d'en haut 233. Vanescha Pass 348. Vanin, Colle di 294. Vanzone 317. Vaprio 435. Varallo 423. Varembé 207. Varen 176. 284. Varenna 428. Vers l'Église 225. Varens, Aig. de 242. 245. Versoix 210. 219. Varese 434. --, Lago di 434. Varia, Val 289. Varrone, the 428. Varzo 290. Vasannenkopf, the 332. Vasevey, Col de 282. Vason 332. Vassena 432. Vassoncina, Alp 290. Vättis 332 Vaud, see Waadt. Vauderens 195. Vaulion 198. -, Dent de 198. Vaulruz 195. 227. Vaumarcus, Castle 191. Vaux 282. —, La 214. 220. Vazerols 368. Vecchia, Denti di 410. Vecchio, Passo 352. Vedeggio, the 408. Vedro, Val di 289. Veisivi, Dents de 300. Velan, Mont 277. Veltlin, see Valtellina. Vence 276. Vendôme 211. Veney 244. Veni, Val 263. Vénoge, the 192. 220. Venosta 399. Vent, Lacs de 324. Veraye, the 217. Vereina Pass, the 338. St. Verena, Hérmitage 14. St. Verenathal, the 14. Vergeletto 413. Vergiate 421. Verlorne Loch, the 358. Vermunt-Pass, the 405. Glacier 405. Thal, the 405. Vernate 410. Vernavaz 223. Vernela Pass, the 338. Vernex-Montreux217.220. Ville sur Sarre 267. Vernok Pass 348. Veroilley, Chap. de 223. Verona, Piz di 396.

Verra Glacier, the 314. - Pass, the 314. - Torrent 324. Verraux, Rochers de 214. Verrés 269. 324. Verrières Suisses, Les 190 - Françaises, Les 190. Versam 345. Versasca 357. Versegere 280. Verstanklahorn, the 338. Verstanklathor, the 338. Verzasca, the 412. —, Val 412. Vesenaz 207. Vesoul 9. Vespran 372. Vessona, Col de 268. Vétroz 283. Vevey 214. 216. 220. Veveyse, the 215. 220. 227. Vex 298. Vevrier 208. 238. 243. Veytaux 217. Veytaux-Chillon 220. Vézeronce, the 238.
Vezia 408. 410.
Vezio, Torre di, Ruin 429.
Via Mala, the 357.
Vial, Piz 348. 349.
Vielli, Val 400. Vicosoprano 372. St. Victor, Rocher de 240. Viège 285. Vieille 271. Vierwaldstätter See 74. Viesch, see Fiesch. Vieyes 271. Vièze, the 233. 234. Viganella 290. Vigens 348. Vigezzo Valley, the 413. Vignolo, Villa 420. Vigoni, Villa 429. Vilan, the 336. Villa near Airolo 292. - (Val Bregaglia) 371. - (Val d'Ossola) 290. - (Val d'Hérens) 299. - (Vrinthal) 348. Villair 264. Villard-sous-Mont 228. Villards, les 244. Villars 221. Villaret 266. Villars-Lussery 197. Villaz-St-Pierre 194. Ville d' Issert 265. Villefranche 268. Villeneuve in the Aosta Valley 266.

Villeneuve, Lake of Geneva 219, 220. Villeret 187. Villers-le-Lac 188. Villette, La 261. Villmergen 18. 20. 126. Villy, Château 245. - (on the Diosaz) 254. Vilters 328. St. Vincent 268. Vincenthütte, the 323. Vincent Pyramide 314. 323. Vindels, Alp 332. Vindonissa 17. Vingthuit 281. Vintschgau, the 402. Viola, Val 395. — —, Pass 395. Viom's 358. Vionnaz 232. Viry 238. Visletto 413. Visp, or Vispach 285. —, the 285. 308. 321. the Gorner 308, 312, 315. 321. -,the Saaser 308. 320. **321.** S. Vittore 365. Vitznau 75. Vitznauer Stock 76. Viverone, Lago di 270. Viviers 240. -, Grotto 232. Vizan, Piz 359. Vocca 424. Vogealles 234. Vogelberg, the 363. Vögelisegg 48. 52. Vogeljoch, the 363. Voghel, Mt. 269. Vogna, Val 323. Vogogna 290. Vogorno 412. Vogtsruhe, the 144. Voirons, the 208. Vollensteg, the 306. Vorab, the 346, 66. Voralper Reuss, the 104. Vorarlberg, the 406. Vorauen 64. Vorburg, Castle 9. Vorder-Glärnisch 64. 59. Meggen 91. - Rheinthal', the 346.
- Thierberg, the 122.
- Valzeina 336. - Wäggithal 40. Vouarne, Chalet du 211. Vouasson, Pointe de 299. Wannehorn, the 293. Vougy 245. Vouvry 232. Voza, Col de 260. Vrenelisgärtli, the 64. Vrin 348. Vrinthal, the 348. Vuache, Mont 238. Vuadens 227. Vufflens, Castle 212. 220. Vuibez Glacier 299. —. Serra de 300. Vuisternens 195. Vully, Mont 197. Vulpera 391.

Wabern 134. Wädenswyl 39. 40. 92. Wagenhausen 24. Wagenlücke, the 55. Wäggis 75. Wäggithal, the 40. Wagneren Ravine 143. Wahlalp, the 181. Waid, near Zürich 31. , near St. Gallen 48. Walchwyl 90. Wald near the Bachtel Weinfelden 45. 41. 45. – near Trogen 52. Waldbrand, the 145. Waldegg 36. Waldenburg 12. Waldhäuser, the 347. Waldi Alp 64. Waldiberg 109. Waldibrücke 125. Waldisbalm, Grotto 75. Waldnacht-Alp, the 116. Waldnachtbach, the 116. Waldshut 22. Waldspitz 159. Waldstatt 46. Walenboden, the 66. Walengestad 44. Walen-See, the 42. Walenstadt 44. Lake of 42. Walkringen 125. Wallenbrugg 66. Wallenbühlfirn, the 105. Wallgau, the 405. Wallisbächlen 296. Wallisellen 45. 40. Waltensburg 349. Waltersfirren Alp 109. Walzenhausen 49. Wampffen 181. Wandfluh 285. -, the 301. 302. 316. Wand Glacier 319. 321. Wangen 13. 24. 30. 40. Wängi 63.

Wart 65. Wartau, Castle 328. Wartburg, Neu-, Ruins 13. Wartegg, Castle 51. 327. Wengern-Alp, the 153. Wartenfels 13. Wartensee, Castle, in the Rheinthal 51. 327. near Sempach 19. Wartenstein, Pens. & Ruins 331. Warttannen 181. Wasen 100. Wasenegg, the 151. Wasenhorn, the 287. Wasserauer 54. Wasserfluh, the 20. Wasserwendi 163. Watt 18. Wattenwyl 137. Wattingen 99. Wattwyl 57. 41. Wauwyl 19. Weggis 75. Wehrastrasse 21. Weiach 45. Weinburg, Castle 49. 327. Weingarten, Castle 295. Wichtrach Weissbach, the, near In-Wicki 104. terlaken 146. (Simplon) 287. Weissbad, the 53. Weissberg, the 359. 369. Weisse Frau, the 173. Weisse Knott, the 401. Weissenau, Ruins 140. 144. Weissenburg 181. . Baths of 181. Weisseneck Tunnel 187. Weissenried 177. Weissenstein, the, in the Wild-Andrist 150. Grisons 366. near Soleure 14. 9. Weissensteinhorn 348. Weissfluh, the 340. 343. Weisshorn (Rawyl) 180. - (near Zermatt) 316. - (Fluela Pass) 339. - (Arosa) 344 - (Parpan) 344. Hôtel 305. Weissmies, the 289. 320. Wildkirchli, the 54. Weisstannen 44. Valley 44. 66. Weissthor, Old 314. 318. New 313. 314. 318. Weiss-Wasserstelz 45. Weitenalpstock, the 110. Willisau 19. Weiterschwanden 63, 98. Wimmis 137. Wellhorn, the 161.

Welschtobel, the 344.

Wenden Glacier, the 122. Wendenjoch, the 115. Wendenstöcke, the 120. Wengen 153. -Scheidegg 155. Wengi, Baths of 68. Wengistein, the 14. Wenigsegg 138. Wenslingen 12. Werben 64. Werdenberg 58. . Castle 328. Wergisthalbach, the 155. Werthenstein 123. Wesemlin, Monast. 71. Wesen 42. West-Lenzspitze 320. Wetterhorn, the 160. Wetterhornhütte 158. 160. 162. Wetterlimmi 162. Wetterlücke, the 151. 177. Wettingen 18. Wettschwyl 68. Wetzikon 41. Wetzsteinhorn 180. Wichlen Alp, the 66. Wichtrach 135 Widderfeld, the 88. 114. Widderfeld-Alp, the 159. Widerstein-Furkel 43.65. Wiedikon 36. Wienachten 51. Wiesberg, Castle 404. Wiesendangen 45. Wiesen 342. Wiggen 124. Wiggerthal, the 19. Wiggis, the 58. 65. Wilchingen 22. Wilde Frau, the 171. 151. Wildegg 21. Wildenstein, Castle 21. Wilderswyl 141. 147. Wildgeissberg, the 120. Wildgerst, the 160. Wildhaus 57. Wildhorn, the 179. 180. - Club hut 179. 225. Wildspitz, the 94. Wildstrubel 174. 179. - Glacier 172, 179. Wiler 176. Willigenbrücke 162, 166. |Windegg, the 121. |Windgällen, the 110.

Windgälle, the Schächen-Yverdon 191. thaler 63. Windgälle Tunnel 99. Windisch 17. Winenthal 126. Winkel 116. Winkelmatten 311. Winkeln 46. 138. Winterberg, the 104. 122. Winter Glacier 111. Winteregg, the Obere 149. Winterhorn, the 106. Winterjoch, the 104.122. Winterlücke, the 111. Winterthur 45. Wissbach Glacier 167. Witholz, the 49. Wittwe, the 173. Wohlen 18. 20. Wohlhausen 19. 123. Wolfenschiessen 113. St. Wolfgang 339. Wolfhalden 51, 327, Wolfsberg 24. 30. Wolkenstein 24. Wollerau 39. Wollishofen 38. 40. Worb 125. Wormser Joch, the 400. Wörth, Schlösschen 26. Wraunka-Tobel 393. Wülflingen 45. --, Hoch- 45. Wulpelsberg, the 21. Wunderbrunnen, the 120. Zenna 415. Würenlos 18. Wurmspach, Convent 41. Würzenegg 123. Wutach, the 22. Wydenbach 70. Wyhlen 21. Wyl 46. 56. Wyla 45. Wylen 49. Wyler 99. 120. 122. Wyleralp 119. Wylerfeld, the 16. Wylerhorn, the 119. Wyneck 329. Wynigen 16. Wysserlen 113. Wytenstein, the 79. Wyttenwasser Glacier, the 108.

Yberg, Ruins 57.

Yvoire 231. Yvonand 194. Yvorne 220. Ywerber Pass, 107. Ywerberhörner, the 107. Za, Aiguille de la 300. Za de l'Ano 304. Za-de-Zan, Col de 300. Glacier de 267. 300. 301. 302. Zadrell, Fuorcia 338. Zagengrat, the 174. Zanfleuron Glacier 225. 226. 230. , Alp 179, 225, 284. Zansler, the 55. Zapport Alp 363. - Glacier, the 348. Zapportgrát, the 348, 363, Zapporthorn, the 363. Zarcuns 351. Zarmine, Col de 300. Zäsenberg 157. Zaté, Col du 304. -, Pointe de 304. Zatelet Praz 302. Zavragia Ravine 349. Zäziwyl 124. Zelg 51. Zell 45. Zenschmiden 321. Zerbazière 259. Zerbion, Mt. 268. Zermatt 311. Zermeigeren 320. Zernetz 388. Zertannen 317. Zervreila 348. Zervreila, Val 348. Žeznina, Val 389. Zgraggenthal, the 100. Ziegelbrücke 40. 42. 58. 30**0**. Zignau 349. Zihl, the 11. 184. Zillis 358. Zimmerberg, the 70. Zimmeregg, the 123. Zimmerwald 134.

Zinal, Glacier de 304. , Pointe de 304. 305. Rothhorn 304, 316. Zinkenstöcke, the 168. Ziteil 369. Zittersteg, the 39. Zizers 329 Zmeiden 306. Zmutt 315. Zmuttbach, the 309. 315. Zmutt Glacier, the 302. 309. 315. Zmutt Valley, the 315. Zocca, Passo di 372. —, Monte di 272. Zocchetta, Alp 372. Zofingen 19. Zollbrück 16. Zollhaus 142. 164. Zollikofen 11. 16. Zollikon 38. Zozanne, Lac 302. Zucchero, Monte 412. Zug 69. Lake of 90. Züge, the 341. Zäsenberghorn, the 157. Zuger Berg, the 69. 94. Zum Dorf 111. Zum Loch 295 Zum See 309. 315. Zum Steg 297. Zumsteinspitze 313. 318. 323. Zum Strich 317. Zunzgen 12. Zupò, Piz 386. Zürchersmühle 46. Zürich 31. , Lake of 37. Zürichberg, the 31. Zurzach 45. Zustoll, the 42. Zuz 388. Zweidlen 45. Zweilutschinen 147. 153. Zweisimmen 182. 178. Ziegelbrücke 40. 42. 58. Zwillinge, the 312. Zigiorenove, Glacier de Zwillings-Pass, the 314. Zwingen, Schloss 9. Zwing-Uri 99. Zwingli Pass 55. Zwischbergen Pass 289. 321. Zwischen-Thierbergen Zwitzer Egg, the 179.

Zinal 304.



